Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 40. WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

May.

The wet leaves flap, the sad boughs sway;
The Spring is dead, and her child May—
May, who fed the nestling bird—
May, who sang at every word—
May, who turned the dew to wine—
May, who bade the sun to shine—

May, who gave us skies of blue—
May, who brought the cuckoo too—
May, who gave the sunbeams power—
May, who sent the hawthorn flower—
May, who buds with soft rain fed—
May, the Spring's dear child, is dead.

Select Literature.

THE GHOST OF MONT-FLEURI.

Some years ago, a series of disastrous events compelled me to seek some temporary resting-place, more suited to my diminished fortunes than my native land. My friends, disinterestedly, recommended one of the more distant colonies as the fittest spot for the scene of my banishment; but I thanked them, and preferring the more accessible shores of France, transported myself and my "belongings" to a village in the north of that delightful country.

Situated on the shores of a wide and lovely bay, the spot I had selected for my future residence was, properly speaking, a collection of *bourgades*, rather than one continuous town; for although all the villages were presided over by the same *maire* and the same municipal authorities, they stood at considerable distance from each other, and had each besides the common name of St-Nevars, which belonged to the municipality, a distinct and specific appellation of its own.

The chateau of which I am about to relate the history being situated in the most easterly of these villages, I shall simply enumerate the rest—St-Loam, St-Ideul, La Roulais, La Gauletterie, La Ville-Pepin, Les Bas-Sablons et Troqueтain—and resume my narrative.

A fine old building is the chateau of Mont-Fleuri, dating from the middle-ages, and but slightly affected by the great Revolution which annihilated so many of its contemporaries. At the time of my arrival in the district it was annihilated, and had been for years, for it enjoyed the reputation of being haunted; and, indeed, scenes terrible enough had been enacted within its walls to disturb any spirit—however well intentioned and inclined to rest—that might have been an actor in them in the days of its flesh. Erected without much regard to symmetry, or the slightest pretension to comfort, Mont-Fleuri is, however, nicely situated in the centre of a block of ten French acres, partly laid out as a farm, and partly as a pleasure-ground, and *jardin Anglais*, and commands one of the loveliest views imaginable, especially from the upper windows.

The bay, the several villages, with their picturesque old churches embowered amid groves of *tilleul*, the curious old wind-mills perched on every little eminence, the wide Rance, the mildest and yet most treacherous of rivers, the fields, gardens, and orchards of the peasantry, altogether make up a landscape of great beauty; in which, when viewed from other points, the woods of the Brillantee and the Chateau de Mont-Fleuri are not the least attractive features.

Upon proceeding, shortly after my arrival at St-Nevars, to visit the village of Paramer, in which Mont-Fleuri is situated, I found that, for once, rumor had not overstepped the truth when describing the lamentable state of neglect and ruin into which that venerable edifice had been allowed to fall. Doors swung lazily on their rusty hinges, glass had quite disappeared from the old-fashioned windows, the floors were actually overgrown in places with moss and lichens, and the *tapisserie* had fallen in shreds from the green and mouldy walls. The garden was quite as desolate as the house; flowers and weeds were everywhere blended together in most unadmirable confusion; bowers were bowed to the earth by age, neglect, and an overwhelming weight of clematis and eglantine; a conservatory, which had once laid claim to elegance, was a hideous ruin, the abode of rats and toads, that crouched beneath the relics of the exotics and flower-pots of former days. Everything about the place spoke of neglect and utter desolation; and the cause which had transformed this Eden into a very desert was—a ghost!

The chateau, however, was to be let for a trifle; and, undaunted by reports of nocturnal visitants from another world, I took a lease of Mont-Fleuri from the *proprietaire*, M. du Val, who agreed to put it in somewhat better repair as speedily as possible. "Many hands make light work:" and M. du Val, glad to have let the place at any price, in an incredibly short space from the commencement of the renovating process, got everything set to rights; and calling at our lodgings one morning acquainted us with the desirable fact, that the chateau was ready for our occupation whenever we chose to take possession of it, which we accordingly did in the course of the ensuing week.

Several months passed away at Mont-Fleuri (of which we took possession at the beginning of winter), and we found ourselves very comfortable. The chateau had been rendered wind and water proof, the garden set in thorough order, the farm laid under crop, the conservatory repaired and partly filled, our *bassecour* stocked, and our Pepee (our only *bonne*) inducted into the mysteries of *rosbif* and *biftec*, which she had learned to prepare, as *she*, at all events, considered, *a la Anglaise*. Our pigs fattened comfortably; our hens laid dozens of eggs; our pigeons hatched numerous couples of callow young, delicious in a pie; our cow yielded abundance of milk, cream, and butter; and last, but not least, our baby throve as heartily as fond parents could desire; but, above all, no ghost, as we had indeed anticipated all along, had appeared upon the scene, to scare us from our propriety by unseemly gambols in the moonlight, or minuets upon the stairs or in the garret, to both of which amusement country gossip declares it to be addicted.

Some twenty years or so previous to the date of our occupation, Mont-Fleuri had been inhabited by a certain Count du Luc, an *emigre*, who had married, during his residence in England, a rich and vulgar widow of the name of Smith. Upon his return to his native land, after the accession of Napoleon, M. du Luc had purchased and taken up his abode at Mont-Fleuri, where he and his countess entertained the neighboring gentry with considerable *eclat*. Among the guests thus admitted to the chateau was one Louvel, or, as he called himself, De Louvel, although the ennobling particle was not generally looked upon as genuine.

This Louvel was a young man of most engaging appearance, but, as subsequent events too clearly proved, of most findish disposition, who speedily contrived to ingratiate himself, in no common degree, with both his hosts, by ministering with assiduous attention to their foibles. Madame la Comtesse loved flattery, and Monsieur la Comte had no less a partiality for wine. Louvel contrived to satisfy them both; and, if report belies him not, M. du Luc received from the hand of his guest some draught more potent than the Burgundy he loved, for, without any previous illness, he was found one morning dead in bed, after a carouse overnight with his friend, who, exactly three months after the funeral of her husband, married the wealthy but by no means youthful widow. Not very long afterwards, this unhappy woman herself died broken-hearted, amidst the relics of her former grandeur, for her miscreant husband had succeeded in dissipating the greater portion of her wealth.

Louvel, shortly after these events, sold the chateau he had polluted by his crimes to a M. de Chevremont, a scion of an old noble family, who held a high official appointment at St-Loam. This gentleman, though yet in the prime of life, had passed his *premiere jeunesse*; but madame was young and extremely beautiful. In consequence of the appointment he held, M. de Chevremont was frequently brought in contact with M. Gauron, the mayor of St-Nevars, a young man of agreeable appearance and fascinating address. Official acquaintance ripened, in time, into private intimacy, and M. le Maire became a frequent visitor at Mont-Fleuri, where he was always received with *empressement* by both monsieur and madame.

Suddenly, the little world of St-Nevars was electrified by the intelligence that M. le Maire was dying. A violent attack of typhus fever, it was said, had rendered his recovery hopeless, and on the very day when this announcement was made to the sorrowing community, Monsieur and Madame de Chevremont drove together, for the first time, through the streets of St-Nevars, every one remarking how charming madame looked—*de si belles colours!*—and yet, mournful to relate, that very same evening, after prematurely giving birth to a son, she expired, to the intense sorrow of her inconsolable husband.

M. Gauron and Madame de Chevremont were both buried the same week, and the disconsolate widower immediately quitted the scene of his bereavement. Of course, there were not wanting those who insisted upon giving to these unfortunate but perfectly natural occurrences a widely different interpretation; but to the honor of the little community be it said, when, foremost among these *mauvaises langues*, la Veuve Outre dropped mysterious hints of a duel across a dining-table, in consequence, as she alleged, of an intercepted letter, very few of the inhabitants were found to give credit to a rumor, which has, nevertheless, remained uncontradicted to this day.

Mont-Fleuri continued uninhabited until taken, nearly three years after the above events, by Captain Talbot, a retired officer, formerly in the service of the East India Company, whom ill health had compelled to seek a more temperate climate than that in which he had spent his earlier years. A twelvemonth's residence, however, in the salubrious climate of St. Nevars had had the effect of so completely restoring the gallant officer's health, that, upon receiving unexpectedly the offer of a lucrative post in the country he had lately quitted, and had never expected to behold again, he closed with the offer at once, and straightway set out for his destination, leaving his wife and children to take care of Mont-Fleuri for the remainder of their lease of seven years.

Mrs. Talbot was a delicate person, and had been so for years; but her children—she had six, three sons and three daughters—were all remarkably strong, and continued in perfect health until about six months after the departure of their father, when the eldest was taken suddenly and violently ill,—Mrs. Talbot, who did not place much confidence in the abilities of French physicians, treated her daughter in accordance with some family receipts or prescriptions, in whose efficacy she reposed the most implicit trust. Nevertheless, when the young lady, instead of getting better, grew gradually worse, and one of the younger children began to exhibit symptoms of the same malady which had prostrated his sister, the anxious mother decided upon calling in *le docteur* Cormao, the principal medical man of St. Nevars, who pronounced the patients to be suffering from a malignant attack of small-pox, and held out but small hopes of their recovery. In the course of the next day, Mrs. Talbot herself was struck down by the same terrible disorder, and, shortly afterwards, the whole family, servants and all, were laid on beds of sickness, and, as the sequel, with one exception, proved, of death.

Of all that household, Nanon Magat, the cook, alone survived. Mrs. Talbot, her six children, and their other domestic, fell victims to the terrible visitation; so suddenly had the calamity overtaken them, that Mrs. Talbot had been unable to communicate with any of her friends in England, and their addresses being unknown to the French authorities, who probably did not give themselves much trouble to discover them, many months elapsed before the sad truth was imparted to the bereaved husband and father, who immediately, upon receipt of the mournful intelligence, returned to Europe, and hastened to St. Nevars.

Doubtless, the sight of the silent and deserted house he had left, scarcely eighteen months before, so full of life and happiness, had a powerful and fatal effect upon his already excited imagination, for, the following morning, he was found by some of the neighbors—dead, and the implement of destruction with which he had committed the rash act lying blood-stained by his side.

Not very long after the consummation of this deplorable tragedy, Mont-Fleuri was let to another English family, who appear to have been the first of a succession of tenants who were disturbed by the visits of denizens of another world, and vacated the premises almost immediately upon taking possession.

After half-a-dozen families had been thus successively put to flight, the chateau became the property of M. du Val, who, being a courageous little man, and *un ancien militaire*, vowed he cared no more for ghosts than rats, and that neither should frighten him from his house. For six months or so, he stoutly kept his word, and laughed the idea of *revenants* to scorn; but toward the middle of summer his face began to assume an anxious and careworn expression, and although still ridiculing the idea of haunting-spirits, he began to talk about the air of the place not agreeing with his health, and shortly after quitted Mont-Fleuri, which remained tenantless, and was suffered to fall into disrepair until taken by ourselves.

We had been in possession for nearly six months, as I have already stated, and had had no intimation of the presence of "ghosts" in our abode, but they were coming.

One evening about the middle of May, as my wife and self sat in the dark oak-parlor, canvassing our domestic affairs, we heard a curious noise, as of some one suddenly throwing a handful of dried pease down the stairs. Quite distinctly we heard the vegetables in question rattling and bumping down from step to step, but upon my opening the parlor-door, and looking out into the hall, to ascertain whence the unusual sounds proceeded, to my surprise, not a pea or anything else was to be seen.

I returned to my seat, and in reply to Matilda's inquiring glance, remarked: "Rats, my dear; we must certainly get a cat," and resumed the interrupted conversation. But the visionary pease, or whatever they were, recommenced rolling down the stairs, and fairly broke up our *seance* for that night, as well as for many more. As long as we stood with candles in the hall, the ghosts (for Matilda averred the "spirits" had returned) were quiet enough, but the moment we re-entered the parlor, and closed the door, that moment they began again; until, at length, we were compelled to retire from the field, and leave our mysterious visitants to amuse themselves in the dark as they pleased.

Although at first I ridiculed the idea of a ghost, and endeavored to explain away the mysterious sounds, by attributing them to natural though undiscovered causes, even suspecting that Mademoiselle Pepee knew more of their origin than she thought proper to admit, I must confess that the nightly recurrence of a disturbance for which I was, after all, unable in any rational manner to account, was not without producing a considerable impression on my mind, for although I would, without hesitation, have grappled with a visible ghost, this noisy, invisible, intangible fellow daunted me at last, and threw poor Matilda into such a state of nervous agitation, that the slightest noise would almost send her into fits.

About six or seven weeks after the first attack upon our domestic peace by the malicious disturbers of our rest, as we sat as usual in the parlor, in instant expectation of the commencement of the nightly performance, our Pepee rushed in, pale and trembling, from the kitchen, and, throwing herself at Matilda's feet, screamed: "Je l'ai vu, monsieur! madame! Je l'ai vu!" and fainted.

Here was a climax. Matilda, though, scarcely less frightened than our *bonne*, picked her up, whilst I ran out to the well for a jug of cold water to sprinkle on her face. As I opened the kitchen door, I imagined I caught a glimpse of a white robe flitting by in the dim moonlight, but was in too great a hurry to take particular notice of the apparition, if it were one; and, if the whole truth must be told, just a little frightened too; but hastily filling the jug I had brought with me, returned to the parlor, where I found Mademoiselle Pepee recovered from her swoon, but obstinately dumb to all my wife's inquiries as to what she affirmed she had seen.

"Je l'ai vu; oui, je l'ai vu!" was all the answer she vouchsafed to my more pressing questions, and with this rather ambiguous reply, we were forced for the time to be content.

Our bonne insisted upon bringing her *paillasse* into our room, and sleeping there, upon the floor, all night, vowing that no power on earth would tempt her to spend another evening beneath our roof.

Nightly, the disturbances increased; we were fairly at our wits' end, and more than half inclined to quit such an uncomfortable residence, when a cousin of my wife's wrote to her, informing us of her intention of spending a month at Mont-Fleuri. Here was a predicament. The letter was dated on a Monday, and our cousin promised to be with us in a week from the date of her letter; we received it on a Thursday, and there was not time to look out for a new house. It was too bad, just as we were on the point of retiring in favor of the ghost, to be required to add another auditor to its nocturnal revels, especially, too, as our bonne had left us; for though she came over, as a great compliment, for an hour or two in the morning, not all the silver in France, I verily believe, would have tempted her to sleep again in our haunted house.

There would be no use in writing to Miss Mortimer, I knew, even if there had been sufficient time, for she was a "strong-minded woman," and laughed the idea of ghosts to utter scorn. We must wait; and so we did; but the spirits, as if irritated by the knowledge of her arrival, fairly ran riot through the house during the weary nights that elapsed before our cousin's arrival, scattering invisible pease on every side, not only down the stairs, but against the doors and windows.

At length Miss Mortimer arrived, and heartily she laughed when informed of the cause of our terrified and jaded appearance.

"It was absurd and ridiculous," she argued, "to suppose that an immaterial spirit had the power of making a noise; you might just as reasonably expect a shadow to upset a washing-tub."

That was all very fine; we might have been of the same opinion once ourselves; but we had *heard* it, spirit or no spirit, too often to permit of our being sceptical upon the subject; besides, Pepee had *seen* one, and I myself even had caught a glimpse of its retreating robe. So we bade our cousin "wait."

After dinner, we three sat in the oak parlor, between the kitchen and the hall; Miss Mortimer as calm and cool as a frozen sea, but we, her unfortunate cousins and hosts, in a state of trepidation and anxiety dreadful to behold, but worse to be experienced. Presently the mysterious disturbance commenced as usual in the hall; shadowy pease rolled in handfuls down the wide stone stairs; Matilda screamed; I started with an impatient exclamation to my feet.

"Now, John," said Miss Mortimer cooly, as she proceeded to the door—"now for the solution of your mystery. The 'ghost' cannot escape *me*."

We followed her into the hall with lights. Nothing, as usual.

"Have you a dark-lantern, John?"

"Yes, Louisa; I believe there is one in the house somewhere."

"Will you get it for me, if you please?"

I complied.

"Now," said our cousin quietly, as soon as she had secured the lantern, "we must wait for the disturbers here in the dark.—They seem to have a very proper dread of letting themselves be seen. But you'll hold the lantern, and do not open it until I tell you."

Having closed the parlor door, we waited, in a state of painful suspense, for several minutes, when pit-a-pat, pit, pit, down came the pease. Matilda almost fainted in my arms; but Miss Mortimor, dashing forward, grappled for a moment with something on the stairs.

"I have it!" she cried triumphantly. "John, the light."

I opened the lantern, and lo! the midnight disturber, the destroyer of domestic quiet, the long-dreaded "ghost," stood revealed, thanks to a woman's courage, *in propria persona* before us. Nay, Louisa Mortimer held it quite composedly in her hand, and it was—a *cockroach*, nothing more!

This discovery accounted for the fact of the "spirits" having made their first appearance after the occupancy of the Talbots, who had probably brought them to Mont-Fleuri with their luggage from the East.

Our Pepee presently returned to us, and admitted, when pressed upon the subject by Miss Mortimer, that the "spirit" she had seen *might* after all have been a sheet or tablecloth she had forgotten on the line; which would also account for the fluttering robe I fancied I had seen.

As for the "ghosts," we were troubled with them no more, for I caused their holes to be carefully stopped; and we afterwards spent many happy years at Mont-Fleuri, and never heard a pea either in the hall or on the stairs.

Mending and Darning.—Most of our fair readers have a decided aversion to that part of their duty which falls under the "patching and darning" denomination. They are of opinion that a "rent may be the incident of a day; a darn, premeditated poverty." But if they only knew how pretty a well executed piece of repair looks, when you see in its warp and woof the bright threads of economy, and independence, and womanly thrift, crossing and recrossing one another, they would lay aside embroideries and crotchet work, and take up instead the mending basket.

We rode down town the other day, when the only other occupants of the stage were a young gentleman and a lovely girl of, I should think, about eighteen. She was the prettiest, freshest looking girl one would want to see—there were no tell-tale traces of midnight parties and head-achy mornings in those peach blossom cheeks and clear, bright eyes, and all the numberless little items of her dress were as fresh and trim as she herself—from the pink bonnet-strings down to the neatly fitting gloves and delicate gaiter boots. If we had been an old bachelor, or a young one either, we would certainly have fallen in love with that girl, particularly after we had discovered that she was as industrious as pretty. And how do you suppose we found it out? The handkerchief that lay in her lap told us so. The neat little darn, elaborately executed, in its corner, with the small white stitches and skilful handiwork, had a tongue quite audible to our ears. Time and patience and wise economy had been there. The gentleman sitting opposite saw the little token of economy also; we noticed his eye turning from the handkerchief to the blooming face, and back to the handkerchief again, and we knew perfectly well what he was thinking of—the good wife that young lady would make, and how neat her husband's cravats and stockings would be. Poor fellow; the edge of his shirt bosom was a little frayed, and one or two buttons were missing, whose detection the most skilful arrangement of his cravat ends could not conceal. Perhaps he had a wife who didn't believe in mending and darning—perhaps he had none at all. However that may have been, his admiring eyes appreciated the darn on the handkerchief more than if it had been the richest and most sight-destroying embroidery—not for what it was, but what it betokened.

Girls, don't shrink from a mended spot as if it were a plague spot; the longer your old things last, the better able you will be to have new ones by and by. Sensible people read your character in little things, and nobody will think the worse of you, whatever may be your station in life, for the exercise of economy and thrift. A stitch in time saves nine, and sometimes it saves a great deal more than that.—*English paper.*

A Great Man.—The author of the Nazarine thus speaks of President Jackson:—

"He was a man! Well I remember the day I waited upon him! He sat there in his arm-chair—I can see him now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined—The eagles shrouded in crape which were carried at the head of 20,000 men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposits where they were, to uphold the great bank of Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last, one of our members, more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the bank was crushed a rebellion might follow. Then the old man arose—I can see him yet.

"'Come!' he shouted, in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand was raised high above his white hair; 'come with bayonets in your hands instead of your petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you! With the people at my back whom your gold can neither awe nor buy, I will swing you up around the Capitol—each one of you on a gibbet as high as Haman's.'

"When I think," says the author, "of that one man standing there at Washington, battling against all the powers of bank and panic combined, betrayed by those in whom he trusted, assailed by all that the shake of malice could kiss or the fiend of falsehood howl—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock, and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered his vows: 'I will not swerve one inch from the course I have taken'—I must confess that the records of Rome—nay, the proudest days of Cromwell or Napoleon—can not furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life and soul and fame on the hazard of a die for the people's welfare."

☞ A Massachusetts judge has decided that a husband may open his wife's letters, on the ground—so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge,—that "husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one!"

☞ A boy caught a hungry dog the other day, tied him by his tail, and coaxed him out of his skin by a piece of liver. P. S.—The dog is as well as could be expected under the circumstances,

What Royalty Costs.—If you will have luxuries you must pay for them. And really, the English people pay roundly for theirs. We think that taxes roll up here rapidly, but our presidents and governors, at least, do not go on, ad infinitum, begetting children and giving them in marriage at the expense of public subsidies. What we should do if they did would be difficult to determine. Prince Albert having attained his majority, and entered upon his hereditament, the Duchy of Cornwall, was to be happily married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, to the manifest joy of the English nation. Prince Albert is undoubtedly a good enough boy, and ought to have a good outfit; besides, he is heir apparent, and if he lives to disappoint the reversion of $150,000 a year, just voted by parliament to his wife in case he dies, will be the king of England in good time. But the Duchy of Cornwall only yields an income of $300,000 per annum, and one sees clearly what desperate shifts the young man must have had to make to live on this sum. So parliament, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, has humbly petitioned the queen to allow them to vote the prince $200,000 per annum in addition, with an annuity to his wife of $50,000 (just for pin money), making only about $2,000 per day for their little expenses. It is not stated that the queen has given her gracious permission to her faithful commons thus to bleed themselves, but it is strongly suspected that she will be prevailed upon to say, "Since you insist upon it," &c. The late prince consort, however, who was a prudent man, laid up from his allowance about $5,000,000; which a yankee might naturally suppose would go to his children; and so it probably will, but not to defeat the generosity of the nation. By-and-by, no doubt, the prince will be favored with children, at an expense to the nation of about $50,000 a year, each; all of which will throw loyal England into ecstacies, the groans of the tax-payers being drowned in the general acclamation. These are large things, and must needs enlarge the soul. Why, the Prince of Wales—supposing him to be of a liberal disposition—might hand the amount of Governor Andrew's salary to beggars upon the side walk every Saturday night, and not feel it. We hope our people won't grumble any more over war taxes.

Little Ears Hear.—Parents and other persons, though having at heart the good of children, are very apt to be heedless of what they say in the presence of the young ones whose minds and hearts catch the hue of every sentiment expressed. They talk on, and the child is seemingly engaged in its play but words and statements then made, come up days after, when perhaps they had forgotten the conversation, wonderfully fresh from the child's lips.

Its mind has been revolving what it heard, for good or evil. Boys grow old too fast by hearing men at their talk among themselves. Says a writer:—"If we stopped to think how every word, spoken in the presence of a little child, affects his future for good or evil, we should be far more considerate in our speech. It is astonishing how, for days, children will ponder over a careless word or sentence, which no one supposed they had ever heard, and at some critical moment use it themselves, with startling and horrifying effect. How an impatient, petulent word shocks us, coming second hand from those innocent lips! Then, alas! we see and deplore its real deformity, and realize how potent is our influence over these observant innocents, not only at all times, but at every moment of time in which they are in our presence."

Get Enough Sleep.—We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or, like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart—a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night and one after dinner cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind."

☞ Lord Campbell, it is well-known, was fond of a joke, and sometimes had the tables turned upon himself. A few days before his death, he met a barrister who had grown very stout of late, and remarked, "Why, Mr. ——, you are getting as fat as a porpoise." "Fit company, my Lord, for the great seal," was the ready repartee.

☞ The fountain of true politeness is a good and generous heart. It consist less in exterior manners, than the spirit developed in conduct in the intercourse of society.

☞ Mr. M., of northern Vermont, is not distinguished for liberality, either of purse or opinion. His ruling passion is a fear of being cheated. The loss, whether real or fancied, of a few cents, would give him more pain than the destruction of our entire navy. He one day bought a large cake of tallow at a country store at ten cents a pound. On breaking it to pieces at home, it was found to contain a large cavity. This he considered a terrible disclosure of cupidity and fraud. He drove furiously back to the store, entered in great excitement, bearing the tallow, and exclaiming:

"Here, you rascal, you have cheated me! Do you call that an honest cake of tallow? It is hollow, and there ain't near so much of it as there appears to be. I want you to make it right."

"Certainly, certainly," replied the merchant. "I'll make it right. I didn't know the cake was hollow. Let me see; you paid ten cents per pound. Now, Mr. N., *how much do you suppose that hole would weigh?*

Mr. M. returned home with the dishonest tallow, but was never quite satisfied that he had not been cheated by buying holes at ten cents per pound.

The Doctor and the Sexton.—A good story is told of a doctor in Beverly, who was somewhat of a wag. He met, one day in the street, the sexton, with whom he was acquainted. As the usual salutations were passed, the doctor happened to cough.

"Why, doctor," said the sexton, "you have got a cold. How long have you had that?"

"Look here, Mr. ——!" said the doctor with a show of indignation, "what is your charge for interments?"

"Nine shillings," was the reply.

"Well," continued the doctor, "just come into my office, and I will pay it. I don't want to have you round so anxious about my health."

The sexton was soon even with him, however. Turning to the doctor, he replied:

"Ah, doctor, I cannot afford to bury you yet. Business has never been so good as it has since you began to practice."

Since the above conversation, neither has ventured to joke at the expense of the other.

A Pretty Thought.—I was reading the other day that on the shores of the Adriatic Sea the wives of fishermen, whose husbands have gone far off upon the deep, are in the habit at eventide of going down to the seashore, and singing, as female voices only can, the first stanza of a beautiful hymn; after they have sung it, they listen, till they hear borne by the wind across the desert sea the second stanza, sung by their gallant husbands as they are tossed by the gale upon the waves, and both are happy. Perhaps if we could listen, we too might hear on this desert world of ours some sound, some whisper borne from afar, to remind us that there is a heaven and a home, and when we sing the hymn upon the shores of earth, perhaps we shall hear its echo breaking in music upon the sands of time, and cheering the hearts of them that are pilgrims and strangers, and look for a city that hath foundations.—*Dr. John Cummings.*

☞ The novel fashion of ladies wearing stuffed birds, as a portion of the head dress or ornament for the bonnet, has given the taxidermists more work than they can do and so advanced the price of birds that some Yankee has patented a new bonnet, with a cage in front, in which live birds can be kept. The cage occupies so small a space that not more than two or three varieties of birds can be covered at once; but the cage is beautifully located between two flower beds of less than half an acre each. The whole gives a very unique and picturesque appearance, and sets off the human face divine as did the head dresses for Queen Elizabeth's time, that were seven stories high, the upper decorations being reached by spiral stairs, such as are seen in all pictures of the ancient tower of Babel.

Graceless Impatience.—A little girl, not three years of age, while her father was engaged in family prayer, becoming no doubt weary at the length of the exercise, and happily recollecting how it always terminated, suddenly shouted out "Amen." After waiting a moment or two, and observing that this proved ineffectual, she repeated with more emphasis, "*Amen.*" By this time a smile was creeping over her father's countenance; noticing that he hesitated a little, and betrayed a manifest effort to proceed with his devotion, she pleasantly added, "Pa, can't you say it?" It is needless to say that the length of the prayer was much shortened,

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An Order for a Copperhead Book.—The manner of men who buy Copperhead books is sufficiently indicated by the following order from Illinois, for "to copyes" of Mahony's "Prisoner of State," We give it *verbatim, et literatim*:—

"June the 1663
Concord Buda Bureau Co Ill

"Dear Sur please send mee to copyes of mahonys great book

"The democrats are agitting waked up out here, give mee liberty or give mee death

"direct to Concord Buda Bureau Co Ill

"yours with due respect,

"Elbridge Stevens

"Ps you wish agents iff I can due eny thing for you I will due it."—*Chicago paper.*

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (14 lines this type) one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Half a square (seven lines), one insertion,	75
Each subsequent insertion,	20
One square one year,	10 00
One square six months,	6 00
One square three months,	4 00
Half a square one year,	6 00
Half a square six months,	4 00
Half a square three months	2 00

Less than half a square charged as a square; more than half a square charged as a square.
Larger advertisements as may be agreed upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES, *leaded*, 12 cents per line for one insertion, each subsequent insertion 5 cents.

☞ All advertisements, not otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted UNTIL ORDERED OUT, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading:—DR. J. D. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

THEN AND NOW.

When some of the fairest and richest fields of our land are being laid waste, the towns and villages burned, the inhabitants plundered of all their goods, as is now being done with seeming impunity by the rebel army in its course of rapine and extortion, it may not be uninstructive to notice if this barbarously hostile spirit has always animated the dwellers south of Mason and Dixon's line, and to sound the loudly-professed loyalty of the Southrons of which, in times past, they have made no little boast.

An extract from a Richmond paper dated in 1813, in which the strongest terms seem inadequate to express the *deep-seated* patriotism of the Old Dominion state, might not, at the present time, with impropriety, be suggested to their candid perusal—just to show them how strong their allegiance to their own dear Union was, and who does not know what that allegiance now is? The *Examiner* on account of the opposition the "party war" of 1812 had received from the Federalists, especially in Massachusetts, published a most touching appeal to her wayward sister (why she did not do as much for her dear sister South Carolina, in 1860, we do not see), in an article entitled: "Virginia to her Sister Massachusetts.":—

"Why is it, my Sister, that in these times, a party should spring up in your bosom to oppose the rights of America? Is it worthy of her who rocked the "first cradle of the liberties of America?" I remember the time with extacy, when you and myself felt and acted together for the good of our common country. In '75 and '76, when the same enemy that now assails us, menanced the ruin of our liberties, the same spirit of resistance united us together. I felt for Massachusetts, and she felt for me. We felt for our common country. The holy flame of patriotism melted us together. It was then that HANCOCK presided over our councils, and WASHINGTON fought in the field. Next to the LIBERTIES of my country, I value its UNION. *They are indeed inseparably connected; for let us disunite, and these Border States will be the victims of standing armies, convulsions and despotism.* Will you compare the evil of a little temporary privation on commerce, to this gigantic calamity? By the tender ties which have bound us together; by the sacred names of WARREN and HANCOCK; by the dear name of our common country, I entreat you to think of these things, and to feel for your common country."

Where now is this intense feeling of anxiety for the safety of our "common country"? Could it disappear in fifty years? Where now the willingness to set aside private claims for the public weal? How changed the tone of that seemingly loyal press, when the English language fails to supply them with terms strong enough in which to hurl anathemas not only against Lincoln and his coadjutors, but against the whole Federal Government.

SOLD AT AUCTION. — Mr. William Winn sold at auction last Saturday, the old Woburn Machine Shop, to Mr. Stephen M. Allen, of this town, for $750.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. — Franklin Street School will be examined on Thursday, 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and also in the afternoon. Main Street School, Friday, 10th inst., A. M. East Woburn and Cedar Street Schools, Friday afternoon, 10th inst.

HOME MONTHLY. — The July number of "The Home Monthly," commences its eighth volume. It contains much reading matter well fitted for the home circle. Its object is praiseworthy and seems destined to do great good.

COLLISION.—Last Tuesday evening, as Mr. Chas. H. Foss, of this town, and Mr. Charles Hill, of Belmont, both members of the Phalanx, were driving through town, they came in contact with a team driven by Mr. Charles Haven, of Burlington, throwing Mr. Hill out, but only slightly injuring him.

News Summary.

The past week has been a week of unusually stirring events,—opening with the barbarous and almost unparalled attack, by the privateers, on the inoffensive fishermen off the banks of Newfoundland, and the fortunate capture of the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing while trying to escape from Portland harbor to become a pirate, and witnessing as it has, the continued invasion of the rebels into northern territory and another change in the commanders of the Army of the Potomac, by the withdrawal of "Fighting Joe" and the appointment of General Meade as his successor. These and some other not insignificant events have kept the public mind on the *qui vive* for every edition of the newspapers.

One instance of an attack similar to that on the Coast fishermen, is mentioned in the French wars of 1798, when the Dutch and French fishermen and their smacks were liable to capture, for a time; but soon a remonstrance from the first Consul of France prevented farther depredations on the coast fisheries and, from time to time, many French, English and Russian ordinances have singled out this industrious, and inoffensive class of men for special protection, even on the enemy's territory. Such conduct of the rebel pirates, if approved by the home government will add no laurels to their brow, in the eyes of foreign nations.

The invasion of the enemy in force, into the fertile valleys of Pennsylvania, and the destruction of property attending their track will in a measure repay the people of that State for their backwardness in furnishing its quota of troops called for by the President, and it may banish the existing apathy and stir their sluggish blood as the *Inquirer* strives to do by the following plain statements:—

"What more can be required to stir the sluggish blood of our people to action? The rebel armies are the ruling powers in five of the finest counties of our State. Fulton, Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and York are beneath the feet of the rebel invaders. From the Alleghanies to the Susquehanna, in the southern tier of counties, there is not a court-house town in which the flag of the Union has not been displaced to make room for the flag of Treason and Rebellion. It waves over Chambersburg, Carlisle, Gettysburg and York. Every bridge and every ford across the Susquehanna, from the mouth of the Juniata to Port Deposit, is at the mercy of the enemy, and at many points they have at this hour undisputed control of the right bank of that only great barrier between them and this vast and wealthy city."

And now since we have a foreigner to lead the Potomac army in the person of General Meade, the Spaniard, a man entirely free from military jealousies and political conspiracies and cliques, may we not indulge the hope that he may prove a Garibaldi to us, and that he may hug to his arms Victory, whose presence shall cheer him on to still farther conquests, and shall console us for the ill success which has attended the army of the Potomac.

CHANGE IN U. S. POSTAGE. — Under an Act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, to take effect from and after June 30, 1863, the postage on single letters will be three cents, prepaid by stamps throughout the United States, (California and the Pacific coast included.) On drop letters, two cents prepaid by stamps. On transient newspapers, pamphlets, &c., two cents for each package weighing not over 4 ounces to one address. For bound books, double that rate. On unsealed circulars not exceeding three to one address, two cents. Upon newspapers and other periodical publications not exceeding 4 ounces, sent to regular subscribers throughout the United States the rate shall be, for weekly papers, 5 cents per quarter in advance; for twice a week, 10 cents; for six times a week, 30 cents. Upon newspapers, magazines, &c., issued less than once a week, and not exceeding the weight of 4 ounces, the rate for each paper or magazine, or other publication shall be one cent per number, paid quarterly in advance. All persons or officers writing to any executive department with which they are not connected, must prepay their postage.

INVALID PENSION. — We are informed by S. Horton, Agent for Horatio Woodman, that they have obtained an Invalid Pension Certificate, No. 13389, under the act 14th July, 1862, for Private Daniel Wright, late of Co. F, 22d Reg. Mass. Vols., who was disabled by wound in the shoulder at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, and discharged Sept. 30, '62. The rate is eight dollars per month, commencing at date of his discharge. "No sale, transfer, or mortgage of any description whatever, of the whole or any part of the Pension payable in virtue of this certificate, is of any legal or binding force against either the pensioner or the United States."

"THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY," for July, just received, contains an able article by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, written from Ireland; a rhymed epistle, by L. V. F. Randolph, entitled "Mrs. Rabotham's Party," an episode from fashionable life, in which all

> "The tricks of the trade
> Are cutely displayed."

The remaining pieces are "Emancipation in Jamaica," interesting especially at this time when emancipation seems about to be the inevitable result of this war for freedom. "The Third Year of the War," by Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, and some other equally well written articles. It is a valuable number.

CAPTURED. — The Ship "Shatemuc," the particulars of whose capture by the pirate "Taconey" we have seen in the papers, arrived in Boston June 29th, with merchandise and 275 passengers to Warren & Co., from Liverpool. S. Horton, their Agent for Woburn, informs us that there were several passengers for this town on board, their friends here purchasing tickets and sending them per mail. They have all arrived safely in town, more frightened than hurt by their adventures.

PROMOTIONS.—Orderly Sergeant John E. Tidd, of this town, a member of Co. B, 32d Mass. Regiment, has been promoted to 2d Lieutenant of Co. K, *vice* Kingsbury promoted. Lieut. Tidd went off in Co. B, as 2d Sergt., and was afterwards promoted to Orderly. His commission is dated Feb. 6th.

Second Lieutenant S. C. Whitney, of Stoneham, a member of the "Stoneham Grey Eagles," Co. G, 13th Regt. Mass. Vols., has been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Leathe, of Reading, a member of Co. H, 40th Mass. Regt., has been promoted to First Lieutenant.

ANOTHER WOBURN SOLDIER KILLED.—It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of another Woburn soldier, — Private Patrick Sullivan, of the "Union Guard," Co. F, 22d Mass. Regiment. A letter was received by his wife Tuesday morning, signed "A Soldier," stating that her husband was killed at the battle of Ashby's Gap, June 21st. The person who signs himself "A Soldier," states that he found papers on his person stating his residence, &c., and by that means was enabled to write to his wife. Mr. Sullivan leaves a wife and three children.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire Thursday evening, was caused by the burning of two large ice houses, situated in South Reading. The bright light of the fire raised an alarm in town, and Niagara Engine Co., No. 1, proceeded as far as "Button End," but returned home again. Besides the South Reading engine company, Gen. Worth, No. 2, of Stoneham, and Eagle No. 4, of Reading, were present.

RETURNED HOME AGAIN.—Private Warren Cutler, of this town, of Co. C, 45th Mass. Regiment, one of our nine months men, arrived home Tuesday evening, on a furlough until next Monday. The Regiment arrived home Monday, and went into camp at Readville Tuesday, and will probably be mustered out of the service in a few days.

PATENTS. — Mr. Stephen M. Allen, of this town, has received a patent for improvement in machines for breaking and dressing flax, &c.

Mr. Dennis Harrigan, assignor to Alfred B. Ely, of Newton, Mass., for improvement in signal bell and brake attachments on railroad cars.

SURGERY.—Dr. C. Jordan, of South Reading, with the assistance of Dr. J. Dole, removed a fatty wen from the back of a young lady from Chelsea, weighing 12 ounces. The operation was performed with neatness and good success.

John Williams, of the same place who had amputation performed on the leg last week, lies in a critical condition.

FURLOUGHS.—Private Joseph G. Dean, of this town, a member of the National Rangers, Co. K, 39th Mass. Regiment, arrived home last week on furlough. He left town for the Regiment Monday afternoon.

Sergeant Albert S. Leslie, of this town, a member of the same company, arrived home Monday evening, on a furlough of seven days.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The 5th Regt. M. V. M. was mustered out of the service at Camp Lander, Wenham, on Thursday. The Phalanx returned to Woburn late in the evening.

THE FOURTH.—The programme for the celebration of the Fourth in Woburn, seems to indicate a "masterly inactivity," except among the boys and fire crackers.

☞ A late astronomical discovery shows the earth to be nearer the sun by several millions of miles than has been supposed.

TUFTS COLLEGE.—The regular commencement exercises at Tufts College will occur on Wednesday next, July 8th.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sailed for Europe last Saturday, to be absent for months. "Why is it," says the Portland Transcript, "we never hear of worn-out editors being sent abroad by their patrons for health and recreation?"

☞ A few days since, Gen. Rosecrans was dining with his staff at one of our hotels. He unfortunately tasted the Tennessee butter, when he immediately arose and saluted the plate before him, remarking, "Gentlemen, that butter out *ranks* me!"

☞ It has been thought that people are degenerating, because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long at the current prices.

☞ Luncheon, says Thackeray, is base ingratitude to breakfast, and a premeditated insult to dinner.

☞ A widow once said to her daughter: "When you are of my age, it will be time enough to dream of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless girl, "for the second time." The mother fainted.

☞ It must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood and that of his sweetheart mingle perhaps in the same musquito.

COOLNESS.—An amusing incident is related of the coolness of a fisherman on board of one of the vessels captured by the pirate last week. The man had his line overboard and had just hooked a noble fish, when the pirate lieutenant stepped on deck and told the crew they had five minutes to save what they wanted. Our friend paid no notice to the officer, but kept on hauling in his line. The officer stepped up to him and told him to let the fish go, as the five minutes would soon be out. "Oh," said he, "I've got a fine fellow on; let's pull him in!"—and kept on pulling. The officer, finding the man would not leave, stepped up, and raising his cutlass cut the line, and compelled our friend to start off.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

The Scare in Baltimore.

A letter from Baltimore gives the following description of the alarm and excitement in that city on Monday night, created by a report received at Gen. Schenck's headquarters to the effect, that the whole of Stuart's rebel cavalry were advancing on the city from the direction of Westminister:

Immediately the news spread, as if by electricity, through the city; orders were at once issued for the citizens to hold themselves in readiness to defend the barricades. Large crowds gathered at the hotels, and at the Eutaw House word was passed round among them where they could find arms with which to resist the invaders. At Barnum's, the Maltby House, and other places where Union sentiment is below par, less excitement prevailed, and the countenances observable in the groups who figured around these delectable resorts were for the most part wreathed in smiles of pleasant anticipation.

At five minutes before eleven, the alarm bells commenced to ring. The firemen of the city mistaking this for an alarm of fire and misled by the continued ringing, ran in al directions in search of the burning building, adding to the general excitement by their haste and loud cries of "fire." In addition to this, orderlies galloped here and there through the streets, bearing messages from one part of the city to another; the residents, men, women and children, began to throng and block up the thoroughfares; the cars were obliged to stop running; rockets were sent into the air from different signal stations; Union men rushed to the places where muskets were kept, and the work of arming commenced. Each man loaded his piece the moment he took it in hand, and what with the snapping of caps and the occasional discharge of a gun from some one of the windows, by way of guiding the members of the different leagues to the spot, the noise and tumult increased momentarily.

Standing at the door of one of these extemporized arsenals, while the men came out and formed in the street, a woman from an opposite house sent up such a wail of despair as to make the still night air shudder with the sound. Passing down Baltimore street, at the corner of Charles, no less than a dozen poor women stood, with their shawls drawn over their heads, beseeching the passers-by to protect them from harm.

From Baltimore street I turned into Monument Square, and found a dense crowd collected in front of Gen. Schenck's headquarters, swaying to and fro with excitement, armed sentries, with musket and sabre, keeping them from the sidewalk; and in front of the building, as at the Eutaw House, numerous horses, saddled and bridled, awaiting the call of staff officers.

Falling into the ranks of one of the many squads going to the defense of the barricades, I marched with them as far as Eutaw and Madison streets, and then discovered the 21st New York Militia drawn up in line. All this time the alarm bells continued ringing, and the firemen, discovered their mistake, shouldered the musket, and swelled the number of armed men, already large. The excitement continued unabated up to about one o'clock when a fine rain commenced, and at the present writing I look from my window upon a deserted street where only now and then the clatter of horses hoofs break the profound stillness of night. Thus ends for the present a very considerable scare.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND ITS COMMANDER.—The New York Times thus comments upon the military qualities shown by Gen. Hooker since he has led the Potomac army:

It still remains to be proved whether the present commander of the army of the Potomac is equal to his prodigious responsibilities. But there are, at least, three very material points in which he has shown eminent military wisdom and efficiency.

The first is in the proper organization, and use of cavalry. Gen. McClellan attached but little importance to that arm of the service. It was very imperfectly organized under him, was never compacted into any strong force, and was scattered over the country with picket duty for its chief business. General Hooker completely remodeled it, consolidated it into one corps, gave it an independent command, encouraged it to undertake great enterprises, and the consequence has been that no part of the army has struck greater terror into the enemy. The sorry figure which Stuart, the rebel cavalry General, cuts now, as contrasted with that which was so formidable to the popular imagination a year ago, is the best commentary on the change which has been wrought by a bolder spirit and a more enlarged comprehension in our Commanding General.

The second great improvement has been the breaking up of the old habit of straggling, which used to contribute more than anything else to the demoralization of the army. It is the general testimony of the correspondents that the methods employed by Gen. Hooker to stop this have been singularly effective.

The third reformation has been in imparting celerity of movement. McClellan never moved his forces with speed. It took him about two weeks to move his troops from Williamsburgh to his line of operation on the Chickahominy—a distance of only forty or fifty miles, although he met with no resistance on the way, and there was an urgent necessity to give the retiring enemy as little time as possible. The march from Washington into Maryland, to meet Lee, was made in much the same deliberate style. McClellan seldom or never, no matter what the emergency, pushed the body of his troops beyond ten or twelve miles a day. Hooker had just accomplished forced marches of from twenty to twenty-five miles for days in succession. To have brought up the army to this high degree of mobility is, in itself, a grand point gained.

The Army of the Potomac, though considerably reduced in numbers, was never in so effective a condition as it is to-day; and there is no good reason for doubting that the same skill which has so shaped it, will be equally competent to handle it. If this turns out otherwise, sincerely as we may regret it, we shall not seek to evade the truth. But we protest against a condemnation before trial. It can spring from no worthy motive. It can secure no good end. It is unjust to Gen. Hooker, it is injurious to the army, and in every sense it is a public scandal.

THE NEGROES AT HARRISBURG.—Those who like a good story, will enjoy the way in which the Providence Journal puts the case of the negro soldiers at the capital of the Key Stone State:

Our elder readers have all heard the story of Sammy Usher, who fell off the dock at Bristol, and was fished out by the man whom of all others he disliked. Sammy was fast sinking, and his cries, growing fainter and fainter, had fortunately reached the ear of Parker Borden, who generously jumped in and fished up the drowning man, just in time to save his life. Sammy shook the water from him, and turned to thank his deliverer, when he saw in the uncertain light that it was no other than his ancient foe. The gratitude depicted in his face changed at once to indignation and disgust. "What sort of a place is this town of Bristol," said he, "that when a gentleman falls into the dock there is nobody but Parker Borden to help him out!"

"Our colored brethren" seem to have met with a similar reception at Harrisburg. The State was invaded; the capital was in danger; urgent appeals for immediate aid were sent forth; New York and New Jersey were appealed to; preparations were made to remove the public archives and valuable private property to a place of safety. Among the first to respond to the call of help was a company of negroes. They had much less at stake than the white men; most of them could probably have transferred their chief worldly effects, those who had any, except what was on their backs, into postal currency in fifteen minutes, and could have gone to a place of safety with no damage to their future prospects. Nor had the State an equal claim upon them; she had never treated them as citizens nor accorded to them the rights of citizens, nor demanded of them all the duties of citizens; they belonged to a despised race. Yet they were among the first to hasten to the threatened point. And how were they received? They were told that they could not be permitted to fight for the safety of the State, unless they would agree to very different conditions from those imposed upon the white men who were following them at comparative leisure. The Harrisburg Sammy Ushers were not going to be pulled out of the water by any Parker Bordens.

We do not know who was to blame for this; we do not know what absurd regulation prevented anybody or anything from aiding in the great emergency that called for every effort to save the State from invasion. Fortunately the order was countermanded by authority from Washington, and the stout arms of the black volunteers were accepted in spite of their color.

COAL ON THE RISE.—Notwithstanding the "heated term" coal as well as fish seems to be on the rise. At a meeting of the coal dealers this morning it was voted unanimously to rise the price of anthracite coal to the round sum of *twelve dollars* per ton.

Statements were made that just now the miners are fleeing from the mines on account of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania. They are not, however, within several hundred miles of the coal regions at the present time and no coal mine has as yet suspended operations. Then again the mines have furnished thousands of more tons of coal the past few months than they did in the corresponding months of last spring.

At Port Richmond, Philadelphia, from one hundred to two hundred vessels centre at the coal depot to obtain their cargoes.—Heretofore they have been obliged to wait some time to get their freight, but this Spring they have all received their coal from the dump cars and had it emptied into the hold from the railway platform with dispatch.

To be sure, the chartering of vessels to load with coal at Port Richmond has been much higher lately than in peace times, but hardly sufficient to justify the large rise in so short a space of time, as almost all wholesale dealers had probably contracted for their stock months ago, and they have also housed their winter's stock before the "heated term" commenced. The coal regions are inexhaustible, and the miners are still at work with a small advance of pay. The coal trains are not seized by the rebels, nor has Port Richmond been bombarded.

The coal dealers are bound to raise the prices, and those who desire to keep warm the coming winter must submit to the high rates or keep *cool* about the rise in fuel.—*Boston Herald.*

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S first letter from Europe appears in this week's Independent. He seems to have suffered from seasickness during the voyage, for he says:

"I would not barter one square foot of land for the fee-simple of the whole Atlantic Ocean! I had rather be Napoleon on Helena than Nelson on this Conqueror! Blessed be the land, and thrice blessed, and the reverse on the sea! Amen.

And yet, why should a man be sea-sick? It is inexcusable. The antidotes are hundreds, and the remedies thousands. They may be coupled in pairs and opposites, for they are at point-blank contradiction with each other.

'Be sure you don't meddle with spirituous liquors.' 'Take a little good brandy-and-water every day.' 'Nothing settles the stomach like a glass of champagne.' 'Bottled cider will be found an excellent article.' But, in fact, if a man *is* sea-sick, woe be to him if he meddle with any of these; and if he is *not* sick, why should he tamper with remedies? It is all a mere matter of foreordination. Those who are pre-destined to it will escape by no medicine and no diet, and those who are *not* will go on with impunity under almost all degrees of imprudence."

A SAD EXEMPLIFICATION.—Our citizens had yesterday a sad exemplification on our streets of the signification of that term, "poor white trash," as applied to the privates in the ranks of the rebellion,—a body of some sixteen hundred captured by General Grant having arrived here to be embarked for some other point. Let it be noted that the term "poor white trash" *originated in Dixie itself*, and is therefore as much a coinage to be accredited to the cotton lords of the Hammond and Rhett school as is that other offensive term, "mudsills," which they also have the credit of having set afloat.

But who that glanced along the ranks of this woefully ragged and pinched assortment of rebel troops—this characteristic representation of the "chivalry" come to grief—and did not feel and know that they were no more accountable or responsible for the origin and continuance of a godless rebellion than were the horses they may have bestrode whilst in the military service of the magnates at Richmond. Countenances utterly vacant; eyes lighted by no intelligence; no education; no anything that stamps men as thinking, responsible human beings in a crisis such as that gotten up by the Southern politicians, they were seen to be, at a glance, as only those tools in the hands of designing men to pull down a government depending on the intelligence of the people, for the purpose of erecting a military despotism, such as now holds them in its iron grasp, upon the ruins. Incapable of reading or writing even, as the bulk of them in this case—being from Mississippi—were, they were of that class mentioned by Gregg, of South Carolina, as measurably a nuisance to the planters and their negroes—a class of which South Carolina could boast the possession of about one hundred and fifty thousand before the war commenced, out of a white populatian of about three hundred thousand.

Looking upon this woebegone and miserable procession of the captured, the idea was more than ever strongly impressed upon the thoughtful mind that *the South must be rescued from itself.* These men were the victims of their leaders, the tools of politicians; and the class to which they belong in the South will never know freedom more until the power of their tyrants is effectually broken. Let it nerve anew every arm to deal effective blows in their behalf, in behalf of that system of free government they are made to assail. Only when the Slave Oligarchy is overthrown will these men cease to be its victims—*Baltimore American.*

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

VALUATION AND TAXES.—The total valuation of real estate by the assessors has been a little changed since a previous statement, and the correct amount is $1,242,333.00; of personal estate, $217,217.00: total valuation of real and personal property, $1,459,550.00. This is $74,526.00 less than last year, or $68,835.00 on personal, and $5691.00 on real.

The State Tax amounts to	$4104.00
County " "	1264.00
Town appropriations	10,550.00
Overlayings	783.14

Total of tax assessed this year..$16,701.14
Rate of taxation, $1.08 per $100.00, or 15 cents more than last year.

SCHOOLS.—The examination of the Wyman School took place on Thursday morning June 25th. This school although small in numbers yet shows some excellent pupils, who gave evidence of a thorough knowledge of their studies. Miss M. J. Henson, the Teacher ably sustains her reputation. The examination of the High School came off in Lyceum Hall on Friday, June 26th, and was attended by a large number of the parents and friends, especially in the afternoon, when the hall was crowded. The pupils furnished a generous supply of bouquets of flowers, which ornamented the rostrum. The order of exercises was as follows, viz: Morning—The usual opening exercises, consisting of the Lord's Prayer, repeated together, and singing; Spelling, by the whole school; Vocal Culture by 3d, 4th and 5th Classes; Grammar, 4th and 5th Classes; Declamation, by Master Breeden; Physical Geography, 3d Class; Declamation, by Master Carlton; Physical Exercises; Singing; Recess; Arithmetic, 4th and 5th Classes; Algebra, 3d Class; Declamations by Masters Fletcher and Holton; Singing.

Afternoon—Salutatory, by Miss Skillings; Chemistry, 1st Class; Declamation, by Master Twombly; Geometry and Rhetoric, 2d Class; Composition, by Miss Pingree; Declamation by Master Lynde; Latin, 2d Class; Physical Exercises; Singing; Recess; Composition, by Miss Holton; French, 1st Class; Declamation, by Master Prince; Astronomy, 1st and 2d Classes; Composition, by Miss Smith; Original Declamation, by Master Skillings; Valedictory, Miss Woods.

At the conclusion of the recitations, complimentary remarks were offered by Messrs. Clark, Stone and Wilder, of the Committee, and Rev. Mr. Robinson. The graduating class, consisting of Misses Elizabeth Jenkins Clapp Holton, Laliah Burpy Pingree, Georgiana Skillings, Louisa Hazelton Smith, Henriette Woods, and Master David Nelson Skillings, then received their Diplomas, with the exception of Miss Pingree, who had not completed the full course. The diplomas were presented by the Chairman of the Committee in some appropriate remarks. The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hinchley.

After the visitors had mostly retired, Rev. Mr. Robinson stepped forward, and in behalf of the pupils of the school, presented to Miss Dodge, the Assistant Principal, who closes with this term a long period of faithful labors, an elegant Photograph Album, containing a large number of the photographs of her pupils. Miss D. was deeply affected at this unexpected and additional mark of their love and esteem. The departure of Miss Dodge was also feelingly alluded to by the previous speakers, who expressed their universal regret at the dissolution of her connection with the school. Mr. W. A. Stone, of the Committee, who was formerly a teacher of this school, was very happy in his remarks, and spoke in high terms of the examination. The large number of parents and friends present evinced their interest in the school, which he hoped might even continue and be seen in their ready co-operation with the teacher in his efforts to advance the prosperity of the school. The improvement in having the examination in this large hall instead of the miserable school room was very apparent, and was referred to by one of the speakers. It was indeed an inprovement, as it afforded an opportunity for all to see and hear in a comfortable manner, which could not have been done in the school house. The near proximity of the passing railroad trains to the hall somewhat interfered with the recitations as they would have done in the school house. Every thing, however, passed off in a very satisfactory manner, and reflected great credit upon the Principal, Mr. J. F. Powers, and his Assistant, who have labored hard, and under many disadvantages, to bring the school up to its proper position. The compositions by the young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class were all well written and evinced that they had given considerable attention to the training of their mental powers. The declamations were well done, especially when we consider that the young gentlemen were not expecting to appear in that large hall and before so numerous an audience. The number of scholars who have been connected with the school the past term is 63. Average attendance 59¾.

The examination of candidates for the High School took place last Saturday. Nineteen candidates presented themselves. Of these, three came up to the full standard required for admission, five others were conditioned that in one branch of study they pass a satisfactory examination on Saturday the twenty ninth day of August, when the remaining eleven can have another trial, if they desire, for admission. The next term of school commences on Monday, August 31st, and consists of twelve weeks.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Pingree was riding in Roxbury last week having with him several members of his family, he was run into by another vehicle and thrown out, thereby breaking his collar-bone, and otherwise injuring him and them.

HOME AGAIN.—The return of the 45th Regiment brought home again some twenty men belonging to our town. They came back in good health with a few exceptions, and those, it is hoped, have diseases which will soon yield to the benefical influences of home treatment.

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Congregationalist Sabbath School as well as the Congregation with which it is connected, held a "Strawberry Festival" in their large vestry on Wednesday afternoon. This was not the less interesting because it was novel among us; but the occasion was a most delightful one, as the happy countenances of the large assembly gave full assurance. It was presided over by Danl. Allen, Esq., the worthy and efficient Superintendent, who at all times knows how to make those around him happy, and who on this occasion enlivened the scene with his frequent and apt remarks as opportunity presented. Though this was a "Strawberry" festival, strawberries were not the only good things set before the multitude. The various delicaces with which the South Reading ladies know how to furnish tables, were not wanting. Flowers and boquets also were in abundance, and in rich variety. The younger portion of the school especially, considered it a gala time, and the teachers were happy in seeing their pupils so. When the inner man had been bountifully supplied, then followed to many, the most interesting as well as most profitable part. After some introductory remarks from Rev. Mr. Bliss, the school was addressed by Rev. Mr. Bullard, well known to the Sabbath School workers of Massachusetts. As usual he spoke with much interest, touching upon various incidents connected with the Sunday School cause, and the efforts of the several societies in supplying reading matter for the army. Other addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Jones, of North Reading, Rev. Mr. Tolman, of Wilmington, Rev. Mr. Phillips, of South Reading, and Mr. Mansfield, Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath School. At the opening exercises, an appropriate address was made by Mr. Allen, the President, and prayer was offered by Rev. C. R. Bliss. The exercises were interspersed with frequent and excellent singing by the juvenile choir, under the lead of Mr. Cardelle, and James O. Boswell, Esq. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Tuttle.

THE FOURTH.—We do not learn that there is to be any demonstration whatever in this place on the coming Fourth. Some steps were being taken for a celebration, but were relinquished in view of the fact that the Richardson Light Guard of the 50th Regt, were expected home early in July, when it would be proper to notice their arrival. Of course the usual ringing of bells and firing of crackers will not be forgotten; but their sound will not seem so much like music as heretofore.

STRAWBERRIES.—On leaving the garden the other day, where we had been luxuriating on a beautiful bed of strawberries, Dr. Mansfield entered the office with a plate of Austins, as splendid as eye ever need look upon the largest measuring 4¼ inches in circumference. At first, a little feeling of dissatisfaction began to arise towards those 2 inch ones which had just tasted so good; but consolation soon followed in the thought that those who would have such big strawberries, could not expect to have so *many* at a time as those who are satisfied with ordinary dimensions.

M,

MEASLES are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box. 224.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDIAL AGENT.—We know of no article in use, prepared especially for rheumatic and nervous complaints, so universally commended as "*Lawson's Curative and Nerve Tonic*," discovered and manufactured by Hon. Peter Lawson, of this city. We speak from our own experience, and from a knowledge of its influence on our acquaintances; and, enthusiastical,y as it has been commended by many who have used it, we really think it has in no instance been overestimated. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Chilblains, Toothache, and all diseases of the Nerves and Spine, almost invariably yield to the wonderful influences of this Curative. The afflicted should not despair till they have tried this remedy.—*Vox Populi, April 25, 1862.*

Died.

DOHERTY—In Woburn, June 26th, Rose Doherty, aged 38 years.

THOMPSON—In Woburn, June 29th, Fannie Thompson, aged 14 yrs., 9 mos.

KELLEY—In Woburn 22d ult., Adda C., daughter of John and Adda C. Kelley, aged 6 months.

Special Notices.

WM. H. CLARKE,

Organist and Musical Director of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.

Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

Terms per Quarter, $15.

Office—Rear entrance of the Church, (Up Stairs.)

Hours for pupils, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Thursdays.

New and *Warranted* Piano fortes for sale, from $160 and upwards, according to compass and style of finish. cow--6m

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

On MONDAY, 12th inst., will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in this town and vicinity.

OFFICE--Next house south of the residence of Geo. Holden, Esq., Pleasant Street.

Woburn, Jan. 8th, 1863.—15—6m.*

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDDLESEX, SS., May 23d, 1863.

TAKEN on Execution, and to be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, No. 5 Chelsea street, in Charlestown, in said County, on the Fourth day of August, A.D. 1863, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the right in equity which Herbert M. Beers, of Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, had liable to be taken on Execution on the 31st day of December, A.D. 1862, at one o'clock and ten minutes, P. M., the time when the same was attached on mesne process, or has at any time since had to redeem the following described Mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—

A Lot of Land situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, in said County, containing about five acres, more or less, bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the South-east corner of the premises on Railroad street, the line runs curving in a North erly North-westerly and Westerly direction to the first cross wall by the land of Charles S. White; thence Southerly on said cross wall to the land of Henry Flagg; thence Easterly on the wall by said Flagg's land to first named bound.

ALSO—A lot or parcel of land in the Easterly part of said Woburn, near the residence of John G. Flagg, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Railroad street by other land of said Beers, the line runs South easterly on said street seven rods and one link to a stake and stones; thence Southerly by land of said John G. Flagg eight rods and seven links on a street now opened or to be opened by the said John G. Flagg to a stake; thence South-westerly by land of said John G. Flagg on a street opened or proposed to be opened by said Beers fifteen rods and fifteen and one-half links to a stake at land of said Beers; thence by land of said Beers to a corner; thence North-easterly by land of said Beers fourteen rods and one and one-half links to point of beginning, containing about one acre and seventy-five rods.

ALSO—A certain lot of land containing three acres one quarter and twenty-one rods in the Easterly part of Woburn, County of Middlesex, on Railroad street, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the North-westerly corner of the premises at land of Charles S. White, the line runs curving on and with Railroad street Easterly and South-easterly about thirty-two rods to a stake and stones at other land of said Beers; thence westerly by other land of said Beers nine rods and twenty-four links to a stake and stones; thence Southerly by other land of said Beers ten rods and six links to a stake and stones at land of John G. Flagg; thence by said Flagg's land a little South of West nineteen rods to land of Geo. W. Allen; thence Northerly by land of said Allen, by land of Chas. S. White and by land of Isaiah Boardman thirty-two rods and five links to the point of beginning on Railroad street.

ALSO—A tract of land called the Orchard, on Railroad street, in the Easterly part of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, containing about two acres, more or less, and bounded Southerly by Railroad street, Westerly and Northerly by land of Jesse R. Fowle and by land of Joshua Converse, and Easterly by land of Wm. Wood.

JOHN B. DEARBORN,
Deputy Sheriff.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
IN SOUTH READING.

THE following described lots of land, situated in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1861, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of E. A. Upton, Esq., corner of Main and Albion streets in said South Reading, on FRIDAY, July 31st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1861, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

P. C. WHEELER,
Collector for the Town of South Reading for the year 1861.

PHILLIP ALBRIGHT—Seven-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 20 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.72

CYRUS BLODGETT—One-half acre of land, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Plan 2 of House lots drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 12.
Tax thereon, $1.44

BURNETT & GATES—One-fourth acre of land being Lot No. 59 on Plan 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds Lib. 5, Fol. 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.25

J. F. BUSSEY—Seven-sixteenth acre of land being Lot No. 4 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex So. Dist. Registry of Deeds, Lib. 5, Fol. 65.
Tax thereon, $0.72

WILLIAM F. CLENDENIN—One-half acre of land being Lots Nos. 11 and 38 on a Plan of House lots surveyed by H. L. Eaton Sept. 15th, 1858, for Adam Wiley. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 28, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lot No. 11,	$0.54
Tax on lot No. 38,	0.54

CHAPIN and WHITTON—Seven and three-fourth acres of land, being Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 23, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 71 on Plan No. 1 and Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 19 and 20 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Plan No. 1 is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, and Plan No. 2 is recorded in said Registry, Lib. 5, Fol. 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lots No. 8, 9, 10, 11	$0.72
" lot " 16	0.18
" lot " 23	0.18
" lot " 31	0.18
" lots " 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,	1.44
" lot " 42	0.18
" lot " 45	0.18
" lots " 47 and 48	0.43
" lots " 51 and 52	0.72
" lot " 71	2.36
" lots " 6, 7, 8 and 9, on Plan No. 2,	0.72
" lot " 19 " " "	0.18
" lot " 20 " " "	0.18

THOMAS H. COOPER—One-eight acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Mechanic street, and bounded as follows: East by land of Arrington; South by land of J. E. Parker; West by land of Dr. Mansfield; and North by said street.
Tax, $1.58

SAMUEL CUMMINGS—Five-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 30 in Robinson's plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.54

Q. A. CAREY—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lots Nos. 57 and 58 on Plan 1 and Lot No. 10 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded. Plan No. 1 in Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, and Plan No. 2, in said Book, page 12, in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., to which reference may be had.

Tax on lots No. 57 and 58	$0.54
Tax on lot No. 10	0.28

JAMES O'DONNELL — One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 61 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.29

CHARLES H. DAVIS—One-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Park-st., and bounded East by land of Joseph Cartwright; South by land of Lucinda Spaulding; West by land of Josiah Norcross; and North by said Park street.
Tax thereon, $13.68

EDSON DAYMON—One acre of meadow land and two acres of Woodland adjoining, situated on West side of Grove street, and bounded East by said Grove street; West by the Boston and Maine Railroad; and North and South by land of owners unknown.
Tax thereon, $0.54

FULSOM and WATSON—Seven-eighth acre of land, being Lots Nos. 66 and 67 on Plan No. 1, and Lots 47 and 48 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Plan No. 1 is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, and Plan No. 2 in said Register Lib. 5, Fol. 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lots Nos. 66 and 67	$0.79
" " 47 and 48	0.72

J. F. FERDINAND—One-half acre of land, being Lots. Nos. 56 and 60 on a Plan of House lots drawn by John Sargent, July, 1847, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Lib. 2, Fol. 14, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lot 56	$0.36
Tax on lot 60	0.36

R. GALBIE—One-fourth acre of land, being lot 137 on Robinson's Plan of House lots, drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1855, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 57, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

JAMES GROVES—One-half acre of land, being lots 144 and 145 in Plan of House lots of the New England Ice Company, drawn by H. L. Eaton, August, 1848. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 4, page 71, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $2.16

JOHN GREGGS—One-half acre of land, being Lot No. 7 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $0.72

HENRY A. HILL—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 25 on a Plan of Cottage lots belonging to Moses Sweetser, surveyed July 27, 1852. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 72, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

A. R. HOLDEN—One-half acre of land, being lots No. 56 and 57 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.44

J. V. HOLT—Five-eighth acre of land, situated on Elm-st., with buildings thereon, and bounded South by land of Eaton; East by the Boston and Maine Railroad; North by land of James E. Emerson; and West by said Elm-st.
Tax, $11.52

JAMES JONES—Three-fourths acre of land, with buildings thereon, being lots No. 39 and 40 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page No. 12. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $3.60

JOEL KNIGHT—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 12 on B. W. Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist, Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.18

LEONARD KENDALL—One-half acre of land, with buildings thereon, being Lots Nos. 77 and 78 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and bounded North by Oak-st.; East by Lot No. 79; South by Lots Nos. 58 and 59; and West by Lot No. 75, as laid down in said Plans. See Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, for further reference.
Tax, $5.50

WALLACE T. LARKIN—One-half acre of land situated in the Easterly part of the town, and bounded North by Salem street (old road); East by Saugus River; South by Salem street (new road); and West by Towns land. Tax, $0.72

WILLIAM LANG—One-fourth acre of land, more or less, bounded as follows: South by land of Aaron Converse; West by land of Green; North by land of Preston & Strong; and East by a private way.
Tax, $1.08

MOREY—One-third of an acre, being lot No. 1 on Plan No. 4, surveyed by John Sargent, Sept. 1847, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 2, page 46, to which reference may be had. Tax, $0.72

E. W. MARCY—One-fourth acre of land, being lot No. 17 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

BYRAN MARTIN—One-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, being lot No. 55, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $2.16

THOMAS MARTIN—Three-fourths acre of land, being lots No. 53 and 54, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plan No. 5, page No. 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.44

JAMES MAHONY—One-half acre of tillage land. Tax, $1.44

ALFRED MARSHALL—One-fourth acre of land, being lot No. 35, on a Plan of cottage lots belonging to Moses Sweetser, surveyed July 27, 1852. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 27, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

ANTHONY MARTIN—One-fourth acre of land being lot No. 35, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had,
Tax, $0.29

SARAH NEAL—One-half acre of tillage land in Main street. Tax, $1.80

ONTHANK and MORRILL—One and one-fourth acres of land, being Lots Nos. 16 and 17 on Plan of House lots of D. and J. Norcross, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans, No. 6, page 41, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $7.20

SIMON ORMSBY—One acre of land, being Lots Nos. 20 and 21 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Reference may be had thereto. Tax, $0.58

H. PIERSONS—Nine-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 142 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 57.
Tax, $0.54

JULIUS T. PACKHURST—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot. No. 21 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.25

WILLIAM RUMMERY—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 26, on P. H. Sweetser's Plan of House lots, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 76, to which reference may be had, Tax, $0.72

MICHAEL G. RILEY—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 70, on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

DANIEL SLEEPER—One-third acre of land, being Lot No. 15, on a Plan of House lots, surveyed by H. L. Eaton, June, 1855. The same land being a part of estate formerly owned by Baily, and bounded South by Cordis street; West by a private way; North by Lot No. 16; and East by Lot No. 14, as laid down on said Plan.
Tax, $0.68

W. F. STETSON—One acre of tillage land South of Smith's Pond.
Tax, $2.88

J. H. TARGETT—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 3, on Robinson's Plan of House lots, drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

JAMES W. TAYLOR—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 156 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 57, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

J. R. TURNER—One-fourth acre of land on the estate formerly owned by Dr. Hart.
Tax, $0.72

G. W. THOMPSON—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lots 9, 10 and 11 on B. W. Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.08

E. L. TUTTLE—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 64 on Plan No. 1 drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

A. S. WEYMOUTH—Three-eighth acre of land being Lot No. 22 on Lord's estate.
Tax, $1.08

ADAM WILEY—Three-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Crescent street, and bounded East by land formerly owned by Wm. L. Richardson and Benj. F. Barnard; South by lands of Barnard Freeman and Abel F. Hutchinson; West by Crescent street; and North by land of owners unknown.
Tax, $15.84

Also, another Lot of land, consisting of Meadow and Pasturing, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-west corner near the Vinton House (so called,) and running South to the top of the hill; thence West to Melvin street; thence South on Melvin street to land formerly owned by Dr. John Hart; thence East to the river running from "Green's Mill"; thence following the river North-westerly to the Vinton Lot (so called); thence following a ditch to bounds first mentioned, and contains 10 acres more or less.
Tax, $4.10

Also, one-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 10, on Plan of House lots, surveyed by H. L. Eaton, Sept. 15, 1853, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-west corner on Richardson street; thence running North to Jeremiah Green's land; thence East about 4 rods; thence South to Richardson street; thence West to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $0.72

Also, Lot No. 40, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-east corner on Melvin street; thence running West to land formerly of Dr. John Hart; thence South about 4 rods; thence East to Melvin street; thence North to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $1.44

EUNICE N. WILEY—One acre of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situated on the corner of West Chestnut and Cedar streets, and bounded as follows: Beninning at the South-east corner thereof and running North on Cedar street to land now or formerly owned by James Emerson; thence East to land of Eunice Ramsey; thence South to Chestnut street; thence West by said street, to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $12.96

T. J. WHITRIDGE—Five and three-fourth acres of land, being Lots No. 15, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 32, 41, 44, on Plan No. 1, and lots 13, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 51, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded Plan No. 1, in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, Page 65, and Plan No. 2 in said Book, Page 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lot No. 15	$0.18
" lots 17 and 18	0.36
" lot 22	0.21
" lots 26 and 27	0.54
" lot 32	0.18
" lot 41	0.18
" lot 44	0.18
" lot 13 Plan 2	0.28
" lots 25 and 26 and 27 Plan 2	0.43
" lots 29 and 30	0.28
" lot 34	0.21
" lot 57	0.43

30—4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has the agency for selling EMERY'S NAVAL VARNISH—an article that is in general use throughout the Navy of the U. S.,—suitable for painting both Wood and Iron; samples may be seen at the Cemetery in Woburn, on fences owned by Col. M. F. Winn, and others in the immediate vicinity. The subscriber takes the 7 o'clock train at Woburn Centre every day in the week (Sunday excepted), where he can receive orders from those persons wishing to purchase.

Price $1.50 per gallon, prepared ready for use. A Painter furnished, if required, that has had experience in using the article.

39—4w * CHARLES CARTER.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m.,12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m,12-00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p. m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.

The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, dnd College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.00 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11-45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5,19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6-30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05, 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 8.25, 8.45,10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a,m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.

The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.

* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.

Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.

* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE!

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, July 13th, 1863, at 11 o'cl'k in the forenoon, by virtue of a Power of Sale given in a certain deed of Mortgage from Madison Sweetser to Mary Gould, dated Oct. 10, 1855, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Lib. 724, Fol. 432, for conditions broken,

A certain lot of Land, in South Reading, being lot No. 3 on a plan of house lots in South Reading, belonging to the "John Gould" estate, surveyed by Edward Bucknam, June 1854, and recorded in the Middlesex Registry at Cambridge. Said lot contains according to said plan, Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Eight square feet, and is bounded Northerly by Salem street, Fifty-one feet and six inches; Easterly by lot No. 2, Ninety two feet, six inches; Southerly by a part of lot No. 10, Fifty-one feet and six inches; and Westerly by lot No. 26, Ninety-one feet, and six inches.

Also, by virtue of a Power of Sale given in another certain deed of Mortgage from Madison Sweetser to Mary Gould, dated Oct. 10, 1855, the conditions being broken, will be sold as above, Lot No. 26 on the plan of house lots above described, said lot contains according to said plan, Four Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-six square feet, and is bounded Northerly by Salem street, Fifty-one feet and six inches; Easterly by lot No. 3, Ninety-one feet and six inches; Southerly by a part of lot No. 10, Fifty-one feet and six inches; and Westerly by lot No. 4, Ninety feet and six inches.

Terms — CASH on the delivery of the deed, which must be taken immediately.

MARY GOULD, Mortgagee.

South Reading, June 18, 1863. 38—3w

FIREWORKS!
FOR JULY FOURTH.

CUTTER & AUSTIN,
(Successors to HOLDEN, CUTTER & CO.)
32 & 36 Federal, and 107, 111 & 113 Congress Srteets, Boston,

Wholesale dealers in Fireworks of every description. On hand, a large stock of FIRE CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, and CHINESE FIREWORKS. Exhibitions furnished to any amount. Orders solicited, and Price Lists forwarded to dealers, if requested. 37-4w

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat

GOLDEN-SHEAF
WHISKEY.

RYE, RYE,

CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs. Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

F. M. BAKER,

(Succes'r to D. B. WHEELOCK & CO.)
DEALER IN
COOKING, OFFICE AND PARLOR
STOVES,
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS,
Iron and Copper Pumps,
LEAD, BLOCK TIN AND IRON PIPE,
Albion street, South Reading.

☞ A good assortment of Tin, Glass, Brittannia, Wooden Hard Ware, and French Ware, constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to Job Work and Repairing. 10 6m.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c, &c.

Particular attention paid to printing

POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.

Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Nov. 20.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
ALSO, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,
Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.
347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,

MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy-five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd.
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it. HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds. MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS. — G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS
—OF—
ROOM PAPER!

JUST OPENING AT

Woburn Bookstore.

☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

JULY MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN.
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.

Authorised to examine persons claiming exemption from Military Service.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

PACIFIC GUANO.

Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano.

WE are receiving a constant supply of this superior GUANO, which will be found one of the *cheapest and best Fertilizers in the market*. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops,—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last season. A Pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., will be furnished on application.

Also, —Continue the Agencies in

Fertilizers, Seeds, &c.; Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime; Fish Guano; Ground Bone; Bone Meal; Poudrette; Pulverized Charcoal; Grass Seed, &c.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

GEO. DAVENPORT & CO.,
115 MILK ST., BOSTON.
26 3m.

Harper for July,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

IF people understood the importance of purgation with RADWAY'S PILLS, in contradistinction of purging with other pills or powders, salts, oils, Seidlitz waters, they would need less physicing, save themselves from much suffering, and greatly improve their health.

RADWAY'S PILLS
ARE PERFECT PURGATIVES.

They are *aperient*, tonic, laxative, stimulant, counter-irritant, sudorific, alterative. They are entirely Vegetable, and the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Blue Pill, in the Arcana of Medicine. As evacuants, they are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton and Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

AS ALTERATIVES

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Head-ache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, or other reducing fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood and purging from the system all diseased deposits impure humors.

They differ from all purgative pills. Their action is not local, or confined to a portion of the bowels. Drastic Purgative Pills augment what is called the peristaltic movement of the bowels by irritating the coats of the intestines.

A large dose of the Drastic Pills will, by irritating the mucous membrane, produce a violent expulsion of the contents of the bowels, but in so doing other secretions are suspended. In such cases, the stools will be found to be light-colored and watery, and attended with cramps, griping pains, nausea, sickness. By this increased and unnatural action of the bowels, the secretions of the kidneys, bladder, urethra, pils, tenesmus, general prostration, costiveness, and indigestion.

In active and inflammatory disease, the irritation produced by the Drastic Purgative Pills will not only increase the disease, but induce ulceration; therefore, great caution is required in attacks of inflammation of the bowels, bilious cholic, rheumatism, gout, &c., in the kind of pills to take. If RADWAY'S PILLS are taken, a cure will follow.

There are a class of chronic diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Enlargement of the Liver Spleen Enlargement, diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, in which Colchicum Goiac are prescribed freely. In these diseases, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colchicum would inflict.

In Yellow, Typhoid, and Bilious Fevers, in Erysipelas, Small Pox, purgation is highly essential; but to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. In these cases, a mild soothing and gently stimulating laxative, that will purge and heal, soothe and strengthen, like RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, is required. The cause of so many deaths in these diseases is owing to the want of a purgative like RADWAY'S PILLS, that will purge, without depleting or interfering with the functions or other secretions. Not one in a hundred of Yellow and other fever cases would prove fatal if RADWAY'S PILLS were adopted in their treatment.

Some advocates of Drastic Purgation erroneously holding that griping, nausea, sickness, tenesmus, during the operation of their pills, is a favoruble sign: if their pills, expelled with the faeces the diseased humors left circulating in the system, there would be but little pain or griping. It is the absence of the bile and other humors, which their imperfect pills, fail to purge out of the system, that occasions the pain. By examining the stools evacuated after severe griping, they will be found thin and watery.

AVOID SALINE PURGATIVES!

Many persons are in the habit of taking Salts, Seliditz Water, Magnesia, &c., to regulate their bowels. This is erroneous. They succeed in obtaining an evacuation of the watery part only, leaving the corrupt humors, and that is all; but at the expense of the liver, pancreas, kydneys, &c., not one atom of bile or other impurities is eliminated from the blood or serous fluid. If your are dyspeptic, or troubled with heartburn, sour eructions, head-ache, indigestion, these difficulties still remain to torture and vex you. You do not advance one step towards a cure; and the continued use of these evacuants are apt to accumulate and form concretions in the stomach. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS, once or twice a week, will keep all the secretions in a healthy condition, and cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, &c.

If a gentle movement of the bowels is required, take from one to three; if a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six.

PRICE 25 CTS. per box, containing Thirty Pills.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY & Co.
1y 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercial st, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by
Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

MIDDLESEX
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,462 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Butrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.

Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metalic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

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TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters**, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

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Imperial Wine Bitters!

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THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

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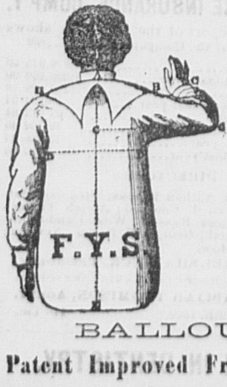

THE MEASURES are A, the distance round the Neck. B to B the Yoke. C to C the Sleeve. D to D distance around the Body under the Arm-pits. E to E the length of the Shirt.

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AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

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Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

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It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to New and Old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.

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It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

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The lonely sentry, walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH.—Therefore we say to the whole Army.

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Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scurvy, and Scrofulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS & OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease. place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid and what is more cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

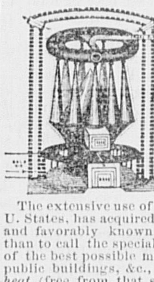
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the word "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

⁂ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all the respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25c., 62c., and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

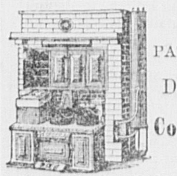
☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.



CHILSON'S
PATENT
CONE FURNACES,
PATENTED IN THE
UNITED STATES,
ENGLAND AND
FRANCE.

The extensive use of this superior Furnace in the U. States, has acquired for it a reputation too well and favorably known to need more at this time than to call the special attention of those in want of the best possible means of warming dwellings, public buildings, &c., with *pure, fresh, healthful heat,* (free from that scorching, dry, red hot iron heat, and coal gas, so common to hot air furnaces) to an examination of this superior invention, which represents a cluster of Cones, or tapering Raditors over a broad, flaring shallow fire-pot. These cones being large at the base, and small at the top, secure the great and important object of retaining and holding the smoke and gases back, in contact with the burning fuel—thus thoroughly consuming the gases, while their heat is compressed up, into the cones, and made to impinge against and radiate from the tapering surfaces—*thereby securing twice the heat from a given amount of coal,* that can be obtained from any other plan known to man. This furnace is very simple in its construction, and easily managed, and much less liable to need repair than any other plan of furnace in use.

Also, five sizes of Portable Furnaces, on the same principle, that are giving perfect satisfaction.



Chilson's
PATENT ELEVATED
DOUBLE OVEN
Cooking Range.

Housekeepers and others interested in the use of Ranges or Stoves, whether wishing to purchase or not, are invited to examine the great improvements secured by five patented claims in this truly superior Range, now in so general use.

The subscriber confidently asserts these improvements to be far in advance of any other plan of Range or Stove in the United States, and believes an examination of them, together with the many thousand testimonials received from those in use, will fully substantiate this assertion. Sizes adapted for Hotels, Dwellings, Restaurants, or any public or private institution, fitted when desired with hot water backs, for bathing and other washing purposes; hot air fixtures, for heating additional rooms, and hot closets or plate warmers.

Also the celebrated Cone Furnaces, Portable Furnaces, Stoves, Grates Registers, Ventilators, &c., at wholesale or retail, at the subscriber's store, Nos. 99 and 101 Blackstone street, Boston, or at his foundry in Mansfield, Mass.

GARDNER CHILSON.

Parlor Stoves.

CHILSON'S NEW PARLOR STOVE has great improvements over any other Stove in the market, for its great economy in fuel, keeping fire day and night, and warming the cold air near the floor for a great distance around the stove. An oven and boiler attached when desired.

Nos. 99 & 101 Blackstone St.,
BOSTON,
OR, AT THE FOUNDRY, MANSFIELD, MASS.

Special attention given to putting up Furnaces and Ranges in any part of the country.

33—1y GARDNER CHILSON.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.

Woburn, March, 1863.

HATHAWAY'S

CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers.

For sale at WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

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LAWSON'S
NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29--1y

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DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The Great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Afford immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

A VARIETY OF NEW GAMES—"The REBELLION," "MILITARY," "COQUETTE," &c., &c.—can be found at the
WOBURN BOOKSTORE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy,* which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

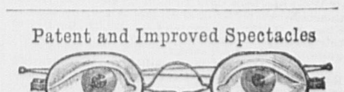
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Patent and Improved Spectacles



284 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, FIRST FLOOR UP STAIRS

DISEASE OF THE EYE MEDICALLY TREATED.

PROF. FRANKS & SON, of New York.

Professor Franks, Oculist, Optician by Diploma to the New York Eye Hospital, Life Governor of the Eye Infirmary, Lecturer on the Eye, and Patentee, will attend. These spectacles seldom or even require changing to others of stronger magnifying powers, never tire the Eyes, and can be seen through as well by candle as daylight.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex Pres. of the U. States.
Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, late Governor of Conn.
Hon. James Y. Smith, Merchant, Providence, R. I.
Hon. E. Huntington, ex-Lieut. Governor of Mass.
Hon. Robert B. Cranston, Mayor of Newport, R. I.
Prof. B. Stillman, M. D., Yale College, N. Haven.
Prof. E. Ives, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. J. Knight, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. W. Hooker, M. D., Yale College, N. Haven.
Prof. P. A. Jewett, Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. C. Hooker, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. Mott, M. D., New York Medical University.
Prof. M. Payne, M. D., N. Y. Medical University.
Prof. C. R. Gilman, M. D., N. Y. Med. University.
Prof. A. C. Post, M. D., N. Y. Med. University.
G. Wilkes, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
A. Dubois, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
Mark Stephenson, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
Isaac Wood, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
D. L. Rogers, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
J. P. Garrish, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
E. H. Dixon, Editor of the New York Scalpel.
D. M. Reese, Editor of New York Med. Gazette.
H. D. Bulkley, Editor of N. Y. Medical Times.
W. S. Charnley, Pres. Quinipiack Bank, N. Haven.
P. Hammond, Cashier City Bank, Worcester.
H. Pillsbury, President Merchants' Bank, Lowell;
C. Boswell, President Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford. 13—1y.

Store to Let.

THE STORE, situated in Woburn, on Main St., and recently occupied by Charles A. Smith, is to let. As a stand for carrying on the Dry Goods business, it is unsurpassed, and offers a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in business. For further information apply at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XII : : No. 41. WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

For the Middlesex Journal.

The Laughter of the Drunkard.

The laughter of the drunkard!
It ringeth in my ear
Like strains of hellish music,
So full of dread and fear.
It brings such bitter feelings,
That, in the silent hour,
I cannot drive it from me,
Such is its awful power!

The laughter of the drunkard!
'Tis the saddest sound I know—
Like the shouting of the bondman,
It only speaks of woe!
It tells me of a soul decayed,
Of godlike reason fled;
That memory and sense are gone,
And self-respect is dead!

The laughter of the drunkard!
What scenes of dark despair
It bringeth on the faithful wife,
And children of his care.
He, who once looked so lovingly,
And knelt with them in prayer,
Now laughs to scorn the joys of home,
And breathes out curses there!

The laughter of the drunkard!
How many hearts deplore
The sadness and the misery,
It hath for them in store.
Hope fleeeth from its presence,
For love and truth have flown;
And conscience swift retireth
From the demon on the throne!

The laughter of the drunkard!
Great God! be thou my friend,
And save me from the drunkard's mirth,
And from the drunkard's end!
Incline my feet in wisdom's way,
And keep my soul from shame:—
And till my fleeting breath depart,
I'll bless thy glorious name!

GREENWOOD, July 1. P. H. S.

Select Literature.

THE COUNTESS GABRIELLE.

In the year 1800 I was staying in a small village in France, taking a holiday after the numerous occupations of my life. My time was chiefly spent in walking excursions about the neighborhood. My hostess at the village of Auberge fully entered into my wish of exploring the curiosities of the surrounding country, and when I returned from one expedition, was always sure to have another to propose for my amusement. "Will Monsieur go to the church of A. or to the castle of Monseignor le Marquis, at the foot of the mountain?" she would say, as she was laying the cloth for my supper. Then she would tell me the best way of getting to the spot in question, and all so clearly pointed out, that I soon found that my best chance of success in the way of enjoyment lay in following her directions implicity. One evening when I came in, she laughingly told me that she had now come near to the end of her list, but had kept the best for the last, and that to-morrow I must go to the Chateau des Carlans, which she was sure would please me better than all the places I had yet seen. It was a long way, and difficult to find; so, would Monsieur have *cheval brun* (he would find him a very pleasant horse to ride,) and little Pierre could go with him as a guide? I was quite content, and the next morning saw me mounted on *cheval brun*, a thick-set, steady going little hack, while bare-footed Pierre ran by my side. It was a long way, and owing to my steed's loosing a shoe, and no smith appearing within reach, and three hours' search after that worthy which ensued, I soon saw that I had better make up my mind to spend the night at Carlan, or the nearest village, and send Pierre back to give notice of my proceedings.

"The road was quite straight now," he said, and so we parted, and I went on my way. I had questioned my little guide as we came along about the Carlans, whose chateau we were going to visit, but he was not able to enlighten me much.

"The Carlans have been a great family, but they are no more," was all he knew, and so I waited to satisfy my curiosity till I should meet some one better able to instruct me.

As the evening came on, the sky began to darken, and the clouds to scud about in rather an alarming way. There seemed to be no inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood; so I pressed on my horse as fast as I could, in the direction which had been pointed out to me. At last I came in sight of the chateau des Carlans, which I had no difficulty in recognizing from the description I heard of it. It stood in the centre of a grove of trees with a thickly-set avenue leading from one side of it down to the road, and was built of red brick, with a number of turrets rising around one tall square tower. As far as I could see, it presented a confused mass of irregular buildings. Huge and gloomy enough it looked, and the appearance increased as I rode along the avenue. I had entered a park through a large arched gateway which was in better repair than any thing else seemed to be, except that one side of the massive iron studded gate hung on one hinge, while the other stood wide open. It might still have been the entrance to some lordly and well kept demense. The park was gloomy in the extreme; huge trees with moss covered trunks threw their giant branches down to the very ground. On one side a large piece of water, looking still, and dark, and deep, without one living thing to enliven its surface, joined by a narrow rivulet the moat round the castle. On the other side were wide expanses of lawn and forrest grounds, while right here befose me rose the great sombre castle itself. A sort of modern terrace in the Louis XIV. style lay in front of it, strangely out of keeping with the grim feudal appearance of the building itself. There was certainly not much prospect of a night's lodgings here, but I remembered that my good hostess' directions had never proved wrong yet, so I rode boldly along the avenue, across the terrace, and up to the great door. It was firmly closed, but I pulled violently at a rude sort of a bell, evidently put up to suit the modern ideas of the porter, and swung away lustily at a huge iron knocker. For a long time I heard no answer but the echo proceeding from my own efforts, which went rumbling off through long corridors and wide vacant spaces. I was almost beginning to dispair, when I fancied I heard a sound in the distance, at first faint and then nearer and then nearer. The noise of shuffling feet came along the passage, then a rattling of keys. At last one turned gratingly in the rustic lock, and slowly swinging open the door, a little quaint-looking dame stood before me. With her snow white hair, and wrinkled face, her strange dress, and high heeled, and steel-buckled shoes, the old woman might have served as a pendant to some of the deceased ladies, whose portraits doubtless still hung in the picture-gallery.

She first looked surprised and then pleased to see me; and, after asking whether I wished to see the castle, directed me to ride along the terrace, to a smaller door, where I should find some one to take my horse. A young man in a peasant's dress made his appearance, and I then came back to the great door where she still stood and entered the hall with her. It was a large, long hall, with doors opening into it from every side, and a fine wide staircase with carved oak balustrades leading from the lower end to the apartments above. One of these doors my conductors opened and we found ourselves in a low vaulted corridor which led to the rooms she occupied. Here she introduced me to her husband, apparently more ancient than herself; who, notwithstanding the time of year, sat before a blazing wood fire. The sight of it was anything but unpleasant on this chill damp evening. Setting a chair before it, she begged me to be seated. In a few minutes I felt that I was on the high road to learning as much of the history of the Seigneurs de Carlan as could be retained in the memory of living man. However, I did not forget to inquire about a lodging for the night, and the old dame, who seemed to have taken considerable fancy to me, told me, she would give me a room in the castle itself.

"Although," as she said with a sigh, "many years have passed since any one lived here except John and myself."

So we passed the evening, and comfortably supped together at a small table by the fire, while the young man I had seen before, and a buxom peasant girl of about sixteen, took theirs at a sort of dresser near the door.—Soon after supper, the old lady, with her attendant, rose to prepare my room, and after many comings and goings, rattlings of keys, and opening of cupboards, she pronounced it ready.

Following her, with Marie bringing up the rear, I crossed the hall, walked up the broad stair-case, and found myself in a vast open corridor, corresponding to the hall below. Doors, staircases, opened into it in bewildering confusion. One of these last my hostess followed, and opening a door at the end of it, ushered me into my apartment. It looked bright enough at first, with its blazing fire and plentiful supply of *bongres*; but a second look showed me that it would take much more to enlighten all the depths and corners of that vast old chamber. The huge bed with its deep crimson hangings, the walls of similar color, the carved ebony chest, the cupboards, the closet in the corner, looked deep and mysterious enough for anything. However as my hostess and her attendant never seemed even to suspect that I should dislike sleeping so far from all companionship, I was ashamed to confess my superstitious feelings, and I called out a careless "Good-night" to them down the passage, just as if I were quite at my ease. And yet when I saw the light disappear down the stairs, I shut the door with a nervous thrill I could not account for, and cast an apprehensive glance at the great oriel window.

It was a fearful night. The wind and rain were beating heavily against the windows, and the storm rolling noisily around the old house, filling its echoes with its strange rumbling sounds, and then moaning away along the passages to beat back with redoubled force against the clattering shutters and windows. I do not know what I feared, but strange influences were at work within me, and as I drew back the curtains to enter my bed, I think no apparition starting from behind them would have surprised me much. Having made up the fire, till it blazed brightly and strong, and went roaring and blazing lustily up the chimney, despite the wind and rain, I lay down to rest, and happily being well tired with my day's exertions, soon fell asleep. How long I slept I do not know, but I awoke to find my fire slumbering in ashes, and a noise of voices and steps in the passage next my room.

Trembling in every limb with the strange sensations moving around me, I arose in my bed and listened. There were children in the passage! Yes, I heard their little feet pattering and running up and down; and though I could distinguish no words, there was a sound of infantine voices. It was not real, that sound not loud nor strong, but more in the air, about me, and yet moving in the passage! What children could they be, I thought, playing at this hour, in this dark stormy night, in the passages of this abandoned castle? There they run again past my door; one little hand touches it as they pass; now a burst of childish laughter rings out—but stop—up the stairs I hear, or rather feel, some one coming, a rustling of silks, a shuffling of feet, and the little unearthly footsteps pass on to meet it. On it comes, I hear the little ones join it, and the rustling of the silks and the sweeping of the train stop before my door. I hear mutterings and sounds, and the laughter of a child high up, as if the presence that had joined them had taken the little one in its arms. Then follows a kiss quite audible in the midnight air, and the window shaken by the wind, seems to open, and I hear a scream and a plunge and wild waters rising, and a woman's cry in the depths of the moat below, mingling with the moans of a child. And screams are in the passage, and steps in the distance, and a man's voice, and a young girl's, and a child's, rise in one werid concert loud and strong, and mingle with the sound of the wind, and the howling of the storm.

And now all is still, and on beats the wind, and the storm, but the spell of that dark hour seemed passed! I threw myself out of bed and making up fire, and lighting my candles, dressed with trembling hands, and so sitting dressed before the hearth, to await the day. It came at last, bright and fresh; and as I threw open my window to court the morning air, I saw that the whole country seemed renovated beneath the influene of the plentiful rain. The old park bore traces of the ravages of the wind. Several trees torn up by the roots lay scattered beneath the walls of the castle, close to which I could see by leaning over the parapet of my window, the cold, dark waters of the old moat. About six o'clock I went down, and found my hostess up and dressed, and evidently much astonished at my appearance. She was however, more surprised at my paleness.

"Perhaps Monsieur has not slept well?" she asked.

I replied, "yes," but my hesitation and evident fatigue awoke her curiosity, and she questioned me till I told her the whole story of my nightly visitations. Her face visibly changed as I told her of the strange sounds and voices which had disturbed my slumbers, and turning from me to continue her preparations for our morning meal, I heard her murmur: "Poor woman, after so many years can she not sleep peacefully?" I had caught her words, but no entreaties of mine could draw more from her then; she promised however, that later she would tell me all she knew.

After breakfast my hostess proposed a visit to the rest of the castle, and we set off together. First she led me through a long suit of saloons, furnised with rare taste and magnificence, though the furniture was of ancient shape, and they had the cold, solemn aspect of uninhabited rooms. The last of these saloons opened into a small crimson hung boudoir, with a lovely prospect from its low balconied windows of a wide expanse of park and woodland across the moat. The clump of trees on the opposite side had evidently been cut in former times to give the fair occupants of the room the best advantages of the view; but now they were wild, untrimmed, and uncut; and the traces of former flower-beds were almost hidden beneath the moss, rank grass, and fallen branches of the trees and shrubs. The room itself might have been in constant use, for any appearance of neglect or decay there was about it. The mirror in its silver frame, the silver sconces, the glittering ornaments of the mantle-piece, the floor with its beautiful inlaid designs, the brass and ebony cabinet, were as bright and well polished as if the lady of the castle was hourly expected to visit her sanctuary. I suddenly found myself transported to the retreat of the high-born Countess of sixty years ago. I almost fancied I heard the rustling of silks, and the tripping of a dainty high-heeled boot along the empty saloons beyond, and that in another second the hanging draperies would be drawn aside to let the Lady of Carlan pass in.

My hostess seemed to enjoy my surprise, and for some minutes looked on in silence. At last, beckoning me across the room, she drew aside a curtain, and pointed to a picture on the wall. It was the portrait of a lady, and underneath the escutcheon on the gilded frame was written, "Gabrielle de Plessie, Countess de Carlan." Very beautiful and very haughty was the young Countess, with her fair hair and flashing eyes, and short curling lip. On her head, thrown back with an almost defiant air, she wore a velvet hat, such as one sees in portraits of Maria Antoinette; one hand toyed with the balls of her countess's coronet, which lay on a cushion by her; the other held the lash of a tall greyhound which stood at her feet. The face was very fair; but so unquiet, so wildly passionate was its expression, that involuntarily I found myself repeating the strange words of the old housekeeper, "Poor woman, after so many years, can she not sleep peacefully?" On the other side of the room there was another portrait; it was that of a man in the prime of life, with happiness written in every line of a handsome, open countenance. At the bottom of the frame was written Henri de Carlan. One other picture yet remained. It was smaller than either of the other two, and hung between the windows in a simple oval frame. Less brilliant than the one, less happy than the other, it possessed perhaps more real and lasting beauty than either. There was a touching and mournful simplicity in the dark eyes that gazed so frankly into yours, in the small hands clasped so tightly over the slender chain that hung from her neck and was the sole attempt at ornament. The portrait bore the name of Alix de Carlan.

"Sister of the last?" I asked, pointing to the portrait of the gentleman.

The old woman sighed.

"No, cousin," she said. "She was an orphan and brought up here."

Opening a door, we passed upon a narrow staircase to a large bed-room, which was probably that of the lady of the house. The hangings and ornaments were similar to those in the boudoir below, and the same care was visible in its arrangements. One communicated with the ante-room which we had entered, one with a room containing several little beds, doubtless the nursery of the children of the household, the third opened upon the wide passage above the stair-case. We passed again through a suite of rooms, none of which presented any particular interest, save that of antique furniture, and strange quaint closets and corners. At last my hostess drew from her pocket a key, and putting it into the lock of a door near the stair-case, showed me into a pleasant, cheerful room overlooking the moat and park, and remarkable for its freshness and air of constant use. It was hung with blue, much simpler in its arrangements than the boudoir or state bedroom. I could not help connecting it with the dark-eyed portrait below. On the walls were two or three portraits, and by the bed a statue of the Madonna. At its feet was a bunch of withered flowers.

An involuntary shudder passed over me as we came to the door of my last night's room.

"I have not forgotten my promise," the old housekeeper said. "You have seen all now except the ch[illegible]l, which we will visit later. Now come down again to the room below."

In a few minutes I found myself seated in the boudoir, hearing from her the strange story of the Lady Gabrielle de Plessi.

"My mother was *femme de chambre* to the mother of Count Henri de Carlan," the old lady said. "I was born in the house. When I first remember the Count, he was a fine merry boy of about twelve; Lady Alix, his orphan cousin, was a little dark-eyed girl of nine or ten. I was destined to be her attendant, but now my intercourse with my little mistress was limited to an occasional game of play with her and my young master. They were a charming pair, so full of life and fun, of love for each other, and devotion to my Lady Countess. I remember even then the significant looks and signs that followed them everywhere, and how people counted confidently in what must take place when they grew up. It was not so, however; by the time they were old enough to think of such things, I was of age to take any place in my young lady's room, and I am pretty sure she never thought of her cousin but as a very dear brother. The Countess herself soon saw how it was, and was the first to give up the idea of their marrying; and so they went on with their childish intercourse, so full of affection and confidence. The Count was very proud of my young lady's beauty, and would often come to her room while her toilette was going on, to see that her dress was to his taste. I fancy I see him now, putting her wreaths of roses on his powdered curls, sticking patches on his cheeks, unfolding her fans and rouging his healthy red cheeks, and then racing off in a hurry to wash it off in time to hand her and his mother into the coach.

"They were pretty merry times; such parties and dancing and hunts, and so many beauxs for my lady Alix. It was well known that my young lady's fortune was one of the largest in France, so she had many offers. She was not to be taken in, however, by all the fortune hunters, and she never seemed to care for one of the gentlemen she met except the young Baron de Lisle, who was a soldier and came very soldom to Carlan. Before long we all saw there was some chance of my young lord bringing us home a mistress, and then I became really anxious that Mademoiselle Alix should find a home of her own. She did not seem to feel it herself, sweet lady, but prepared to love her new cousin with all her heart. The Countess, did not feel so, I am sure. She would have been ready enough to give up her place to her neice, but she could not brook the idea of a stranger stepping into her shoes. I think that my young master saw this too, for he never told his mother of his hopes and wishes, but used to pour them all out to his cousin. Many an evening they walked together, talked earnestly on some subject or other interesting to both; and one evening, as she said good night to him at the foot of the staircase, I heard her whisper something about "la belle Gabrielle," and he blushed crimson in his young, honest way, while she ran laughing to her room.

"So it went on for a short time, until one day we heard that our young lord was to marry the Countess and heiress of de Plessi. The wedding took place there, and our ladies were to have been present, but my lady Countess was ailing, so we did not see our new mistress till she came here.

"There were great rejoicings in the place when they returned, and the leader of all the fetes was Lady Alix. Our new lady was very beautiful. I shall never forget the day I saw her walk up the terrace by her husband's side to greet the Countess, who stood at the hall door to receive her. I thought, even then, that she bowed very haughtily to the people assembled to receive her, and received her new mother's kiss with cold constraint. Indeed, the Countess herself was rather more ceremonious, I thought, than the occasion required. Lady Alix stood by her aunt, and threw her arms around her new cousin's neck with sweet, innocent joy and greeting, then she turned to Count Henri and kissed him too, as she always did. I thought then, and I am sure of it now, that there was a peculiar look in Lady Gabrielle's face when she first saw her cousin Alix. That look haunted me long afterward. The dominion of the two ladies did not last long together, however; before very long my lady Countess died. God only knows why he did not take the younger lady! Even before her mother-in-law died, she had shown much of her real character—enough to make us fear for the future at least. Certainly nothing more haughty, more wildly proud and overbearing than the young Countess ever trod the earth, and in jealousy she surpassed anything I ever heard of. My lord was completely under her dominion. He both loved and admired her, though her passions terrified him. His brave but gentle nature shrank back appalled at the storms which opposition to her will was sure to arouse. On of her first caprices had been to request my services instead of those of her own maid. It was the act of a spoiled child, and the first sacrifice my gentle lady had to make for peace sake. I say a sacrifice, because she told me it was one. She came in to me herself, put her pretty hand on my shoulder, and said:

"'For my sake, do as you are asked. I shall never have any one about me that I like half as well, but you know I would do a great deal to content my cousin.'

"There were tears in her eyes as she spoke, so I could only sob out 'Yes,' and do as she wished for love of her. After the old Countess's death troubles began to gather around us. The jealousy of her cousin, which I had seen coming so long in Lady Gabrielle, became at last a perfect frenzy. All her haughtiness, all her pride, were absorbed in one senseless sentiment of jealousy. If my young lady left the house for a walk in the park, the Countess would creep after her, and follow her behind the trees and bushes. At every sound in the corridor of an evening, she would out, and stand watching the door of her cousin's room. My lord began to grow restless and miserable. He loved his cousin so dearly, that to feel his intercourse with her restricted was a perfect torture to him. Added to this, the little children—there were two now, a boy and a girl—receiving no care or attention from their mother, gave all their baby love and caresses to their cousin, or *petite mere* Alix, as they called her. At last, however, came a little respite. The Baron de Lisle came back, and when Lady Gabrielle saw how well he and the young lady agreed, she began to imagine that she might have been mistaken. One day, to my dismay, when all seemed going on for the best, the Baron left in a hurry; he had a misunderstanding with Lady Alix. I cannot help thinking that he had told her what he and every one must have noticed in the Countess's conduct toward her, and that she, sweet generous creature, had indignantly denied it and defended her cousin. Let that be as it may, he went, and from that moment things grew worse; Lady Alix was pale and worn, my lord anxious and distressed, and my mistress frantic with her jealousy. My lord was never even able to speak to his cousin without raising a storm; but I think he often used to meet her in her walks and pour out all his sorrows to her.

I was sitting one day, in this very room, working at my lady's embroidery, and she herself was standing at the window, when suddenly she uttered a faint cry, and looking across the water I saw my lord and Lady Alix pacing up and down under the trees. I felt at once that they must be much occupied with their conversation, or they could never have forgotten the watch my lady always kept over them. There was such a fierce expression in her face that, with a feeling of terror, I waited for what would follow. We could see that Lady Alix was crying bitterly. My lord held a letter in his hand which he gave her at last, and then left her alone while she read it. This she did slowly, turning it over and over, and then threw herself on the bench and buried her face in her hands. My lord returned in a few minutes; when she saw him she sprang up from her seat and threw herself into his arms. He held her tenderly, with one arm round her waist, and stooping down, kissed her sweet up-turned face again and again.

"My lady put her hand to her heart, as if she had been stabbed, and turned to leave the room. She looked so strange, that I followed her across the hall and up stairs. She went slowly almost like one in a dream, never moving her hand from her heart. In the passage opposite the top of the stairs, my little lord was playing with his sister. He was nearly four then, and as beautiful as an angel. When they saw their mother coming, they ran towards her. She took one hand of each and passed on. At the large open window near the door of your last night's chamber she stopped, and stooping, raised the little girl in her arms, and kissed her in such a strange, passionate way, that the child gave a cry of fear. Then she turned to her son. He wore round his neck a golden medallion, with his father's hair and portrait. She snapped the tender chain with her angry fingers, and then taking him up in her arms, pressed his bright curly head against her breast. On a sudden she turned to the attendant of her children and to me, as if to bid us begone; and at that instant there was a sound of voices below, and then, with a wild, savage cry, she leaped on the broad sill of the window, and flung herself with her child into the deep waters below. There was a splash and a scream! We rushed to the window; and saw her struggling in the water with the boy in her arms.

"At this instant Lord and Lady Alix appeared in the passage. One glance sufficed; and then their wild cries of agony mingled with those rising from the moat. Every means of saving them was tried, in vain; many hours elapsed before the bodies could be found. When they were, the little boy was still clasped as in a vice in the arms of his dead mother. Her face was terrible to look upon. I wish I had never seen it, for it haunts me to this hour. The great hall, into which the bodies were brought, was hung with black, and there for two days they lay in state.

"The accident (as it was supposed to be) made much noise. Crowds of people came to see the beautiful young Countess, as she lay with her little son in the last sleep of death, and to show their sympathy with her bereaved husband. I and the children's attendant were, besides my master and Lady Alix, the only people who knew the truth; and I knew what none could know besides, though they probably guessed it. After the body was found, however, they questioned me, and I told them all that I knew. They listened with sad scared faces, and then my young lady called me in, and told me how, about a month ago, she had quarreled with her affianced lover; that my lord, her cousin, had tried to reconcile them, and yesterday had brought her a letter from the Baron de Lisle, and made her promise to forgive him and become his wife; that she was hastening back to the castle to tell her cousin of her happiness, when she saw the dreadful sight. Then she led me to the children's room, and there showed me the little motherless Jeanne, as she lay on her bed, and made me promise never to leave her. I did so; but before many weeks the child lay by her dead mother's side in the tomb of the Carlans. She died of fits brought on by fright. Soon after the Baron de Lisle came, and took my sweet lady to her future home. The Count went abroad, and the castle was shut up. I married a young man who had been my *fiance* for some months, and they gave us the place in charge. My lord was a broken hearted man, he never held up his head again, and died, I believe, in Italy. Carlan then belonged to Lady Alix, but she never came here.

"I had lived in hopes of seeing her again; but one day a youth came here with an old attendant. He needed not have told me his name, for he had every line of his dear mother's face. He said he was Henri de Lisle; that he came to me with his mother's greeting, to beg I would go and see her, for she was very ill. I was ill too, and could not go, and before I was well enough to travel, my sweet lady was dead! I have seen none of the young people since, but I love the place still in memory of those that are gone. My only pleasure is to keep these rooms as if my lady were expected here every moment. If the young ladies ever come here, they will find their mother's rooms just as they were when she left them. I was born here, and shall die here too, I hope, for I am used to the place, and even its nightly visitants do not frighten me, for they never harm me."

"Then, what I heard last night was real?"

"Real! No. But sure it is that every night the old scene that passed so long ago, is acted here again by some strange forms bearing the likeness of the honored dead. We have heard the sounds for years, but I thought they were meant for us alone, or I should never have chosen that room for your lodging last night."

At this moment a loud tap on the door, and the pleasant accents of the little French maid's voice recalled us from those old remembrances to the fact of dinner being ready. We arose accordingly, with a last look at the old portraits on the wall. During the meal I learned much more of the old legends of the place, and did not rise to leave till the sun was sinking beneath the western hills. As I rode through the deserted park, I could almost fancy I saw the haughty Countess and her beautiful children pacing the broad terrace, or a gleam of the white robe of the Lady Alix, as she swept round the garden walks by the side of her cousin. I know not what has become of the Chateau des Carlan nor of the old dame who guided me through it; she is doubtless long since in her grave, for these are the remembrances of an old man. This I can tell you. Never does a dark, stormy night come by, never do the rain and wind beat round the house, but I fancy that I hear the pattering of little wierd feet by my door, the gushing of angry waters, the moans of a little child, and the death screams of the last Countess of Carlan.

A WONDERFUL MIRROR.—Among the curiosities in the English Exhibition, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a magnificently monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion but reversed, the head downwards. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your vegetable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling from the idea that it suggests of something superanatural; so startling, in fact, that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self, you will see it pass clean through the body and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you at the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in fashioning a mirror of this description, brought it to one of the French kings—if we recollect aright, it was Louis XV.—placed his majesty on the right spot, and bade him draw his sword, and thrust at the figure he saw. The king did so; but seeing the point of a sword directed to his own breast, threw down his weapon and ran away. The practical joke cost the inventor the king's patronage and favor; his majesty being afterwards so ashamed of his own cowardice that he never again would look at either the mirror or its owner.

READY FOR A SPECULATION.—A Western paper states that a man who had all the brass necessary to make a dashing speculator, and which he used with great effect where he was not particularly well known, visited Boston, where the impression prevailed that he was of undoubted commercial standing, and he operated to a large amount on a hypothecation of his own notes. The result is thus given:

The financier not fulfilling his stipulated agreement, the merchant became indignant at his want of punctuality, and meeting him one day in State street, remarked:

"Look here, Mr. ———, if you don't replace me in funds as you promised, I will sell your notes in the street, if they bring no more than fifty cents on the dollar," supposing, as this oourse would ruin the credit of any one in good standing, he could alarm his creditor.

"Will you?" hurriedly inquired the financier.

"I will, by heavens!"

"Oh, no you won't!"

"I will sir, I will, indeed!" excitedly retorted the merchant.

"Well, I'll tell you what," coolly observed the financier, "if you will, we'll go into partnership, and *I'll make enough, even at twenty cents on a dollar, to absorb all the capital in Boston.*

A QUAKERESS'S DREAM.—There is a beautiful story told of a pious old Quaker lady who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She indulged in this habit until it increased so much upon her that she not only smoked a large portion of the day, but frequntly sat up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died, and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied, upon returning, that he could not find it.

"Oh," she said, "do look again, it must be there."

He examined again, but returned with a sorrowful face.

"It is not there!"

"Oh!" she said, in agony, "it must be there; I have the assurance that it is there! Do look again.

The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, with his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed:

"We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it."

The woman, upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

NEW PLAN FOR RECRUITING.—The Tribune's correspondent understands that the government has determined to adopt a plan for recruiting the army, which has been long under consideration, and that measures will be immediately taken to carry it into effect. By this plan it is hoped that a very large proportion of the two years' and nine months' men, just discharged, may be induced to re-enlist for the war. These veterans are to be offered, in addition to the $100 bounty and pay which all the national soldiers receive, a bounty of $300, and are to form a special corps, distinguished from both conscripts and from other three years' men. The government is to be reimbursed, man for man, for this $300, from the substitute fund to be raised under the draft, and which by the terms of the act must be devoted to this purpose. These advantages are to be forfeited in case the men to whom they appeal do not avail themselves of them within a fixed time, which will probably be sixty days. The large bounty offered is to be paid in instalments, to suit the convenience of this government and the wishes of the soldier.

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AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading:—DR. J. D. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and will will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

The Repulse.

Of the accomplishments of our army for the past week it might truly be said, in the words of Webster—"Events so various and important that they might crowd and distinguish centuries, are, in our times, compressed within the compass of a single life;" and we might say, even, of a single week. The over-confident Lee and his plundering army, who so recklessly threw themselves into the fair fields of Pennsylvania, have been met, fought, defeated, and a part driven back, after leaving so many of their comrades to bite the dust on Northern soil.

The long march of the Federal army from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg, and their immediate successful engagement in battle with the forces of the enemy, and the subsequent pursuit of the retreating rebels, extorts but little less of our admiration than does their valor displayed in utterly routing the enemy in Pennsylvania, after so many unsuccessful attempts at victory; and these important successes of the army of the Potomac give cause for the expression of much joy and gladness. This branch of the Union army seems to have imbibed a fresh spirit from their recently appointed commander and the prayer of the people, which has for so long a time been ascending—

"Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone
Forever and ever by,
One still, strong man in a blatant land!"

may not come far from being answered in the appointment of Gen. George G. Meade as leader of the Virginia army; and should Victory once again perch upon his banners and give him success in his plans for destroying and capturing the rebel army, much will it decide in his favor. This plan seems to have been, not to follow directly in the rear of Lee, making thereby what few captures of wounded and baggage-trains he might be able to, but by going around by the way of Frederick, Md., to intercept the fleeing rebels, if not on this, at least on the other side of the Potomac, before they could arrive at Winchester.

That Fortune favors the Union arms and Gen. Meade's plan, in every possible way, is made evident by the opportune arrival of the large reinforcements for his army from Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, and the sudden rise in the waters of the Potomac which renders it impassable to Lee, and will save Gen. Meade the trouble of further pursuit, and allow him to try his luck at a second "Antietam." We do well to rejoice at what is already done and be sanguine for the future, patiently waiting for the Ruler of nations to overrule for the glory of the Union by dispensing to the wicked their just dues and to honest patriots their richly earned reward.

The Stronghold Fallen.

The event, not only of this week, but of the many months of the war thus far, is the FALL OF VICKSBURG. Time alone, will fully reveal what the real benefit to the Union arms and the great damage to the rebel cause the fall of this stronghold will be. When on the 4th of July, 1863, Gen. Pemberton with the advice of his officers, agreed to the unconditional surrender of the garrison under his command, he gave the "most unkindest" thrust to the rebellion that it has yet received, for, by this act he sets General Grant at liberty to co-operate with Gen. Banks in the reduction of Port Hudson, whose capture is only a question of time, and now of a very short time, and thereby opens to navigation, the whole line of the Mississippi River, and this latter event, while it is an almost incalculable gain to the North, in opening a highway to market for the great West, and joining the Western and South Western armies, will prove an immense hurt to the South and their cause, by cutting off their supplies and so completely dividing them both territorially and politically, that it will cause rebellion to shake to its very centre.

RETURNED.—Private Marshall P. Lewis, of the "Union Guard," Co. F, 22d Mass. Reg., who has been home on a forty days furlough, left town for the hospital last Wednesday.

Woburn Soldiers Wounded.

Capt. Cyrus Tay, of Co. B, 32d Mass. Regt., arrived home Monday evening, on a furlough of twenty days. Capt. Tay was wounded in the elbow on Thursday of last week, at the battle of Gettysburg. The ball which entered at the elbow and passed down among the muscles of the fore arm, some five or six inches, by the advice of the surgeon has not yet been extracted.

Corporal Robert T. Johnson, of the same company, was wounded in the heel, the ball then passing up into his ankle-joint, making a severe wound.

Private William H. Hunting, also of the same company, received a slight wound in the heel. The other Woburn boys in the Regiment escaped unharmed, although there were some very narrow escapes.

Private Charles R. Dale, of Co. G, 13th Mass. Regt., is wounded severely in the leg. Private Dale was also wounded in the leg at the battle of Antietam.

Corporal Herschel A. Sanborn, of the same company was reported killed, but in the official list he is given as wounded. Corp. Sanborn was also wounded in the foot at the battle of Antietam.

Corporal Michael Matthews, also of the same company, is reported wounded in the leg, in the official list of casualties. Corporal Matthews was slightly wounded at Second Bull Run.

Major James W. McDonald, of the 11th Mass. Regiment, was wounded in the hip. His wife received a dispatch Thursday evening, stating that he left Baltimore for Woburn that afternoon. He will arrive in town to-day.

Private James W. Goodwin, of Co. D, 11th Mass. Regt., was wounded in the thigh and leg, and will arrive in town to-day.

Corporal Clifford B. Fowle, of Co. E, 16th Mass. Regiment, is reported as being severely wounded.

Second Lieutenant John A. Page, of Co. F, 1st Louisiana (Colored) Regt., was slightly wounded in the hand, at the battle of Port Hudson, a short time since.

☞ According to the statistics given by the *Lawrence American* of the enrolled men in this, the sixth District, there are 9104 of the first class, and 5689 of the second class, liable to be drafted.

	1st. Class	2d. Class.
In Woburn there are	346	297
Winchester	113	117
Stoneham	387	176
S. Reading	221	147
Reading	159	125
N. Reading	98	59
Wilmington	72	40
Burlington & Lexington	216	113

1775 men are required from this District, which will take not quite 1 out of 5. Woburn's quota is about 67. Drafting has already commenced in the 3d, 4th, and 6th Districts. The drawing takes place by sub-districts. The drawing of the quota of Charlestown, the 1st. sub-district of the 6th District, commenced in City Hall, at Lawrence, on last Thursday afternoon, and will be continued daily, till the quotas are all drawn.

It is under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, of which Capt. Herrick, the Provost Marshal of the District, is Chairman. Woburn is the sixth sub-district, and her quota will be undrafted for only one or two days more.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL at Salem, for the Spring and Summer terms, is received and shows a full attendance. This school is under the charge of Prof. Alpheus Crosby, formerly of Dartmouth College. In this connection it may not be unfitting to state that this school and the school at Framingham, are designed for the education of female teachers; those at Bridgewater and Westfield, for the education of teachers of both sexes. Tuiton is free to those who intend to teach in the public schools of Massachusetts, wherever they may have previously resided; and, if needed, pecuniary aid is also given to pupils from Massachusetts. The text-books required are mostly furnished from the libraries of the Schools. The terms commence in each school, as follows: at Salem, on the last Wednesday of February, and first Wednesday of September; at Framingham, on the first Wednesday of March, and September; at Bridgewater, on the second Wednesday of March and third Wednesday of September; at Westfield, on the fourth Wednesday of March and September. Candidates for admission are examined on the first day of each term, except at Framingham, where the examination takes place on the day preceeding.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for July, published by Fowler and Wells, contains a lengthy essay on the indications of character, as shown by that very important feature in the human "phiz," the nasal appendage. Not less than forty two figures of noses are given, to which we would refer the attention of those desiring to engage in the study of "Nosology." Among other papers is one descriptive of the phrenological character of Thomas Jefferson (Stonewall) Jackson, which gives to him the merit of being a sincere enthusiast, as will be seen by the following extract:—"Veneration, Conscientiousness, Hope, and Spirituality were all large; and whatever may be said or thought of the soundness of his judgment or the correctness of his views on any particular subject, there can be no doubt of the religious tendencies of his mind, the puritanic strictness of his moral code, of his integrity and honesty of purpose. *Far in the wrong as he was, he must, from his organization, have pursued the course that seemed to him right.* His was a zeal and an earnestness worthy of a better cause."

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The following schools will be examined the ensuing week: The Cambridge St. and Pleasant St. schools on Wednesday, the 15th, forenoon. Warren St. in the forenoon, and Green St. school in the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th. The Schools at North Woburn on Friday forenoon, 17th; at Cummingsville on the afternoon of the same day.

ACCIDENT.—The only accident in Woburn on the Fourth of July, was the injury of Frank Ellis, a son of Mr. James S. Ellis, of this town. Frank had loaded his cannon for the last time with a heavy charge of powder, and tried to light it with a burning cracker for a fusee. It did not light immediately, and putting down his head to ascertain whether there was any light, he received the whole charge of powder in the face, through the vent hole of the cannon. He is now doing well, the powder is slowly dissolving and passing from his skin.

WINCHESTER SOLDIERS.—First Lieutenant J. Otis Williams, of Winchester, Co. D, 12th Massachusetts Regiment, is reported wounded at the battle of Gettysburg.

Private Felix Riley, of Winchester, a member of Co. F, 20th Mass. Regt., is also reported wounded, in the official list of casualties in that Regiment.

Corporal Jesse Richardson, of Winchester, Co. G, 2d Mass. Regt., wounded in head; Private Mellen P. Burnham, same company, in leg; Private George C. Lawrence, same company, in thigh.

DEATHS.—We mention this week, the death of Mr. John E. Thayer, formerly a Private in the "Union Guard," Co. F, 22d Regt. Mass. Vols.. Mr. Thayer had been sick some time prievous to receiving his discharge. He was buried Thursday.

It is also our sad duty to announce to our readers this week, the death of Mr. Amos Nichols, of this town, at his residence on Union Street, Thursday morning. The deceased was a member of the Woburn Brass Band, which body will attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The eighty-seventh anniversary of American Independence passed off with but slight demonstrations on the part of our citizens. They seemed rather disposed to wait until they should hear something which they could heartily celebrate, and occasion was given on Wednesday last, when the news arrived of the fall of the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi,"—when the bells were rung, much fireworks were exploded, and there was universal rejoicing among the people.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—During the past week the sum of six hundred dollars was collected in town, and a part forwarded to the Christian Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of the soldiers wounded in the late severe and bloody battles in Pennsylvania, and the remainder will be expended for materials for garments for the hospitals. Boston has sent over twenty thousand for the same object.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, P. M., Dr. C. T. Lang was badly burned by the burning alcohol from an exploded spirit lamp which he was accustomed to employ in heating his plates soldering.

"SQUARED UP."—The Paymaster of the 5th Regt. was in town yesterday, and distributed to the members of the Phalanx the sum of $6,500, as payment in full for nine months' service in the U. S. army.

☞ If any of our citizens have any idle garment, it will be immediately forwarded and put to good use, if left at this office within two or three weeks.

AN URGENT CALL for worn garments, especially dresses, has come to us from Port Royal. The females are said to be very destitute in this wardrobe, and "any thing, however old and worn, will be very acceptable."

EXTENSION OF FURLOUGH.—Capt. John I. Richardson, of the Rangers, Co. K, 39th Reg. Mass. Vols., has had his furlough extended ten days, on account of ill health.

MISSING.—Private C. H. Maynard, of Burlington, Co. E, 13th Mass. Regt., is reported missing, supposed to be taken prisoner, in the late battle at Gettysburg.

FURLOUGH.—Corpl. Abijah Thompson, 2d, of North Woburn, Co. K, 39th Mass. Regt., arrived home on Tuesday evening, on a furlough of seven days.

☞ Gold has been quoted in New York this week at 125.

A FEMALE PHYSICIAN IN HOOKER'S ARMY.—Among the unmarshaled host of camp followers of the army, writes a correspondent from the Army of the Potomac, not the least noteworthy personage is Miss Mary E. Walker, or "Dr. Walker," as she is usually styled, a legitimate daughter of Esculapius, and apparently a lady of commendable philanthropy. She is a native of New York, has received a regular medical education, and believes her sex ought not to disqualify her for the performance of deeds of mercy to the suffering heroes of the Republic. Dressed in male habiliments with the exception of a girlish-looking straw hat, decked off with an ostrich feather, with a petite figure and feminine features, the *tout ensemble* is quite engaging. Her reputation is unsullied, and she carries herself amid the camp with jaunty air of dignity well calculated to receive the sincere respect of the soldiers. She has been with the army on several different occasions—was with it at Burnside's defeat, and more recently at Sedgwick's crossing of the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, where she was very active in her attention to our wounded. She can amputate a limb with the skill of an old surgeon, and administer medicine equally as well. Strange to say that although she has frequently applied for a permanent position in the medical corps, she has never been assigned to any particular duty. In case red tape coquette or conventional rule should prevent her from obtaining a place in the medical department, she intends to renew the offer of her services to the proper authorities at Washington. She is at present temporarily attached to the Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are at the Lacy House, opposite Fredericksburg.

For the Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, July 4th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with feelings inexpressible that I address you for the last time as a war correspondent; the memory of the past, the associations of this day—most holy to every true American,—and my present surroundings, all combine to make this final epistle one of intense and peculiar interest to me.

As I sit in my pleasant study, surrounded with my familiar and loved volumes, which seem to give me a silent though unmistakable welcome, I can but contrast this present with my past opportunities and conveniences of writing to you while in service. Compelled, at times, to seize moments of rest on the march, or in a bivouac at night when my faithful pipe would only serve to banish sleep for a while, with the rudest advantages I have often endeavored to give your readers a strict knowledge of the doings and whereabouts of the Phalanx. I have attempted no scholarly productions, and I have not exaggerated in the least: plain facts, and truthful, have I ever striven to give you; and if they have interested or cheered any friend of the soldier, I am satisfied and amply rewarded.

Coming, as we do, direct from a country cursed by slavery and devastated by war, we can but appreciate the grateful welcomes of our townsmen and friends, and the green, the smiling, God-blessed hills and valleys of New England.

The transition seems too great; so great the contrast, we *idealize* rather than *realize* the change. Yet, thank God, it *is* reality, and we'll rest, count our mercies, and be thankful.

It is an exceedingly remarkable occurrence, that of bringing with us our *whole* number of men, after being exposed to the "sword, the pestilence and famine" of a campaign of nearly a year. Our most sanguine hopes would not permit the thought, although our *prayer* was to that effect, when we left town on the 10th of September last for Camp Lander.

To return thus with full ranks, it has not been *our* care or providence. That higher power that "ruleth the destinies of nations," and befriendeth the sparrow as well, has covered *our* heads in the day of battle, as did He David's of old, and hath warded off all pestilential shafts. To *Him* be the praise; not unto us—not unto us!

Neither have we avoided danger, nor shirked duty or fatigue. The 5th—and as I write it, my pulse quickens and my cheek glows—has been a *working* regiment, a faithful regiment, and, for these causes alone, the *favorite* regiment of Gen. Foster. I do not write this to the detriment of any other in the department of N. Carolina. It is far from my desire to cast a reflection: I merely state what has been publicly acknowledged to us in Newbern by the Commanding General and his subordinates.

For the last four months it has not been our lot to be with our comrades to share their toils and glory. Yet we have done our *duty*, even though it has been out of harm's way. In doing so, we have been subjected to many privations and inconveniences we had not previously known, which caused us to chafe some in our exile. Orders *must* be obeyed, however, whether to battle, fatigue and trial, or to repose and safety. We obeyed.

How deeply, then, did we sympathize with our comrades in their toilsome marches and desperate fightings! How proudly did we hear of their success, their heroic endurance.

"Resolved to mingle in the tide,
Where charging squadrons furious ride
To conquer or to die."

But I wander from the path of my intention; let me seek it, and give an epitome of our campaign.

In accordance with a general order, the 5th Regt. went into camp at Wenham on the 10th of September, 1862, and there recruited and drilled till the 22nd of October. Six companies (including the Phalanx) were mustered into the U. S. service on the 16th of September, and soon after the residue of the regiment. October 22nd we broke camp and embarked aboard the steamer Mississippi for Newbern, N. C., at which place we arrived on the 27th inst., and went into camp in the suburbs of the city, between the rivers Trent and Neuse. On the eve of the second day of our arrival we received orders to march in light order. On the 30th, at early dawn, commenced our first expedition—to Tarboro'.

This was fraught with great suffering and toil, and some fighting, though without loss to our regiment. We reached camp on the 13th of November. Nearly a month's rest and recruitment, save ordinary soldiers' duty, ensued, when orders came to prepare for another expedition—to Goldsboro'.

On the 10th of December we left Newbern, and, after unprecedented hard marches, detours and skirmishes, and three days' fighting at Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro', we reached Newbern on the 22d inst., the "shadow of our former selves"—foot-sore, famished, and bringing with us many wounded.

On this expedition the 5th was first really under fire; but God, whose peculiar charge it seems, suffered us to leave no killed on the battle-field. Several were wounded, but few have died from their effects. It was at Goldsboro' that the 5th first gained its distinction and its first laurels. From about 3, P. M., till eventide on the 18th of December, it, as support to the artillery force, bore the fiercest of the enemy's fire.

Soon after our return to Newbern, a general order was received highly complimentary to the regiment, and to the effect that the names of "Kinston," "Whitehall," "Goldsboro," be inscribed on the colors.

For two successive months, drill and camp duty made life monotonous; but this lull in activity was a very benison to the weary troops. I should mention, however, that during this time "spades were trumps," and a line of entrenchments in the rear of our camp commenced. It was called "Fort Peirson," in compliment to our beloved and gallant Colonel.

On the 22nd of February (and you will perceive that the 22nd has been an important day in our calendar), the Phalanx was ordered to Hatteras Inlet to garrison Forts Clark and Hatteras, and to do detached service on other parts of the Island. On the same day, also, Co. D. was ordered to Elizabeth City.

I need not say that it was with heavy and regretful hearts that we bade adieu to the regiment to go thus into exile. On the 24th inst. we arrived at Hatteras, and the company was served as a skeleton map when young hands grew weary of forming it—separated—broken up—a detachment here, a squad there; a detailed man for this, a squad for that. Monotonous, demoralizing was this life, but for four months it was our lot to experience. Meanwhile, the 5th was doing hard service. Now at Plymouth in garrison, now on a scout towards Kinston, then on the Neuse erecting batteries, and as pickets far in the enemy's country. During the month of April it was in camp but ten days; the residue on expeditions. At Washington it did effective service, and the many toils and privations began to tell tales of sad meaning by the visitations of sickness and death.

At the battle of "Gum Swamp" it was one of the first to place the colors in the rebel ranks, and in one of its charges captured many prisoners and ordnance stores. In this engagement Col. Peirson was acting as Brig. General, which position detracted not the least from his popularity and respect. This was the last engagement that the regiment was in, and was a fitting close to their bright career.

I regret that I have not at hand the mortuary statistics of the regiment during its term of service. Compared with other regiments, its health has been the best, though more severely worked. This is owing, in a great degree, to the care of the men and obedience to the laws of health, and sanitary rules enforced by its able and kind Surgeon and his assistant.

On the 22d of June the regiment embarked on the transports "Guide" and "Convoy" for Boston, and after an exceedingly pleasant and favorable passage, and after many rumors to our non-arrival, we entered Boston Harbor on the eve of the 25th inst., amid great enthusiasm.

I should add, perhaps, that, at Newbern orders were issued immediately before the embarkation of the regiment, that it should touch at Fortress Monroe, and report to Gen. Dix, commanding. We did so, but were not detained. This occasioned the prevalent rumor that the 5th had gone into the service in the defence of the Free States.

I shall attempt no account of our reception in this State; the papers of the day have done that faithfully. It gave to the regiment much joy and much surprise, to find itself received so cordially and enthusiastically, particularly in Boston, which city, we had supposed, was reserving its enthusiasm for regiments more particularly its own, and whose popularity could not be exceeded—rivalled even. Could Dryden have witnessed the ovation, I hardly think he would have suffered his pen to write thus in regard to the soldier's fame:—

"The brave abroad fight for the wise at home:
You are but camp chameleons, fed with air;
Thin fame is all the bravest hero's show."

On Thursday last, July 2d, the 5th was mustered out of the U. S. service at its old rendezvous, Camp Lander, Wenham, and the harness and circumstance of war is now laid aside for the peaceful pleasures and pursuits of civil life.

Ere this, has many a heart been gladdened by the sentiment, if not the song, of Ellen Douglas to James Fitzjames:—

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

* * * * * * * *

"No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armour's clang, nor war-steed champing;
Trump nor pibroch summon here
Mustering clan, or squadron tramping.
Yet the lark's shrill fife may come
At the daybreak from the fallow,
And the bittern sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow.
Ruder sounds shall none be near,
Guards nor warders challenge here,—
Here's no war-steed's neigh and champing,
Shouting clans or squadrons stamping."

Thus, comrades of the 5th, in your happy homes, where the voice of the loved shall be your retreat and revielle, will I leave you, praying that, while enjoying those blessings, you may not be unmindful of our "brethren already in the field," and who are *this day even* bearing the good, dear old flag which we all love and have followed to the gates of Death even, to new victories and heroic deaths. *They must not be forgotten*, though we are not with them, but unceasingly remembered in prayer and in praise, by letters full of cheer, and by our soldierly and patriotic living in all the future. None better than ourselves can understand their needs; none better or more heartily sympathise with them. Your past experience, blood-bought, is of inestimable worth; and I close, wishing that all the regiments in the field may be as united and earnest, and led by as brave and gallant a soldier as was the "Old 5th" by Col. George H. Peirson.

Dear readers of the *Journal*, I have but to add my *nom de plume*, and our relation, in my past character, endeth. May no grief resulting from the scenes in which it has been my lot to mingle and to portray for the past year of this atrocious war, come to your hearts and homes, is the earnest wish of

O. W. R.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF LADY PRISONERS BY THE REBELS.—Federal prisoners captured at Winchester, and recently paroled at Richmond, say the ladies captured, who were wives of officers, some twelve in number, were regarded as prisoners of war and have been subject to the most cruel treatment. In Winchester they were confined by the rebels in a small fort promiscuously with other prisoners, and on being released were furnished with wretched accommodations for transit to Richmond, several ladies being obliged to walk twenty or thirty miles. At every place they were hooted at, insulted, and universally looked upon as Yankee curiosities. On arriving at Richmond they were closely imprisoned and treated as most of our prisoners have been before them.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

STATISTICS.—The Legislature at its last session made provision for the assuming by the State of the bounties paid by the several cities and towns to volunteers for the war, and refunding the same at an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars for each individual. A return recently made by the Selectmen to the Adjutant General, shows that the number of three years men to whom bounties were paid under the two calls, was

under the two calls, was	25
Number of Nine months Men	59
Total	84
Amount of bounties paid three years men	$2500
" " Nine months men	7200
Total	$9700

FOURTH OF JULY.—The recurrence of this time-honored anniversary of our National Independence was observed in a very quiet manner by our people here. Other than the ringing of the church bell, morning, noon and night, and the occasional firing of small arms, crackers, &c., nothing transpired of a public nature. Owing to the wise precautionary measures adopted by the Selectmen, the preceeding night was an unusually quiet one. A party of boys, however, undertook to have their own way in the matter, and had provided themselves with a small cannon and ammunition, which they commenced firing about 11½ o'clock, P. M., after having been told that they must not do it. A quietus was put on to their further proceedings by the seizure of the cannon, and the arrest and confinement of the ringleaders in the lock-up, until sunrise of the next morning, when they were discharged on their good behavior.—However, much boys may wish to give vent to their patriotic feelings, they have no right to set a municipal regulation at defiance, and endanger the lives of the sick or disturb the slumbers of any, at unreasonable hours with their noisy demonstrations. It is bad enough to have them near you after sunrise, but no one will object to this, although it may not be pleasant or beneficial. Great praise is due to the Chairman of our Board of Selectmen (J. F. Stone, Esq.,) who personally gave his attention to this matter, and by his activity, assisted by the Police, prevented any disturbance of the peace. There is a disposition, I am sorry to say, manifested by many of the elder boys and girls, not to submit to wholesome restraint. It is seen in the school-room, in meetings, and in the streets, and is sad to behold. It shows wrong management somewhere, and will, if not checked, exhibit itself still more openly and to their disadvantage. Obedience to law and order, and good manners need to be inculcated and enjoined upon the young.

REJOICINGS.—The glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburg, and the victories of the Army of the Potomac, was noticed here last Tuesday evening, by the display of the National Ensign, the ringing of bells, the blowing of the steam whistle attached to B. F. Thompson and Co's Tannery, the firing of cannon and crackers and other demonstrations. On the premises of Mr. H. U. York, at Symmes Corner, a very fine display of Chinese Lanterns and lights was made, after dark. With their different colors hung round upon the trees, they presented quite a picturesque appearance. On the gate was the expressive words, "Vicksburg taken."

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

FIRES.—This town has been remarkably free from fires for several years, and it was hoped that all the incendaries had either died off or repented; but evidently "a few more" are left. Between one and two o'clock, on Friday morning of last week, the 16 Ice Houses situated on Quanapowett Lake, near Reading line, were destroyed by fire. As they covered a large surface, and were in a blaze in from five to ten places at a time, the flames presented a sublime appearance. Obstructions to the water prevented the use of the Fire Engine altogether.

These buildings were, now or formerly owned by Mr. Russell of Boston, and were insured, as report says, for $8000. It is estimated that $9000, worth of ice were in the houses, most of which, probably will be preserved.

On Saturday morning (the morning of the 14th), a large barn was burned with most of its contents, situated on Cowdrey's Hill, so called. The barn was a part of the estate of Aaron Cowdrey; the stock, tools, &c., belonged to Charles H. Stearns, Esq., and heir to said Estate by marriage. The cattle were saved, with the exception of one ox, that was burned and a cow nearly suffocated. Among other articles lost were five tons of English Hay, one Mowing Machine, Carraiges, a great quantity of Farming tools, &c. No insurance by either party. It would appear that the cattle, all but one ox, had been loosed from their stalls, before the fire broke out, as they rushed from the barn on the opening of the door.

This has been a very unfortunate barn. Some 25 years ago. Mr. Cowdrey, the owner, fell from one of its beams, and was made a cripple for the remainder of his life, a period of about 20 years.

Two or three years ago, a beautiful son of Mr. Stearns, fell from the scaffold, and was killed. During the last year, Mr. Stearns himself fell in the same barn, breaking his ribs, and causing much internal injury, from the effects of which he is now suffering. At last the barn is destroyed with much valuable matter.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This day with us passed off very quietly. For many years there has not been so little disturbance during the night preceding the Fourth as this year. No doubt much of the credit of it is due to the vigilance of the Town Authorities. The bells did not ring (except for fire) until about sunrise, when it is fairly presumed that most people have arisen from their slumbers.—There was a great amount of pleasure riding, and no affrighted horses, as the fire crackers did not seem to hold out as long as usual. The Steam Carriage manufactured by Messrs. Sawyer and Trow, crossed the streets without perspiration, and with but little puffing, warm as the weather was. Fire works to some extent were exhibited in the evening, got up by private parties. News from the Army gave a zest to everything, though in sorrow we thought of those to whom it was no holiday, being engaged perhaps in deadly conflict for the Salvation of our Country.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.—Tuesday of this week seemed more like the celebration of Independence than we have seen for a long time. When the evening papers announced the surrender of Vicksburg, the people were jubilant, that is, most of them were. Preparations were soon made to notice the event in a becoming manner, and at eight o'clock the bells rang and the cannon roared, continuing for three quarters of an hour, after which fire-works were exhibited by John F. Hartshorn, Esq., and others. The heart cannot fail to rejoice at such successes, whether it gives expression in outward demonstrations or not.

CASUALTIES.—The following casualties occurred in the late battles to South Reading Soldiers:—

13th Mass. Regt.—Stephen W. Lufkir, wounded in the arm and taken prisoner.

16th Mass. Regt.—John Allen, killed—and Sergeant James F. Mansfield, wounded in the leg.

20th Mass. Regt.—Adjutant William H. Walker, wounded.

CHANGE.—John Sullivan Eaton, Esq., of this town, the principal Clerk in the office of the Boston & Maine Rail-road Company, at Boston, for the last 15 years or more, has just been appointed General Union Agent for three Rail Roads, viz: New York Erie—New York Central—and the Pennsylvania & Ohio. Office in State street, Boston. The present situation is much more lucrative—less laborious, though probably more responsible than the former. Mr. Eaton's experience and business talents will qualify him for the position.

SCHOOLS.—The public schools will close for a vacation of six weeks, on Saturday 25th, inst. The Committee have received two resignations to take effect at the close of the present term, viz: from Mr. Porter, of the High school, and Miss Wiley, of the Woodville school.

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Kennard, of Woburn, will occupy the Baptist Pulpit in this town on the coming Sabbath.

M.

For the Middlesex Journal.

OBITUARY.—The death of Miss Jenny Coombs, which occurred last evening, deserves more than mere notice of the fact. For she was a young Lady of rare domestic virtues, always sacrificing her own personal comfort, when she was needed at home, she has been a great help to her parents in her sisterly care over the younger members of the family, and has been to them what a daughter should be. Oh how sadly must they feel their loss, and not only they, but a large circle of acquaintances, to whom her memory will always remain dear. And although a loss to us, it was her gain, her Father gave, and he had the right to take her away; so blessed be His name.

H. P. F.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

The Fourth of July passed off with considerable spirit and animation. Some of the principal features of the celebration made the assembling of the school children at a seasonable hour, when the children and citizens took up their line of march to the grove of S. Parker, on Salem street, accompanied by the Malden Brass Band. Arriving at the grove, a collation was served up to the satisfaction of a large number, and then speechifying commenced in earnest. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Barrows and Wilcox, W. J. Wightman, W. L. Peabody, Esq., Edgar Damon and others, after which the children sung several songs, the High school concluding the exercises by an exhibition of their proficiency in gymnastics much to the delight of the multitude. By request of Abial Holden, Esq., who is in a very low state of health, the usual ringing of bells was dispensed with, very much to the delight of a great many. It should be here stated that Mr. Holden very liberally contributed toward the collation by sending to the committee of arrangements a check for fifty dollars.—Everything passed off very quietly, no accident occurring to mar the occasion.

So far as can be learned up to the present writing since the recent battles none of the Reading boys were killed, although it is known that three of them were wounded, two of them in the arm, and one in the leg, neither of them it is believed dangerously, and so far as known, only three of them were taken prisoners, and these have since been paroled.

LENO.

FIGHT IN A GRAVEYARD.—A letter from Gettysburg, in describing the late battles, says that the cemetery fence is destroyed. Cannon balls, tearing through iron rails and marble monuments, have strewn them in all directions. This may not have been the first time a battle has been fought in a graveyard, but never one of such ferocity and desolation. Some of the men had raised up tombstones and crawled under them for protection. When the enemy poured cross fires into our men at this point our wounded would crawl between newly made mounds to escape. Broken caissons, guns, and all the accoutrements of war are scattered over acres of ground, mingled with the dead and dying, friend and foe. The rapid putrefaction of the horses and men has already made a stench in some quarters almost unbearable.

WOUNDED.—Private Timothy Patio, of Burlington, a member of Company G, 2d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, is reported wounded in the left breast, in the official list of casualties in that Regiment.

Gen. Lee and the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.—The Richmond *Whig* of July 2, expressed the hope that Lee would occupy the Pennsylvania coal region, cut the railroads, destroy the mining machinery, and then *set fire to the mines*, leaving "the heart of Pennsylvania on fire, never to be quenched until a river is turned into the pits or the vast supply of coal is reduced to ashes." As Pennsylvania is the great dependence of our manufactories and workshops for coal, the *Whig* rejoices in the idea that "Northern industry will thus be paralyzed at a blow." Was ever a more diabolical thought expressed? The "heart of Pennsylvania" is indeed on fire, but the flames very much resemble a prairie fire which threatens to overwhelm Lee and his fleeing coherts with swift destruction.

☞ A well known commander was drilling a brigade at Kripple Kreek, Tennessee, a short time since, and in it was a slim portion of the "159th Illinois." Quite a large number of this regiment have deserted upon every occasion offered, the men generally being very inattentive. The commanding officer of all that is left of them was severely censured the other day for dereliction of duty. The General swore by the Eternal he wished the Colonel would go home and join his regiment.

The Coal Business.—"Coal shippers," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "have stated that the present advance in the price of coal will only be temporary, and that the price, as soon as the present excitement is over, may fall lower than it was before the advance. The increase of price, it is known, was caused by the action of the coal operatives, who agreed to send regiments to the field, and provide for a temporary suspension of operations in the mining regions."

☞ The following is from *Vanity Fair*:

THE TWO BURGS.

Vicksburg! Gettysburg!
To whom shall we *Grant* the *Meade* of praise?

Attention, Soldiers! — Protect your Health!—No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 225.

Died.

Poole—In Woburn, July 3d, Mrs. Rhoda T. Poole, aged 53 years.

Howard—In Burlington, June 15th, of consumption, Sarah Snell, wife of Rev. H. L. Howard. (Springfield Republican please copy.)

Whittum—In Lewiston, Me., July 5th, Moses Whittum, formerly of Woburn, aged 45 years.

Thayer—In Woburn, July 8th, John E. Thayer, formerly of Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., aged 30 yrs., 4 mos., 22 days.

Nichols—In Woburn, July 8, Mr. Amos Nichols, (formerly of Reading), aged 44 yrs. 11 mos. [Funeral services at the Baptist Church this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.]

Coombs—In South Reading, July 6th, Miss Susan J. Coombs, aged 18 yrs., 4 mos.

Special Notices.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

On MONDAY, 12th inst., will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in this town and vicinity.

Office—Next house south of the residence of Geo. Holden, Esq., Pleasant Street.

Woburn, Jan. 8th, 1863.—15—6m.*

To Horse Owners.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

Collector's Sale.

THE following described lots of land, situated in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1861, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of E. A. Upton, Esq., corner of Main and Albion streets, in said South Reading, on FRIDAY, August 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1861, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

P. C. WHEELER,
Collector for the Town of South Reading for the year 1861.

Joseph Bryant—Two and one half acres of tillage land situated in Elm-st.
Tax. $0.54.

E. H. Walton—A lot of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Main street, in the part of the town called Greenwood, bounded West by said street; North, South and East by land now or formerly owned by Leonard Walton.
Tax, $19.44.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has the agency for selling EMERY'S NAVAL VARNISH—an article that is in general use throughout the Navy of the U. S.,—suitable for painting both Wood and Iron; samples may be seen at the Cemetery in Woburn, on fences owned by Col. M. F. Winn, and others in the immediate vicinity. The subscriber takes the 7 o'clock train at Woburn Centre every day in the week (Sunday excepted), where he can receive orders from those persons wishing to purchase. Price $1.50 per gallon, prepared ready for use. A Painter furnished, if required, that has had experience in using the article.

39—4w* CHARLES CARTER.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at South Reading, Mass., July 9th, 1863.

Dillon, Richard
Welch, John F.
Wheelwright, R. H.

S. KINGMAN, Postmaster.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
IN SOUTH READING.

THE following described lots of land, situated in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1861, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of E. A. Upton, Esq., corner of Main and Albion streets in said South Reading, on FRIDAY, July 31st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1861, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

P. C. WHEELER,
Collector for the Town of South Reading for the year 1861.

Phillip Albright—Seven-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 20 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.72

Cyrus Blodgett—One-half acre of land, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Plan 2 of House lots drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 12.
Tax thereon, $1.44

Burnett & Gates—One-fourth acre of land being Lot No. 59 on Plan 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds Lib. 5, Fol. 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.25

J. F. Bussey—Seven-sixteenth acre of land being Lot No. 4 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex So. Dist. Registry of Deeds, Lib. 5, Fol. 65.
Tax thereon, $0.72

William F. Clendenin—One-half acre of land being Lots Nos. 11 and 38 on a Plan of House lots surveyed by H. L. Eaton Sept. 15th, 1858, for Adam Wiley. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 28, to which reference may be had.
Tax on lot No. 11, $0.54
Tax on lot No. 38, 0.54

Chapin and Whitton—Seven and three-fourth acres of land, being Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 23, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 71 on Plan No. 1 and Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 19 and 20 on Plan No. 2. drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Plan No. 1 is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, and Plan No. 2 is recorded in said Registry, Lib. 5, Fol. 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on	lots	Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11	$0.72
"	lot	" 16	0.18
"	lot	" 23	0.18
"	lot	" 31	0.18
"	lots	" 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,	1.44
"	lot	" 42	0.18
"	lot	" 45	0.18
"	lots	" 47 and 48	0.43
"	lots	" 51 and 52	0.72
"	lot	" 71	2.36
"	lots	" 6, 7, 8 and 9, on Plan No. 2,	0.72
"	lot	" 19 " " "	0.18
"	lot	" 20 " " "	0.18

Thomas H. Cooper—One-eight acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Mechanic street, and bounded as follows: East by land of Arrington; South by land of J. E. Parker; West by land of Dr. Mansfield; and North by said street.
Tax, $1.58

Samuel Cummings—Five-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 30 in Robinson's plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deed So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.54

Q. A. Carey—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lots Nos. 57 and 58 on Plan 1 and Lot No. 10 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded. Plan No. 1 in Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, and Plan No. 2, in said Book, page 12, in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., to which reference may be had.
Tax on lots No. 57 and 58 .... $0.51
Tax on lot No. 10 .... 0.28

James O'Donnell—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 61 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.29

Charles H. Davis—One-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Park-st., and bounded East by land of Joseph Cartwright; South by land of Lucinda Spaulding; West by land of Josiah Norcross; and North by said Park street.
Tax thereon, $13.68

Edson Daymon—One acre of meadow land and two acres of Woodland adjoining, situated on West side of Grove street, and bounded East by said Grove street; West by the Boston and Maine Railroad; and North and South by land of owners unknown.
Tax thereon, $0.51

Fulsom and Watson—Seven-eighth acre of land, being Lots Nos. 66 and 67 on Plan No. 1, and Lots 47 and 48 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Plan No. 1 is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, and Plan No. 2 in said Register Lib. 5, Fol. 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax on lots Nos. 66 and 67 .... $0.79
" " 47 and 48 .... 0.72

J. F. Ferdinand—One-half acre of land, being Lots Nos. 56 and 60 on a Plan of House lots drawn by John Sargent, July, 1847, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Lib. 2, Fol. 14, to which reference may be had.
Tax on lot 56 .... $0.36
Tax on lot 60 .... 0.36

R. Galbie—One-fourth acre of land, being lot 137 on Robinson's Plan of House lots, drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1855, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 57, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

James Groves—One-half acre of land, being lots 144 and 145 in Plan of House lots of the New England Ice Company, drawn by H. L. Eaton, August, 1848. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 4, page 71, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $2.16

John Greggs—One-half acre of land, being Lot No. 7 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $0.72

Henry A. Hill—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 25 on a Plan of Cottage lots belonging to Moses Sweetser, surveyed July 27, 1852. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 72, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

A. R. Holden—One-half acre of land, being lots No. 55 and 57 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.44

J. V. Holt—Five-eighth acre of land, situated on Elm-st., with buildings thereon, and bounded South by land of Eaton; East by the Boston and Maine Railroad; North by land of James E. Emerson; and West by said Elm-st.
Tax, $11.52

James Jones—Three-fourths acre of land, with buildings thereon, being lots No. 39 and 40 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page No. 12. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $3.60

Joel Knight—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 12 on B. W. Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist, Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.18

Leonard Kendall—One-half acre of land, with buildings thereon, being Lots Nos. 77 and 78 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and bounded North by Oak-st.; East by Lot No. 79; South by Lots Nos. 58 and 59; and West by Lot No. 75, as laid down in said Plans. See Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, for further reference.
Tax, $5.50

Wallace T. Larkin—One-half acre of land situated in the Easterly part of the town, and bounded North by Salem street (old road); East by Saugus River; South by Salem street (new road); and West by Towns land.
Tax, $0.72

William Lang—One-fourth acre of land, more or less, bounded as follows: South by land of Aaron Converse; West by land of Green; North by land of Preston & Strong; and East by a private way.
Tax, $1.08

Morey—One-third of an acre, being lot No. 1 on Plan No. 4, surveyed by John Sargent, Sept. 1847, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 2, page 46, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.72

E. W. Marcy—One-fourth acre of land, being lot No. 17 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

Byran Martin—One-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, being lot No. 55, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $2.16

Thomas Martin—Three-fourths acre of land, being lots No. 53 and 54, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plan No. 5, page No. 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.44

James Mahony—One-half acre of tillage land. Tax, $1.44

Alfred Marshall—One-fourth acre of land, being lot No. 35, on a Plan of cottage lots belonging to Moses Sweetser, surveyed July 27, 1852. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 27, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

Anthony Martin—One-fourth acre of land being lot No. 35, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had. Tax. $0.29

Sarah Neal—One-half acre of tillage land in Main street. Tax, $1.80

Onthank and Morrill—One and one-fourth acres of land, being Lots Nos. 16 and 17 on Plan of House lots of D. and J. Norcross, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans, No. 6, page 41, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $7.20

Simon Ormsby—One acre of land, being Lots Nos. 20 and 21 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Reference may be had thereto. Tax, $0.58

H. Piersons—Nine-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 142 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 57.
Tax, $0.51

Julius T. Packhurst—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot. No. 21 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.25

William Rummery—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 26, on P. H. Sweetser's Plan of House lots, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 76, to which reference may be had, Tax, $0.72

Michael G. Riley—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 70, on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.51

Daniel Sleeper—One-third acre of land, being Lot No. 15, on a Plan of House lots, surveyed by H. L. Eaton, June, 1855. The same land being a part of estate formerly owned by Baily, and bounded South by Cordis street; West by a private way; North by Lot No. 16; and East by Lot No. 14, as laid down on said Plan.
Tax, $0.68

W. F. Stetson—One acre of tillage land South of Smith's Pond.
Tax, $2.88

J. H. Targett—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 3, on Robinson's Plan of House lots, drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

James W. Taylor—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 156 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 57, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

J. R. Turner—One-fourth acre of land on the estate formerly owned by Dr. Hart.
Tax, $0.72

G. W. Thompson—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lots 9, 10 and 11 on B. W. Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.08

E. L. Tuttle—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 64 on Plan No. 1 drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

A. S. Weymouth—Three-eighth acre of land being Lot No. 22 on Lord's estate.
Tax, $1.08

Adam Wiley—Three-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Crescent street, and bounded East by land formerly owned by Wm. L. Richardson and Benj. F. Barnard; South by lands of Barnard Freeman and Abel F. Hutchinson; West by Crescent street; and North by land of owners unknown.
Tax, $15.84

Also, another Lot of land, consisting of Meadow and Pasturing, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-west corner near the Vinton House (so called,) and running South to the top of the hill; thence West to Melvin street; thence South on Melvin street to land formerly owned by Dr. John Hart; thence East to the river running from "Green's Mill"; thence following the river North-westerly to the Vinton Lot (so called); thence following a ditch to bounds first mentioned, and contains 10 acres more or less.
Tax, $4.10

Also, one-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 10, on Plan of House lots, surveyed by H. L. Eaton, Sept. 15, 1853, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-west corner on Richardson street; thence running North to Jeremiah Green's land; thence East about 4 rods; thence South to Richardson street; thence West to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $0.72

Also, Lot No. 40, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-east corner on Melvin street; thence running West to land formerly of Dr. John Hart; thence South about 4 rods; thence East to Melvin street; thence North to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $1.44

Eunice N. Wiley—One acre of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situated on the corner of West Chestnut and Cedar streets, and bounded as follows: Beninning at the South-east corner thereof and running North on Cedar street to land now or formerly owned by James Emerson; thence East to land of Eunice Ramsey; thence South to Chestnut street; thence West by said street, to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $12.96

T. J. Whitridge—Five and three-fourth acres of land, being Lots No. 15, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 32, 41, 44, on Plan No. 1, and lots 13, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 51, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded Plan No. 1, in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, Page 65, and Plan No. 2 in said Book, Page 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on	lot	No. 15	$0.18
"	lots	17 and 18	0.36
"	lot	22	0.21
"	lots	26 and 27	0.54
"	lot	32	0.18
"	lot	41	0.18
"	lot	44	0.18
"	lot	13 Plan 2	0.28
"	lots	25 and 26 and 27 Plan 2	0.43
"	lots	29 and 30	0.28
"	lot	34	0.21
"	lot	57	0.43

30—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Middlesex, SS., May 23d, 1863.

TAKEN on Execution, and to be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, No. 5 Chelsea street, in Charlestown, in said County, on the Fourth day of August, A.D. 1863, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the right in equity which Herbert M. Beers, of Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, had liable to be taken on Execution on the 31st day of December, A.D. 1862, at one o'clock and ten minutes P. M., the time when the same was attached on mesne process, or has at any time since had to redeem the following described Mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—

A Lot of Land situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, in said County, containing about five acres, more or less, bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the South-east corner of the premises on Railroad street, the line runs curving in a North erly North-westerly and Westerly direction to the first cross wall by the land of Charles S. White; thence Southerly on said cross wall to the land of Henry Flagg; thence Easterly on the wall by said Flagg's land to first named bound.

Also—A lot or parcel of land in the Easterly part of said Woburn, near the residence of John G. Flagg, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Railroad street by other land of said Beers, the line runs South easterly on said street seven rods and one link to a stake and stones; thence Southerly by land of said John G. Flagg eight rods and seven links on a street now opened or to be opened by the said John G. Flagg to a stake; thence South-westerly by land of said John G. Flagg on a street opened or proposed to be opened by said Beers fifteen rods and fifteen and one-half links to a stake at land of said Beers; thence by land of said Beers to a corner; thence North-easterly by land of said Beers fourteen rods and one and one-half links to point of beginning, containing about one acre and seventy-five rods.

Also—A certain lot of land containing three acres one quarter and twenty-one rods in the Easterly part of Woburn, County of Middlesex, on Railroad street, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the North-westerly corner of the premises at land of Charles S. White, the line runs curving on and with Railroad street Easterly and South-easterly about thirty-two rods to a stake and stones at other land of said Beers; thence westerly by other land of said Beers nine rods and twenty-four links to a stake and stones; thence Southerly by other land of said Beers ten rods and six links to a stake and stones at land of John G. Flagg; thence by said Flagg's land a little South of West nineteen rods to land of Geo. W. Allen; thence Northerly by land of said Allen, by land of Chas. S. White and by land of Isaiah Boardman thirty-two rods and five links to the point of beginning on Railroad street.

Also—A tract of land called the Orchard, on Railroad street, in the Easterly part of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, containing about two acres, more or less, and bounded Southerly by Railroad street, Westerly and Northerly by land of Jesse R. Fowle and by land of Joshua Converse, and Easterly by land of Wm. Wood.

JOHN B. DEARBORN,
40—3t Deputy Sheriff.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &c., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY
E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,
Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)
HAS REMOVED TO
208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,
SILK AND WOOL DYER,
OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,
BOSTON.

Agents for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.
37 3m

LEOPOLD MORSE,
NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING
GOODS!
At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free, instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m. 2.30, 5.30. p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11-45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m. 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m. 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9.55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m. 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6-30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05. 7.05. 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.09, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45. 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00. 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m. 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.
J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

Offices:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

B. CUTTER & SON,
CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.
BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.
Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

Central Market,
Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. Soles, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

H. HARRIMAN,
HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Nov. 20.

FRANK B. DODGE,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
ALSO, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

DR. C. T. LANG,
Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
Office:—4 Wade's Block,
Woburn Centre.
Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
AMERICAN
AND
FOREIGN
DRY
GOODS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WM. PRATT,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 Washington St., Boston.

Particular attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Burlington, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,
MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

JOSIAH HOVEY,
DEALER IN
Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
School Books, Stationery,
Fancy Goods, &c.
Lyceum Hall, ... Winchester.

Great care will be used in the selection of pure and fresh Medicines and Chemicals, and none other will be kept. June 7.

July Magazines,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND
VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy-five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "Woodward's Compound Vegetable Tincture," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

South Reading, Mass., April 25, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

South Reading, May, 1847.

Mr. Ralph E. Woodward—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it. HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds. MARY B. HART.

From the Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the Rev. D. W. Phillips, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

Wholesale and Retail Agents.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.
GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

General Selling Agency for a Large Distillery in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

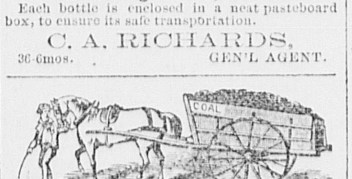
This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of Ayer & McDonald having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb, 13th, 1863.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN
Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of Horatio Woodman, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,
AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

R. R. R.

TO THOSE WHO DON'T THINK
AND
TO THOSE WHO DO THINK.

To those who don't wish to be troubled with thinking, but like to have their thinking done by some one else, *we say without explanation*, that

Radway's Ready Relief

Will relieve those who suffer pains, instantly on its application externally or by its administration, internally, and cures—

RHEUMATISM	in a few hours
SORE THROAT	in fifteen minutes
TOOTH-ACHE	in three minutes
NEURALGIA (paroxysm of)	in five minutes
CRAMPS	in five minutes
HEAD-ACHE	in ten minutes
COLIC	in twenty minutes
DIARRHŒA	in forty minutes
LUMBAGO (pains of)	in ten minutes
CHILLS	in fifteen minutes
BURNS	in five minutes
INFLUENZA	in a few hours
CROUP	in ten minutes
SPASMS	in five minutes

AND DEEP SEATED PAINS by a few applications.

In all cases where pain is felt, the READY RELIEF should be applied. Taken internally—a tea-spoonful to half a tumbler of water—it will cure acidity of the stomach, and promote digestion; it is a pleasant and healthy stimulant.

TO THOSE WHO DO THINK,

We say that Radway's Ready Relief is the most elegant and powerful medicine known to the world. This is not boasting; try it, if you feel skeptical, and be convinced. It combines in its composition the properties of a diffusive stimulant, an Anti-septic, a mild but effective Astringent, and a direct power over the nerves, neither narcotic nor anodine, that relieves pain, in a manner peculiar to itself, and for which we have no word in the English language exactly to express its action. The French call it *Soulagement*. So much for its internal administration. When applied externally, it will be found a most powerful counter-irritant, instantly reddening the surface to which it is applied, and withdrawing the blood from some neighboring part, where it may be congested or heaped up, causing pain and leading to inflammation. It fulfills the indication of equalizing the circulation most effectively, and most beautifully to minds that can understand its action.

TO THOSE WHO THINK.

Now, we hold that, all external remedies act either in one of two ways, or combine the action of both. First, they act directly upon the nervous system without touching the blood vessels—the *sanguiferous* system. All Arnica liniments, nerve liniments, &c., &c., belong to this class, and consequently only benumb the ends of the nerves, without affecting at all the circulation,—may temporarily stop pain, but have not the slightest effect in restoring the equilibrium of circulation, essential to healthy action: or, Secondly, they act upon the blood vessels without, as in the case of depletives, (leeches or cups) regard to the nervous system. Now, the fact is, that the nerves preside over the blood vessels, and an external application to be effective, must act upon both nerves and blood vessels.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

We proclaim has this double action of assuaging pain, by its specific effect upon the nerves and equalizing the circulation, by its effect upon the blood vessels. In this way it relieves and cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tooth-ache, Head-ache, and a variety of such like complaints. When taken internally, its astringent and diffusive stimulating properties check in the most natural manner, Diarrhœas, Colics, and other bowel complaints. Whilst for sore throats, accompanied by putresency, and for Fever patients, with Typhoid symptoms, an eminent physician attached to the New Orleans Hospital, has pronounced it far superior as an anti-septic and anti-putrescent, to the celebrated *eau Medicinale* of Raspail. He administers it internally to his patients, and sprinkles his wards with it.

Let the sick and all those who suffer pain, test its virtues. RADWAY & Co.,
1—1y 87 Maiden Lane.

MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

Hon. JOEL PARKER, President.
Hon. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

Directors—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street. Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20-6m.

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW
No. 4 Niles Block, Boston.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street

At Stoneham from 5 to 8 o'clock. P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,462 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Butrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, President.
N. BROOKS, Secretary and Treasurer.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, Agent.
Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS
—OF—
ROOM PAPER!
JUST OPENING AT
Woburn Bookstore.

☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

JULY MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN,
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Something for the Times !

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest Glue in the world.
The cheapest Glue in the world.
The most durable Glue in the world.
The only reliable Glue in the world.
The best Glue in the world.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

the only article of the kind ever produced which

Will Withstand Water.

It will Mend Wood,

Save your broken Furniture.

It will Mend Leather,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

It will Mend Glass,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

It will Mend Ivory,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, its easily repaired.

It will Mend China,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

It will Mend Marble,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

It will Mend Porcelain,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

It will Mend Alabaster,

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No heat is required in applying it.

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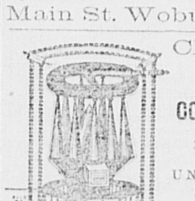

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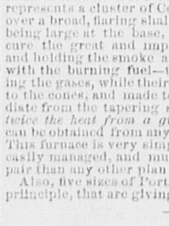

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FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

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It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

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BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

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CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

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Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention ! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.

Woburn, March, 1863.

ARMY CHECKERBOARDS.

PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient ARMY CHECKER BOARDS which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail. Call and examine.

LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

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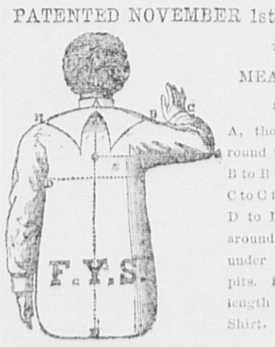
SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.



THE MEASURES are

A, the distance round the Neck. B to B the Yoke. C to C the Sleeve. D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits. E to E the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

Patent Improved French Yoke SHIRTS !

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit.

BY sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also. Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms

BALLOU BROTHERS,
409 Broadway, New York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

ROOM PAPER ! !

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Oak and Oak Striped, Satin, Pearl, and Ground Papers,

ENTRY PAPER & BORDERING
IN GREAT VARIETY,

Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town—containing 100 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine samples at the

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy,* which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

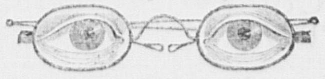
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Patent and Improved Spectacles



284 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, FIRST FLOOR UP STAIRS

DISEASE OF THE EYE MEDICALLY TREATED.

PROF. FRANKS & SON, of New York.

Professor Franks, Oculist, Optician by Diploma to the New York Eye Hospital, Life Governor of the Eye Infirmary, Lecturer on the Eye, and Patentee, will attend. These spectacles seldom or even require changing to others of stronger magnifying powers, never tire the Eyes, and can be seen through as well by candle as daylight.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-Pres. of the U. States.
Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, late Governor of Conn.
Hon. James Y. Smith, Merchant, Providence, R. I.
Hon. E. Huntington, ex-Lieut. Governor of Mass.
Hon. Robert B. Cranston, Mayor of Newport, R. I.
Prof. B. Stillman, M. D., Yale College, N. Haven.
Prof. E. Ives, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. J. Knight, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. W. Hooker, M. D., Yale College, N. Haven.
Prof. P. A. Jewett, Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. C. Hooker, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. Mott, M. D., New York Medical University.
Prof. M. Payne, M. D., N. Y. Medical University.
Prof. C. R. Gilman, M. D., N. Y. Med. University.
Prof. A. C. Post, M. D., N. Y. Med. University.
G. Wilkes, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
A. Dubois, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
Mark Stephenson, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
Isaac Wood, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
D. L. Rogers, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
J. P. Garrish, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
E. H. Dixon, Editor of the New York Scalpel.
D. M. Reese, Editor of New York Med. Gazette.
H. D. Bulkley, Editor of N. Y. Medical Times.
W. S. Charnley, Pres. Quinipiack Bank, N. Haven.
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HATHAWAY'S

CAMP WRITING CASES !

The best thing in the market for soldiers.

For sale at WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 42.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

For the Middlesex Journal.

To my Sister, Mrs. J. G. Perry.

Blest are the scenes of childhood's home
Where oft we met for prayer,
With loved ones round the throne of grace
Our voices mingled there.

How fresh to mind those scenes do come,
As round the world we roam,
Our thoughts will wander back again
Back to our childhood's home.

That home—is now no longer home,
The loved ones—they are gone,
We're scattered o'er the wide, wide world,
While some lie in the tomb.

And soon the tomb will claim us all,
Our once loved happy band,
But may we meet in Heaven above
Around God's throne to stand.

LUCELIA.

The Onset. A Battle Song.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Sound an alarum! The foe is come!
I hear the tramp, the neigh, the hum,
The cry, and the blow of his daring drum!
Huzzah.

Sound! The blast of our trumpet blown
Shall carry dismay into hearts of stone.
What! shall we shake at a foe unknown?
Huzzah—Huzzah.

Have we not sinews as strong as they?
Have we not hearts that ne'er gave way?
Have we not GOD on our side to-day?
Huzzah.

Look! They are staggered on yon black heath:
Steady awhile, and hold your breath!
Now is your time, men!—Down like Death!
Huzzah—Huzzah.

Stand by each other, and front your foes!
Fight, whilst a drop of the red blood flows!
Fight, as ye fought for the old red rose!
Huzzah.

Sound! Bid your terrible trumpets bray!
Blow, till the brazen throats give way!
Sound to the battle! Sound, I say!
Huzzah—Huzzah.

Select Literature.

THE NOBLE FISHERMAN.

On the 15th of April, 1523, a shallop was drifting in the North Sea at the mercy of the winds and waves, which threatened every moment to overwhelm it. A woman, two children and a sailor were alone on the waters in this frail vessel. The woman, wrapped in a large cloak, under the shelter of which she hugged her children to her heart, alternately wept and prayed. The sailor, having for a long time struggled against the tempest, and endeavored in vain to urge forward the shallop in his charge, had closed his arms on his breast and waited in sullen silence the death which seemed inevitable. Through the thick mist his practised eye at length saw hope.

"Land! Land!" he shouted, and retaking his oars, plied them with new vigor.

Vain! His exhausted strength could surmount no rebuff, even with apparent safety in his reach. His struggle to gain the shore seemed but to lengthen the distance between the boat and the strand. At length he again abandoned his hopeless labor. The quick eye of the mother detected his purpose, as he relieved his person of his heavier garments.

"You will not abandon my children to perish!" she cried, in agony.

The sailor looked wistfully at the unhappy sufferers. He measured the distance to the shore with his eye, and looked over the boat's side to the waters which, here partially sheltered, seemed to boil and yeast as if in a cauldron, the receding tide combatting the furious gale. To save one of these helpless ones was impossible. He ventured on no word of consolation, lest his mercy should master his judgment; but while the mother yet hoped—while she leaned forward with lips apart, and eyes pressing from their sockets to catch a word, a sigh, a breath in answer, he cut all short by diving suddenly into the sea.

The boat reeled and shivered under the momentum given to it by the sailor's plunge, but He who holds the waters in the hollow of His hand watched over the forsaken. The mother clasped her little ones yet closer to her breast, and raised her eyes to heaven in agony of prayer, too earnest to wait for words. Her face spoke an appeal from which Abaddon's self could not have turned compassionless. The wave that she feared was just about to overwhelm her, was broken on its crest by the strange weight it bore, and as the water neared her, a sullen, an unearthly sound broke on her ear, and the spray which flew across her face became blood-stained! The dead body of the sailor who had deserted her, bumped an instant against the boat's side, and then drifted away from the sight of mortal man forever! He had struck upon the sharp point of rocks beneath the surface and escaped the lingering death to which he thought he had left his companions, by a sudden and awful plunge into the presence of his Maker.

In another instant the deserted woman felt a strange sound beneath her feet. The boat was grating on the sand. Another bound before the waves and it was fast! In an instant she stepped from the shallop, caught her infants in her arms and aimed for the beach, which seemed at a little distance. The water deepened as she proceeded, to her waist—to her throat—she staggered, and the stifling "bubbling cry" of her children nerved her with new strength. An almost superhuman spring and she was safe again, and anon she recoiled, as the earth seemed to sink under her feet, and another footstep would have plunged her into an abyss, in the very sight of safety. The agency of fear, the strength of despair, the lightning of hope, each seized her by turns, until at length in a delirium of joy she left the sea behind her, having escaped its last engulfing wave, and falling on her face in the damp sand, she poured out her soul in gratitude to the God who had delivered her and her little ones.

She arose, shuddering with cold, now that the struggle was over. Her children, quivering with terror and sobbing in discomfort, clung to her knees. The wind, as if heaven had held it back until her escape, increased in fury. Rain fell in torrents, and the waves drowned the shore far above the point at which she had first felt safety. Her eye wandered in vain for help; the cold sky, the lashing wave, the bleak rock, the barren sand, mocked the hope of the mother for comfort or safety. A reaction of feeling had taken place—her heart was sinking within her.

A voice! Again and nearer! A man upon the rocks earnestly beckoning, as if some new and eminent danger beset the fugitive from death. She saw no more, but sank insensible upon the sand; and her children raised a piercing wail beside her. Unerring instinct! They did not shriek thus when she sank down to pray.

Another moment, and the man who shouted the warning is beside the shipwrecked mother. His hardy wife attends him. She has caught the children, each by a shoulder, with more strength than gentleness, though with gentle purpose, and is scrambling up the rocks. He bears the still insensible form of the mother, and as he ascends, his hat has fallen behind him and is dancing in an eddy of water over the very spot from which, an instant before, he had caught his unconscious burden! The tide now at the flood has swept like an avalanche over the nook among the rocks, and the fragments of the deserted boats are fretting among the craggy points of that inhospitable shore.

In the cabin of the fisherman, the mother is soon restored to life. Her first thought is for her children, whom she embraces again and again in a passion of joy. She unclasps a rich necklace from the bosom of her little daughter:

"Take this gage of my gratitude," she exclaims; "accept it as an earnest, you to whom I owe the life of my children."

The fisherman shook his head.

"I could not make use of such riches," said he. "The products of my labor suffice me. To you this gold and these jewels will be much more useful than to me. Retain them."

The mother took the hand of her preserver. Young and beautiful even in the humble vestments which the fisherman's wife had substituted for her rich and drabbled clothing, her air was full of majesty.

"Thank you!" she cried, "thank you! You are right. The service you have rendered cannot be repaid with gold, and God, I trust, will put it in my power to testify my gratitude in a manner worthy of you."

"Your safety will be our recompense, and we desire no other," said the fisher, and the honest face of his wife, lighted with placid joy, bore testimony that she joined in the sentiment.

"Tell me, my friends," the lady asked, after a pause, "on what coast has this misfortune thrown us?"

"On that of Denmark."

The mother wrung her hands in despair. "Denmark!" she cried, "then are my children still lost, though they have survived the perils of the ocean!"

"While Finn and his wife live," said the fisher, in an effort to console their unfortunate guest, "you have nothing to fear, madame, for yourself or for your children."

"But you know not, my friends, that a price is now upon my head and on those of my children. We were flying from the soil of Denmark, when the storm forced us back upon it. I am—"

"Keep your secret—do not tell it to me!" cried the fisherman, abruptly checking the revelation she was about to make. "All that I have need to know is that you came here in distress, and that you are in worse distress while you remain. The storm will soon abate—the coast of the Low Countries is not far distant—to-morrow, perhaps this very evening, I will conduct you from this kingdom, to a place where the persecution of your enemies, whoever they are, shall not reach you. Snatch some repose, meanwhile, and confide in my hospitality."

The good but humble couple hastened to prepare near the hearth a pallet of straw, upon which the beautiful unknown did not hesitate an instant to place herself and her children. With an arm around each, she was in a moment wrapped in sleep. The good man Finn stood breathlessly attentive, while his guest clasped her children convulsively a moment, and struggled almost from the bed to the door. Then "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream," an eloquent expression of joy passed over her pale features, her lips moved in earnest thanksgiving, and her countenance settled into placid repose, betokening the consciousness of safety. The fisher and his wife conversed with quick and intelligent glance over their sleeping guest. They both knew that she had passed through her perils in that vision: they both felt happy for her calm slumber, which spoke so well the sense of safety.

In this calm rest she passed many hours. At length her slumber was disturbed by coarse voices outside the hut; they were roughly interrogating the fisher. The questions she needed not to hear distinctly to understand—the answer of Finn she did catch, for it was spoken for her ears as well as for the soldiers who had visited the cabin.

"A hundred pieces of gold!" cried the fisher; "truly, captain, a sum like that would be worth striving for. Be assured I will take good care of the runaways, if they fall into my hands. A hundred pieces of gold! Not a soul shall escape shipwreck from this day forth for a twelvemonth that I will not bring to your quarters. A hundred pieces of gold! But, captain," added Finn, with the characteristic coolness of a Danish peasant—"but, captain, will you enter my humble cottage a moment for repose and refreshment?"

The mother shuddered, lest the invitation given in bravado, might be accepted in earnest, and then—she was a mother, and the lives of her children were at stake—for an instant she trembled at the possibility that her host might intend to betray her. The voice of the captain, as he declined the proffered civility and renewed his promises to the fisherman, re-assured her, as its tones died away in the distance. In a moment more, Finn entered the cabin.

"Lose not a moment, madam!" he said. "The storm has abated, the waves are more worthy of trust than man, and we must embark on the instant!"

All the strength of the mother returned at this new exigence, and, hushing her children into silence by a sign, she followed Finn as he took a circuitous path among the rocks, known only to himself; and in a few moments, without the exchange of a word, they were embarked in the fisherman's skiff, the fasts were cast off, the honest peasant worked at his oars with a will, and in ten hours the dawning light showed him the coasts of the Low Countries. Through the night he had been guided by his familiar pilots, the stars; and labor was so much his habitual custom in his hardy calling,—he had so often endured it as a matter of course and of habit,—that, with such a stake in success, he did not once think of fatigue. Suddenly, a new danger caught his eye.

Two armed boats were pursuing him; and, notwithstanding they were crowded with soldiers,—awkward afloat as a cow on stilts,—they rapidly gained upon him. It was evident that they had been lying in wait near the coast, to intercept the very precious burden which he carried. He uttered no cry of surprise.

"Down, madam," he said, without any appearance of being disconcerted, "down, in the bottom of the boat, for it needs ballast."

The mother, unconscious of the threatening danger, obeyed mechanically. The next instant, musket balls whistled past the ears of the intrepid fisherman—had they sped an instant before, the mother would have escaped the perils of the sea but to have been murdered by the hirelings.

Finn examined with his eye the distance yet between his boat and the shore; and he saw that it was impossible to reach it before his pursuers would overtake him. He formed a sudden and desperate resolution—he ceased to fly; he even turned his boat's head towards his pursuers, and, making a trumpet of his hands, shouted—

"Boats ahoy! what do you wish?"

"You are not alone," answered his pursuers.

"True," replied the fisherman, as the boats were now so near each other that they could converse with less effort—"true, I have a good cargo of fish for companions. You can provision yourself with them if you wish; there was no need to fire upon me for that."

"Advance!"

"Aye! aye!" cried Finn, gaily, yet tremulously. It was proper and natural that a poor fisherman should be awkward and alarmed before two boat-loads of soldiers. The coarse brutes enjoyed what they thought was the trepidation and energy of fear, and, as they stood up, their boats reeled under their shouts of laughter, as the fisherman's skiff, urged by his nervous arms, shot toward them.

A scream from the lubbers! A splash! The awkward fisher's clumsy boat has struck their bows, and the awkward soldiers fell over the gunwale all around into the sea.—Nor is there less confusion among the other skiff load of soldiers. Their boat dipped water first over one of the sides and then over the other, as the soldiers swung their arms, and swayed and fell upon each other, in vain attempts to succor their drowning brethren. What! another accident! The awkward and frightened fisherman has taken a sudden sweep, and run into them, too. And now he is pulling away for dear life, without a thought for the safety of the soldiers of Denmark! What! a head peeping over the side of the fisherman's boat—a woman's head! Never mind the men overboard—pursue!

But the oars have all been thrown to the drowning men.

"Fire upon them!"

But the muskets have fallen overboard with their owners, or from their arms, or they are in the bottom of the boat—in soak!

That night the fisher and his wife laughed long but not loud, for there might have been listeners. The good man Finn never made any inquiries about the soldiers who had taken a cold bath, and as all were saved, and they did not care to bruit their own discomfiture by a single stupid fisherman, and he was too modest to boast of his victory to anybody but his wife, the honest couple lived on in quiet and content, until they had almost forgotten the adventure.

One April morning, six years from that of the shipwreck, a party of soldiers entered the fisherman's cabin. Without the waste of a word, they were seized and bound, hurried to a carriage, conveyed to a seaport, embarked on board a vessel, confined in a small cabin, where their bonds were taken off. They were treated with kindness, but allowed not a word of communication with any person. The sailor who brought them food did not understand a word of the Danish language, and never opened his mouth to speak to them. Thus they sailed—to them it seemed many tedious days,—for they could not help connecting the adventure with succor to the beautiful outlaw and her children. The rattle of cordage, and the tramp of men on deck, told the practised ear of Finn that the voyage was ended. But to what purpose? They were hurried from their floating prison in a close carriage; the horses dashed away for an hour; the carriage stopped. They were led from one surprise to another. In a magnificent apartment, amid a glare of light, the poor fisherman and his wife confronted an array of nobles and ladies clad in all the gorgeousness which in that age marked the difference between prince and peasant.

"You are the fisherman Finn?"

For the first time, the fisherman and his wife, in their confusion, saw that there were grades of rank even among the nobles who blazed before them, in what seemed to the poor peasants almost the majesty of heaven. The personage who in a stern voice uttered the above question, alone was seated.

"I am that man," the poor fisher tremblingly replied.

"You live on the seacoast of Denmark, near the village of Logan?"

Finn bowed sssent.

"You extended hospitality to a woman and to two proscribed children?"

"I did."

"Without regarding the edict which set a price on their heads, you not only frustrated the vengeance of the Danish people, but audaciously and alone discomfited and overturned two boat loads of soldiers sent in pursuit of the fugitives?"

A smile of grotesque triumph at the success of an encounter under such odds, lighted the Dane's eye a moment, then a shade of sadness crossed over his features.

"The tale, though marvellous, is exactly true."

"And do you know," continued the questioner, with increased sternness in his manner, "what penalty you have incurred?"

"Death!" answered the hero, his form erect, and his first confusion and fear entirely thrown off.

"And do you know who were the proscribed whom you dared to save?"

"I knew her majesty Isabella, the wife of Christian, my sovereign. I knew equally well the two children, for if their ornaments had not betrayed them, the edict against them told me who they were. If I have merited death, my life is in your hands."

And the wife of the Fisherman dragged him almost resisting to his knees beside her. A murmur ran through the assembly; they thought it was their death warrant.

"Thou hast a noble and worthy heart, Finn," said the interrogater, in a kinder voice. "We have but practised this apparent harshness to be sure of thy identity. An impostor might have claimed thy good deeds; no imposter could have braved death as thou hast done. Thou hast saved, at the peril of thy life, the well beloved sister and nephews of the Emperor Charles Fifth. Charles is no ingrate. Rise, Finn, and kiss the hand which he presents thee. Fortune and honor attend thee; express but a wish, and I swear its gratification."

"Sire," replied the fisherman, "I am old. I have need only of a cabin by the seashore. If I have done well in performing the duties of a faithful subject, in saving the lives of my fellow creatures, in exposing my own life for my sovereign, are not the words of approbation which I have heard from your majesty a sufficient and glorious recompense?"

"The Emperor took from his own neck an order suspended with a string of gold, and Isabella clasped the chain over the rude vestments of the fisherman Finn.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century, there still lived at Ostend the descendants of this fisherman. Their arms consist of an imperial eagle, and two barques on a field gules.

A PARIS INSTITUTION.—Mdlle. Isabelle, the Jockey Club flower girl, has become an "institution" of Paris. Her occupation is to stand at the door of the Jockey Club and stick a flower into gentlemen's button-holes as they pass, trusting to their honor for payment. Many a time and oft a man excited by champagne and large winnings at play, drops gold pieces in her hand as he steps into his carriage. In this way Isabelle lays by a pretty little fortune, which they say will one day be the prize of a common fellow, endowed with patience, who offers lawful wedlock.

Danger of Extravagant Estimates of the Late Victory.

There is some danger that, after LEE has been driven from Pennsylvania, the Government, as well as large numbers of the public, will cheat themselves into the belief that the result is greater than it really is, and forget the vastness of the task which still remains to be accomplished. We have all been so scared by the invasion, and the consequences of any failure in resisting it have assumed such monstrous proportions in our eyes, that we shall be, probably, tempted to forget, after it is over, that just as the invasion was a means to an end, and not the end itself, so is our repulse of the invader. LEE came into Pennsylvania not simply for the purpose of harrying the North, but that by harrying the North he might coerce it into peace, and into an acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederacy. And so also we, in rising to resist him, have been seeking not simply his expulsion from free soil, but the destruction of the power which he serves. The battle of Gettysburgh has not been fought solely to save Baltimore and Philadelphia, but to crush the Confederacy, and it is highly necessary that through all our rejoicings over our successes this should be kept constantly in mind. People are apt, when they find an enterprise very much more difficult than they expected when beginning it, to narrow the circle of their desires as they proceed, and to sit down satisfied at last at a point far short of the original goal. This is especially true of such enterprises as war.

It is generally begun in a flush of hope and confidence which hides all difficulties, and make the most extravagant longings of national pride seems reasonable; but before one campaign is over, a large portion of the public is prepared for a peace which, six months previously they would have scouted as ignominious.

Our own case has already afforded a striking illustration of the facility with which a nation may adapt its expectations to circumstances. We began the war against the South in the belief that it was to be a thirty days' campaign, and that we had only to arm a few hundred town meetings and march straight into Richmond. In May, 1861, anybody who hinted that this was not possible would have been set down as a croaker. After Bull Run we reconciled ourselves to sitting down for a whole year, and patiently organizing an army, but were perfectly confident that the army, once organized, two or three months would bring the end. After the "Seven Days" we as patiently organized another, and began to make up our minds for a long war. We have since then met with several reverses, each of which has, in many eyes, made the consummation of our hopes recede further and further into "the illimitable perspective." Before the invasion of Pennsylvania, a good many people had become so moderate in their desires, that far from desiring to retain the South, they wished it in the bottom of the Red Sea. Since the invasion, we have no doubt many more have been so thoroughly scared, that they have banished from their hearts all loftier desires than that of seeing LEE fairly back again on slave soil; and comparing what had just happened with what we expected to happen when we began the war, will resign themselves to the conlusion that our original aim is hopeless.

If this brings increased apathy, or increased aversion to the sacrifices and exertions which the further prolongation of the struggle will certainly require, LEE's object in invading will have been answered just as effectually as if he had defeated MEADE. He came into the North to sicken the North of the war by bringing it home to our doors. This was the first of his aims, and whether he accomplish it by victories or defeats, makes to JEFFERSON DAVIS little difference. We must not, we repeat, look upon the invasion as a distinct episode of the war. It is part of the whole plan, and we must constantly remember that so is our resistance to it. We must be'r in mind that the main reason for rejoicing over the rebel reverses is, that they bring us so much nearer to the overthrow of the rebel Government. As compared to this, the present safety of Northern homes and Northern fields, important as it no doubt is, is after all but a trifling matter. We should recover in a few years from the heaviest exactions LEE could inflict upon our greatest cities. But from the success of the Confederacy we should never recover. Its overthrow regards not simply this generation, but countless generations to come. Whether we shall destroy it or not, is not a question simply of dollars and cents, nor even of pride, or prestige.—The question is, which of two systems of Government, differing as regards the position they assign to the people, and the value they attach to manhood, and as to the great ideas of society, of government, and of human progress, which they recognize, wide as the poles asunder, shall prevail over a continent which in fifty years will contain a population of one hundred million. No one who keeps this in mind is likely to look upon MEADE's victory as anything but one step more toward the annihilation of the Confederate organization. So it must be vigorously followed up on Southern soil.—*New York paper.*

☞ Boys should be very careful how they steer their life-barks, if they would arrive without ship-wreck at the Isle of man.

Woman's Education.

It is a question how far woman's education, as at present conducted, will tend to this high aim. At no period in the world's history has woman occupied so high a position, intellectually, as at the present day; such is the boast of our civilization. It is not now a question whether she can be taught the abstract sciences and the elements of a classical education; but she is drugged with an indiscriminate jumble of dead languages and living sciences, mathematics and ethics, galvanized with showy accomplishments—all completed and set out in the world a matured young lady, at an age when her elder brother is still with his tutor. It is easy to guess what kind of a rehash of intellectual knowledge such a woman will be able to serve up to her children, when, after a few years given to the bewildering maze of fashionable life, she assumes a new dignity among the matrons of the land. There is no doubt that woman is as capable of receiving a classical education as man. The trouble lies, rather, in that forcing process which oppresses the brain at the expense of health, and a comprehension of her studies. American beauty is fragile; hence the undue haste in exhibiting it to the world. It strikes us, however, that this fragility is attributable to the same causes, and that, with a proper and gradual development of the brain-power, and a proportionate degree of culture bestowed on physical education. American girls might be made to compete successfully in health and strength with their English cousins. Mrs. Jameson treats the subject very truthfully in her "Characteristics of Women." As, for instance:—"It appears to me that the condition of women in society, as at present constructed, is false in itself—injurious to them. That the education of women, as at present conducted, is founded in mistaken principles, and tends to increase fearfully the sum of misery and error in both sexes. * * A time is coming, perhaps, when the education of women will be considered with a view to their future destination as the mothers and nurses of statesmen and legislators, and the cultivation of their powers of reflection and moral feeling supercede the exciting drudgery by which they are crammed with knowledge and accomplishments."

Anecdote of Elliston.

Mr. Elliston had advertised for his benefit, in the city of Worcester, an extraordinary display of fireworks, comets with tails, and fixed stars without them. Squibs, crackers, wheels, and whirligigs were to be seen in all the glory of the pyrotechnical art. Whether he had ever seriously contemplated their introduction, whether there was any difficulty in procuring them, or whether, having assured himself of their announcement, of a crowded auditory, this deponent sayeth not; but *certes*, they never made their appearance on the stage. Mr. Elliston persuaded his landlord, a man much respected in Worcester, to issue his fiat against any such exhibition, as calculated to vitiate against his assurance, and to endanger the lives of the king's subjects. The good, easy man, falling into the trap, went to the theatre with a party, chiefly to hear the manager's explanation; when, to his horror and astonishment, Elliston placed the entire onus on his shoulders, and called on him by name to verify his assertion from the box he was sitting in, at the same time lauding him highly for his promptitude and precaution. He wound up his address in a tone of peculiar conciliation and bombast, which no other mortal could adopt, with "But," as if at least he was going to give them all their money back again—"But ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to say I have given directions to make up for any disappointment you may have experienced. Band"—looking down and pointing his finger with an assumption of great authority, to three wretched fiddlers in the orchestra—"Band, play 'God Save the King,' directly!" The old tabbies thanked him for his attention to the state of their nerves, while the young branches of their families were disposed to believe and acquiesce in the propriety of every word he uttered. The ignorant applauded him for the specious manner in which he had accounted for the omission of the particular amusement they had come to see, and the knowing ones roared outright at the ineffable impudence. The result was not merely exculpation, but enthusiastic approbation. There has been nothing like this since the days of Orpheus.

DISMISSED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.—Judge Dooly was remarkable for his wit and other talents. At one place where he attended Court he was not pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of his arrival a hog, under the name of pig, had been cooked whole and left on the table. No person attacked it. It was brought the next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect, and it was on the table on the day on which the Court adjourned. As the party finished dinner, Judge Dooly rose from the table, and in a solemn manner thus addressed the clerk: Mr. Clark, dismiss that hog on his own recognizance until the first day of the next Court. He has attended so faithfully the present term that I don't think it will be necessary for us to take any security.

☞ Hearing a physician remark that a small blow will break the nose, a rustic standing by exclaimed, "Well, I dunno 'bout that. I have blowed my nose a great many times, and I have never broke it!"

FEELING OF TROOPS IN BATTLE.—An officer who "has been there," gives the following sketch of men's feelings when they are engaged in battle. It appears to tell the story in a paragraph:—

"The commencement of a battle is a nervous time with most men. You feel uneasy and wish it was over, but as the bullets whistle past, and the men begin to drop, you warm up a little. As the artillery opens and the volleys of musketry follow each other rapidly, you begin to enter into the excitement of the thing, and your own work takes your mind off from the danger,—the feeling of uneasiness gives place to one of steadiness. As the shot and shell tear through your ranks, you gradually get mad, and feel ready for anything, no matter what. The dead and dying around you make no impressions on your feelings, at that time. You look upon it as an inevitable thing that they should be killed, and think it may be your turn next; if so, it is all right. But a bayonet charge is the thing to carry a man above the thought of danger. You have no more thought of it than the boy has, who skims over the pond after the first freeze, and the thin ice bends under him. The time to appreciate what a battle is, is after it is all over, and you go out to bring in your wounded and bury your dead. Then you meet every conceivable horror, and see all the suffering that human nature is capable of enduring. I have often been surprised at the fortitude displayed by our wounded men; their patience and quiet heroism is almost past belief."

GETTING UP IN THE WORLD.—Mr. James Glaisher, the scientific æronaut, took his first spring voyage in the upper air on the last of March, setting out from the Sydenham Crystal Palace, near London. He has communicated to the English newspapers some account of the journey. He ascended to a height of four-and-a-half miles, where he found the temperature just at zero of Fahrenheit's scale. In rising, the balloon made the first mile in nine minutes, the second in ten, the third in nine.

As ballooning may presently become a fashionable way of getting a little fresh air, a few notes of Mr. Glaisher's experience will not be unwelcome to the enterprising reader. It is interesting to know, for instance, that "at heights greater than three miles the sun's image was seen reflected in water." At four miles the pulse beats ninety-eight in a minute, against seventy-six beats on the ground. The higher you get, the bluer is the sky—at the greatest height it has to the observer the hue of dark Prussian blue. As you near the four-mile mark, the heart beats quickly and loudly, and we warn lady balloonists to provide themselves with pearl powder and other "aids to the complexion," for at heights exceeding three miles the face gets blue. At four miles surface ice formed instantly, and Mr. Glaisher was forced to break it to get water for his wet-bulb thermometer.

THE LAWYER AND THE IRISHMAN.—As a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset, a few years since, a jolly soul of the Emerald Isle appeared and called for dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done.

"Let him crowd in among us," whispered a limb of the law, "and we will have some fun with him."

The Irishman took his seat at the table.

"You were born in this country, were you, my friend?"

"No, sir, I was born in Ireland."

"Is your father living?"

"No, sir, he is dead."

"What is your occupation?"

"A horse-jockey, sir."

"What was your father's occupation?"

"Trading horses, sir."

"Did your father cheat any person while he was here?"

"I suppose he did cheat many, sir."

"Where do you suppose he went to?"

"To heaven, sir."

"And what do you suppose he is doing in eaven?"

"Trading horses, sir."

"Has he cheated any one there?"

"He cheated one, I believe, sir."

"Why did they not prosecute him?"

"Because they searched the whole kingdom of heaven, and couldn't find a single lawyer."

GOOD ADVICE ON SUNDRY SUBJECTS.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate. Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known of gentlemen very much enraged by doing so. Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped if they had been careful. Don't put your feet upon the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress. If you form one of a large mixed company, and a different stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him for heaven's sake, even although it be only, "Fine evening, sir!" Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask how he has been; tell him you know his friend, so and so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their *debut* before a new circle.—*Exchange.*

The Middlesex Journal,

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Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

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We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

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The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

WHILE every loyal heart has been made to beat with a quicker and stronger pulsation, by the good news which comes to us, announcing, in rapid succession, the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the defeat of the rebels in Penn., and the probable successful attack on Charleston, a gloom is cast upon the joy by the sad news from places nearer home.

It was not honor enough for the city of New York to refuse to celebrate the recent federal victories, and so during the past week, she has been adding lustre to her name by having her streets the scene of one of the most disgraceful and bloody riots that has ever occurred in this country.

During the early part of the week "Mob law" prevailed in the city almost unmolested, attended by all the evils usually following in the train of a savage, blind and frantic crowd of men, women and children, bent on plunder and arson. It is said that the riot began with an attempt to put an end to the draft. It had a certain definite organization and purpose, and a quiet, self-asserted, or recognized leadership. It was from the outset determined, bold and cruel. It respected no right of private property, scorned the weak resistance offered to it and overrode all that opposed. The rich and the well dressed came in for a share of its attention. Fine houses were sacked, plundered and burned. Costly furniture was destroyed for the mere pleasure of mischief. Stores were broken open and their contents were distributed among the mob, to which had flocked thieves, rogues and knaves of every degree. It is evident that men bent upon rapine were in the mob from the first.

The utter baseness of the majority composing this crowd is evidenced by their indiscriminately burning public and private buildings, school houses and orphan asylums, plundering gun shops and sanitary stores, rail road passengers and private citizens.—There is but one opinion in a free country about mob law, and that is, it *must be* put down at all hazards. Under a monarchical form of government where the people are so unfortunate—as is often the case—as to have a tyrant for their ruler, one great resource left them to obtain their rights is to rise *en masse* and enforce justice and for them this course seems a doubtful expedient; but under a republican rule, where the people choose their own rulers, make their own laws and have the right of appeal to the courts of justice if any wrong is done them, mob law is unjustifiable in the extreme, and when men become so infuriated as the men composing the mob in New York have been it becomes a duty and a mercy to themselves and the community to act promptly and energetically, even at the risk of mowing down with grape and canister a part of the rioters, that by taking the lives of a *few*, the lives of *many*, may be saved.

The quiet of the city, which now is in a measure restored by the presence of a large military force never would have been disturbed, had the authorities of the city anticipated any disturbance of the kind at so early a day. They expected some resistance when the "notifications" were distributed and intended to prepare for it, and as this unexpected time was seized by the rioters, the authorities were completely taken by surprise.

The healthy effect of prompt measures is seen by the quiet prevailing in Boston at the very sight of "these armed men" and loaded cannon. Although a slight disturbance in which some half a dozen were killed or wounded occurred before the five cannon were placed in Dock Square, since that was done and since the military have guarded the streets, enrolling offices and public buildings, all has been quiet.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — Last Saturday forenoon, a foreman of a gang of hands, named William H. Hopkins, was accidentally killed at Stoneham, by the falling of a derrick. His body was carried to Concord, N. H., for burial, where he belongs. He leaves a wife and two children. Two more men were hit by the derrick, one on the shoulder and one on the hand, but were not seriously injured.

The Conscription.

On Thursday of last week the draft for the Sixth District commenced at the city of Lawrence; on Tuesday last, the quotas, with 50 per cent. added, of Woburn 104 men, of Burlington 21 men, of Winchester 34 men, of Stoneham 115 men, of Reading 48 men, of South Reading 62 men, were drawn. The following names were drawn from the wheel by Mr. D B. Wheelock, Selectman of South Reading:—

WOBURN.

Danl Richardson
John F Lovering
Alden Howard
Andrew W Morton
John A Herring
Oscar E Johnson
Patrick Garrity
Saml S Caldwell
Humphrey Chadbourn
David H Tilson
Chas Boutwell
Chas Cummings
Joseph B McDonald
Saml E Sawyer
Sylvester Totman
Stevens G Cowdrey
John G Flagg, Jr
Jas Hannaman
Jas Murray
Asa Boutwell
John W Robbins
Geo E P Morgan
Benj Spinney
Hugh Rafferty
Francis Richardson
Joseph McCarthy, Jr
Wm H Clark
Lewis P Gleason
John King
Richard Morris
Chas A Tidd
Theophilus Page
Augustus Bennett
Henry Norris
Andrew Powell
Jos G Pollard
Frank B Dodge
John W Knight
John P Stevens
Edward E Reynolds
Chas S Parker
John Nelson
Dr Ephraim Cutter
John Curley
Henry Clark
Everett Cummings
Rev J S Kennard
Benj F Slack
Samuel Clark
Minot J Buckman
Wm O Menchin
Patrick Coy
Jas F Griffin
Calvin Hunnewell
Peter Murray
Henry Hadley
Thos A Henshaw, Jr
Marshall Wyman
Andrew Dearborn
Samuel Mann
Aurelius C Frost
Philip Teare, 2d
Chas McQueeny
Thomas McCarthy
Chas H Poole
Robert Gordon
Chas A Sweetser
James J Tweed
Martin Doorley
Edwd Finnagan
Chas S Minnahan
Samuel R Duren
Elisha Mann
Wilbur S Knowlton
Lewis E Corbett
Cyrus W Pollard
Frank Collins
Frank H Sumner
Chas A Sturtevant
Warren Fessenden
Geo A Tidd
John McKeon
Henry Doherty
Chas A Thomas
Wm B Thomas
John Kelley
Alden M Weston
Horace H Palmer
John H Doyle
Fredk W Bosworth
Franklin Russell
Pat'k McDermott
Thomas Emerson
Everett H Nichols
John H Cummings
Samuel Livingston
Eustis Cummings
Geo Sumner Butters
Henry M French
Wm H Gilman
David Marden
Ed H Haggins
Chas W Gorham
Chas B Winn

Of the above, James F. Griffin, is chief clerk in the commissary department at Washington, sworn into the U. S. service for the war. Asa Boutwell, was in Co. K, 39th Mass. Regt., and was discharged for disability, March 5th, 1863. Theophilus Page, is 2d Lieutenant in Co. H, 28th Mass. Regt. John P. Stevens, returned in Co. G, 5th Regt. John Garrigan, of Stoneham, who is drafted, went off in the "Rangers," Co. K, 39th Regt., and was discharged for disability, Oct. 23, 1862.

LEXINGTON.

Amos W Lock, Phineas Stearns, Patrick Crimmings, Thos W Childs, Oliver M Winship, Chas A Wellington, John Estabrook, Chas Munn, Larkin Smith, James O Allen, Minot A Merriam, John A Butterfield, Patk Ryan, Albert F Nourse, John Knowlton, Joseph M Johnston, John A Butterfield, Nathan L Bryant, Calvin S. Simonds, John R. Gerry, Phillips M Rusiell, Lemis H Gasso, Derry S Foster, Danl E Angier, Richard F White, Leonard A Savell, John Simonds, Chas H Sackrider, Harrison Swan, Stillman F Lathrop, Thomas Scanlin, Geo F Bowers, George O Smith, Edwin Spaulding, John Harrington, Timothy R Fiske, Arnold Rhodes, Daniel Nugent, John V Smith, Winslow Wellington, Geo H Lawrence, Hiram Pearce, Francis L Gerald, Melanthon Hannaford.

BURLINGTON.

Elias Carter, Samuel Walker, Rufus P. Crosby, Nathan H Marrion, John W Hutchinson, James F Choate, George Carter, Harrison A Sheldon, Geo J Munroe, Allen Waldo, Nathan J Simonds, Geo J Coburn, John Winn, Allen Walker, Henry Capell, Abram G Nichols, Wilson Butters, Ezra K Garvin, Geo Marrion, Chas W Marrion, Daniel McIntire.

STONEHAM.

Wm. Dennett Rice, Moses A Sweet, Isaih Hannaforth, Warren Holden, David H Brown, John Shehan, Nelson Parker, John D Taylor, Horase G Rowe, Daniel G Grossley, Cornelius Dougherty, Leander F Lynde, John McKay, John Mullen, Richard Cornell, John Cotee, Dennis Cushman, Sam'l Herson, Geo A Hyde, Michael Foley, Melzar Eaton, Wm. Whitt Wheeler, John Garrigan, John Huson, Elisha Burrill, Gilman C Barnes, Jas Heath, Gustavus Andrews, Marcus L Woodard, Henry Cotee, Edward Hart, Lewis H Whittier, Wm L Perry, Calvin Perkins, Otis M Clement, James G Smith, George Pierce Kelley, Nathan J Cottle, John Reed, Hugh Campbell, Alfred Stokes, James Rusley, Peter Doherty, James C Knight, Emmons Buck, Edward J Buswell, John Phillips, Hugh Reynolds, Solmon Dyer, Robt Penniman, Saml Washburn, John A Barrow, Wm O'Keefe, Danl Gerry, Jos Selly, Eben B Lawrence, Welcome E Rowe, Wm H Jones, Samuel Wheeler, Chas Buck, Nathaniel H Stowe, Kendall H Blanchard, James Hilton, Ruben Hannaforth, John Trowe, Patrick Hammell, Frank Hodge, Thos J Corbett, Wm C Chandler, J Clinton Chase, Chas A Corey, Samuel W Chamberlain, Chas H Anderson, Thomas Kelley, Hollis S Barry, Chas W Thompson, Barnabus E Easton, Jas H Howard, Ira Bucknan, Dennis A Barnes, Alonzo Andrew, Benj Atkinson, Joshua H Orne, Daniel C Aikens, Amos Hill, 2d, Enos C Wells, Isaac Wilkinson, Eugene Deville, Peter Connell, Andrew Lathrop, Cyrus Battle, Thos Foundation, Augustus A Ripley, Henry G Fay, Jonathan Green, Henry W Green, Hiram George, Esak Oldridge Carson, George P Stevens, Andrew J Dene, John E Frederick, Wyman G Drews, Wm H Powers, Benj O Wheeler, Wm Poole, Chas H Glidden, Ira G Perry, Emery H Horton, Calvin Orrin Noble, Jas Keenan, Wm N Colson, Ephraim S Whiting, Rich Parks, John P Lamson, Thos H Jones.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN.—On Wednesday we learned through rebel sources of the fall of Port Hudson, and on Thursday the following despatch was received confirming the glad tidings:—

Vicksburg, Miss., 3 *P. M., July* 11. Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following despatch has been received from Gen. Banks:

Before Port Hudson, July 8th. General: The Mississippi River is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock this morning.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,
Major General.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. General.

Taxes in Woburn, 1863.

Below will be found a list of persons and firms who are assessed a tax of $50, or upwards:—

Abbott Ruth Mrs	$210.77
Allen Stephen M	63.82
Allen George W	218.61
Ames Robert	72.75
Bean Moses C	110.68
Blake E N	50.75
Bond Charles	116.58
Bond & Tidd	155.58
Bond Timothy D	95.41
Buckman Bowen	363.36
Calnan Patrick	55.37
Campbell Alex	57.55
Carter Alfred G	137.22
Carter Ruel	56.63
Carter Dexter	56.63
Champney E W	59.68
Champney Geo M	68.80
Choate Charles	303.34
Choate & Cummings	1157.09
Clough John	223.08
Colgate Wm A	55.72
Conn Horace	429.19
Converse Jesse Jr	52.79
Converse David G	54.72
Converse Sherman	51.91
Converse Joshua P	102.10
Converse Parker L	149.88
Converse J P & P L, Trustees to C R Brooks	257.18
Do. Trustees to John Wade estate	277.88
Cook Samuel	50.62
Cragin F K	136.80
Cummings John	61.22
Cummings John, Jr	257.69
Cummings Cyrus	127.40
Cummings Stephen, Estate	76.23
Cummings Joshua	50.40
Cummings Harriett Mrs	68.42
Cutter Benjamin	125.19
Dearborn Andrew	71.35
Dow Stephen	380.25
Duren William	118.12
Duren Abraham	82.62
Duren Samuel, Estate	73.04
Eaton Robert B	105.84
Eaton Page, Jr	60.28
Edgell Susan T	122.22
Ellis James S	140.16
Fisher Oliver	56.05
Flagg George	332.48
Flagg Sewell	278.10
Flagg John G	224.06
Flagg Benjamin F	80.29
Flint Frederick	84.92
Fowle Luther A	169.29
Fowle Luke	131.92
Fowle Leonard	90.26
Fox Mrs & Mary Hart	80.52
Frost Walter	106.86
Furness William heirs	62.66
Gage G R	80.80
Grammar & Brother	98.08
Hackett Ezra	62.56
Hammond J W	57.66
Harlow J M	91.98
Hart D D	426.66
Harris William B	69.94
Hayward A H	106.19
Hill Jotham	121.81
Hittenger Michael	52.03
Holden George	300.45
Holden Simon	102.87
Hudson E W	199.65
Jewett Darwin E	55.46
Johnson John	119.70
Johnson & Parker	356.00
Jones Eli	418.66
Jones Charles	67.60
Kelley Joseph	309.25
Kendall Joseph R	115.13
Keyes Franklin	104.06
Lane John R	63.25
Leathe John	55.37
Leathe Samuel heirs	125.18
Littlefield Nehemiah, Estate	63.36
Littlefield J E	234.64
Low Gilbert S	540.89
Madan John	79.44
Manning Uriah	64.52
McIntire James	84.15
Millett Benj, Trustee to Fiske Fund	72.60
Munroe Harris	122.78
Nichols Winn & Co	313.15
Nichols Stephen	95.98
Nichols Charles	71.17
Parker J F & A J	98.56
Parker Henry heirs	62.92
Parker O H	89.78
Pierce Thomas J	54.36
Pierce & Hall	244.11
Pierce Jacob	279.77
Pippy John J heirs	60.16
Plympton Augustus heirs	216.96
Pollard S O & Co	301.40
Pollard Asa D	110.68
Porter Thomas J	87.71
Randall J M heirs	55.07
Reynolds Beulah	91.96
Richardson L G	58.76
Richardson Daniel	145.99
Richardson Josiah heirs	193.59
Richardson B B	76.41
Richardson E D	79.75
Richardson Thomas	210.08
Do. Trustee	68.64
Richardson Stephen & Sons	121.97
Richards Daniel H	89.45
Roundy Augustus	106.28
Russell Samuel W	53.92
Russell David Jr	71.03
Shaw Lewis	336.18
Shaw & Taylor	222.64
Skelton Samuel	70.20
Skelton Sarah and Emily	77.00
Stearns Eckley	94.40
Stebbins Rufus P	56.82
Taylor James D	89.29
Thompson Leonard	160.22
Thompson & Choate	52.80
Thompson Mary E Mrs	68.36
Thompson Abijah	1247.80
Thompson A & Co	1468.72
Thompson A E	163.22
Thompson Jonathan	69.63
Tidd John & Son	90.15
Tidd Charles	58.41
Tidd Jonathan	118.04
Tidd & Blake	290.40
Trull Elbridge	96.82
Trull George	57.44
Trull Samuel	78.34
Tufts William A	114.17
Tweed & Reed	92.40
Tyler Moses A	60.96
Weston John	107.55
White Charles S	80.72
Winn Joseph	59.20
Winn J B	717.09
Winn J B & Co	1079.10
Winn Timothy	193.81
Winn Moses F	108.70
Winn Eaton & Co	229.68
Winning John	65.32
Woburn Bank	132.00
Woburn Gas Light Co	88.00
Woburn Lyceum Hall Association	111.76
Woburn A & M Association	176.66
Wood Sylvanus	150.41
Woodberry William	57.88
Wright Caleb heirs	104.65
Wyer Benjamin F	54.84
Wyman Walter	56.82
Wyman Abel	56.41
Wyman Winthrop	64.92
Wyman Elijah 2nd	86.08
Young Mary A Mrs	58.81
NON-RESIDENTS.	
Ballard Jos, Guar. to Fred May	629.38
Baldwin James F Mrs	74.36
Bigelow John	65.78
Boston & Lowell R R	131.78
Palmer & Batchelder	57.68
Wyman Rufus & Bro	158.66
Johnson Nathan	65.44
Hastings Oliver	71.06
Baldwin Geo R	294.01
Richardson Job	83.91
Tillson David	56.94
Shed Peter C	55.53
Bacon Oliver Mrs	158.40

By a comparison with the report of Assessors for 1859, we can get an idea of the increase of capital in Woburn for the last four years. In '59, but 70 persons were taxed above $50; in '63, 165 residents and 13 nonresidents are assessed above that amount. In '59, but 27 were taxed above $100; in '63, 81 are assessed above that sum. The taxable property, these four years, has increased $1,167,052. This is an encouraging fact just at this time, and shows the great prosperity of the town, notwithstanding the very liberal expenditure, not only for the support of the educational interests and general improvements in town, but also in support of the war and war-interests.

ASSESSOR'S STATEMENT OF TOWN OF WOBURN FOR 1863.

Whole No. of Polls		2002
" Horses	taxed	476
" Cows	"	445
" Oxen	"	52
" Sheep	"	5
" Swine	"	320
" Dwelling Houses	"	1104
" Acres of land	"	1,799⅛
Whole am't of Personal Property taxed		$1,728,285
Do. " Real Estate		3,076,000
Total of Real and Personal		$4,804,290
Rate per cent. is		$8.80 on $1000
Total am't assessed on Polls		$4,004.00
" " Property		42,279.82
Total am't of tax committed		$46,283.82
The State tax is		$10,320.00
The County tax is		3,180.43

The rate of tax this year is but $8.80, while in '59 it was 10.50 on $1000; so we see, excepting the dues for internal revenue, our tax-payers are assessed less than four years ago.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Last week we mentioned Major James W. McDonald, of this town, of the 11th Mass. Regiment, as being wounded in the hip. At that time nothing definite could be ascertained in relation to the nature of the wound, but we are glad to inform our readers that he is not badly wounded. He was not wounded in the hip as we stated last week, but in the thigh, the ball entering the muscles of the leg, where it still remains. He arrived home last Saturday, on a furlough of twenty days.

Private James W. Goodwin, of this town, a member of Co. D, 11th Mass. Regiment, is severely wounded in the arm and thigh. He was expected home last Saturday, but his wounds are of such a nature as to disable him for some time.

Orderly Sergeant John Currie, of this town, a member of Co. H, 70th New York Regt., was wounded in the arm in the late battle of Gettysburg, and is now in the hospital at New York. Sergt. Currie was also wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, '62.

PHALANX RE-ORGANIZED—To aid in preventing the anticipated riot in Boston, on Tuesday, Capt. Wm. T. Grammer received orders to assemble the Phalanx speedily as possible. Notifications were sent to members to assemble at the armory at six o'clock, on Wednesday morn. Nearly 75 men responded to the call and loitered till eight, when they received a despatch from the captain, then in Boston, to return home and be prepared to meet at the signal of the alarm bell. On Wednesday evening it was unanimously voted to continue the organization of the Phalanx as a military body, to respond in case of any further disturbance. Guns were accordingly furnished them on Thursday evening, and we may now expect we have a ready guard of the public peace.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The closing examinations of the schools in town, will occur the ensuing week. The Centre Advanced school will be examined next Thursday, the 23d instant, all day. The North Woburn Advanced School next Friday, P. M., and the High school will be examined at the High school building on Friday forenoon, and the exercises of the graduating class will be held in Lyceum Hall in the afternoon of the same day. Music by the Woburn Brass Band.

SUSPENDED.—Besides the unmerciful suspension of several negroes by the neck, in New York by the infuriated mob, we learn of the suspension of the draft in that city. On the 13th the draft was also suspended in the city of Philadelphia. On the 15th, the draft was ordered to be suspended in New Bedford. The draft which was advertised to commence in the First Congressional District of New Hampshire on Tuesday, has been postponed.

DRAFTED. — Mr. Robert M. Dennett, of Malden, formerly of this town, was drafted last Saturday in Lawrence, as a part of Malden's quota. Mr. Dennett enlisted in the "Union Guard," Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., at its formation, and was wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, and received his discharge, his wound disabling him from service. He has not yet the full use of his arm.

ACCIDENT ON THE WOBURN BRANCH R. R.—On last Monday evening, a horse belonging to Mr. Amos Shattuck, of this town, was left untied for a few minutes, beside the road, near Richardson's Row Station. As the 8¼ o'clock train to Boston was passing by, the horse took fright, and in running across the railroad, was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The carriage was destroyed, but no person was harmed.

DISCHARGED.—Private Henry Howard, of this town, a member of Co. K, 39th Regt. Mass. Vols., has been discharged for disability, and arrived home. Mr. Howard served in the Navy one year, on board the U. S. Ship "Niagara."

FURLOUGH EXTENDED.—Capt. Cyrus Tay, of Co. B, 32d Reg. Mass. Vols., has had his furlough extended twenty days.

Freaks of the Draft.

Three professors, two tutors and a large number of students of Yale College were drawn at New Haven. The professors are Dwight of the Academic Department, and Johnson and Brush of the Scientific School.

During the drafting on Monday in the First District, Deputy Provost Marshal Howland called the name "Edwin A. Look, Tisbury;" whereupon that individual responded, "here; and a d——d bad Look it is for me."

Among the drafted in Newburyport is Rev. Mr. Hooker. Four were drawn from the Herald office. Several discharged and disabled soldiers were also drawn, among them the Rich brothers, each *minus* a leg.

In the Island of Patience, R. I., there are but three men, two of whom are called into the service of the country and the other is not eligible. On the Island of Prudence there are about a dozen, three of whom were taken, all from one house, including a farmer and two of his workmen. After this to what Isle can a man flee for safety.

During the draft in the First District Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Hinchley read the name of his son as a conscript, and one of the Provost Marshal's clerks also had the pleasure of recording his own name. Among those drafted were Silas Hatch, postmaster at Hatchville, and three brothers, named Hewins, of Falmouth.

At Rockport, a young man was drafted who is the fourth son of a widow; one of her sons has died in the service, a second is in the army at Vicksburg, and a third is in the service, but is now sick at an insane asylum.

The negro Tillman, who killed so many rebel privateers with one axe on board the schooner S. J. Warning, has been drafted in Rhode Island.

The two Representatives from Gloucester had the fortune to have their names announced from the wheel in the Sixth district, and the teachers of the High schools in Charlestown, Malden, Woburn, Stoneham, Reading and Waltham have had the same luck.

Also teachers of Grammar Schools in Woburn and Malden. It seems that the divinity who presides at the "fated wheel" thinks our Southern brethern need educating.

Provost Marshall Herrick's name is among the drafted of Saugus.

ENLISTED. — Mr. Patrick Daley, of this town, has enlisted in Co. A, 2d Regiment Mass. Heavy Artillery, as Orderly Sergeant. Their destination is Newbern, N. C. Mr. Daley has seen service before, having been in the regulars, Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862, and received his discharge in consequence of his wound.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The proper official notifications to the recently drafted men in Charlestown have been served upon them, without any disturbance whatever, and they will doubtless respond according to law at the appointed time. The Bunker Hill city still cherishes her old-fashioned patriotism. Woburn comes the *sixth*.

CAPT. JOHN I. RICHARDSON, of the "Rangers," Co. K, 39th Mass. Vols., will leave town for the Regiment on Monday. Any letters or small packages left at his residence, or at the store of Mr. G. R. Gage, will be forwarded to the Regiment.

39TH REGIMENT.—By letters received in town Thursday evening, dated July 10th, we learn that the Regiment was located on Maryland Heights. Other letters dated July 12th, says they are under marching orders.

PRAISEWORTHY ACTION.—Tuesday evening while detective officer John M. Dann, with a squad of Police officers, was passing along Court street he heard that a mob was breaking into gun stores in Dock square. Upon the instant he confiscated a passing omnibus, and directing the passengers to leave it, placed his men inside, and mounting the box with the driver, directed him to drive to Dock square instanter. The driver urged his horses into a rapid gait, and overtaking the mob they gave way, thus allowing the omnibus to pass through, but a moment before they reached the store of Read & Son. As soon as the omnibus got through the crowd it stopped barely long enough for officer Dunn and his men to alight, but just in season for them to face the mob which attacked Messrs. Read's store. By this prompt action of the officers with the aid of their revolvers, the mob was driven back, and the large and valuable stock of Messrs. Read saved from harm. The action of officer Dunn and his men is worthy of all praise, and shows how the prompt resolute action of a few men will scatter a mob of rioters.—*Boston Journal.*

CHANCES OF PASSING "MUSTER." — In Providence there were 353 men ordered to report on Tuesday, and of these the surgeon was only able to examine 114, and of these only one was accepted, and he received a pass permitting him to go home and report at a future day. This is entirely at variance with the action of the Provost Marshals in this State, as it is stated by them that they have no authority to grant furloughs. There were 32 substitutes accepted, and 5 paid the commutation fee. The substitutes were at once put into barracks, where they will be kept until a camp is ready for them.

The examining surgeon of the Fourth District, Dr. H. I. Bowditch, examined about eighty persons yesterday, of whom four passed muster, three paid the $300, and seventy were exempted, some of whom were aliens, and others physically incapable.

☞ The Louisville Journal says Meade and Grant are great financiers. They raised the value of greenbacks in the New York market eleven per cent. in two days.

☞ Mr. Pearson, Confederate agent in England, who is ruined, finds himself in that condition from having lost near half a million of dollars in vain attempts to run the blockade.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

CONSCRIPTS.—The following is a list of those drafted from this town.

Jeremiah O'Connell
Chas Pingree
Chas C Rice
Geo F Parker
Geo Richardson
Obed F Pratt
Henry M Wyman
Chas H Dunham
John McLaughlin
Thomas S Holton
Stephen Swan
Michael Lynch
Alden Knight
Lewis Breeden, Jr
Geo Plummer
C E Conant
Swartz Richardson
Cyrus Patch
Alonzo C Rowe
Wisner J Huse
Wm A Garrett
Ezra F Percival
James D Pratt
John P Shirley
Samuel Taylor
James Nolan
Levi L Thaxter
John L Lockwood
Edw D Chaloner
Henry Merrill
Bradley F Guinney
Saml J Symmes
Felix O'Connor
Dennis Harrigan, 2d

Of these, C. C. Rice was in the 44th Regt., and discharged for disability. S. Richardson returned in the 45th Regt. E. D. Chaloner is in the Naval service as Pay-Masters Clerk. The two Pratt's are brothers, only sons of Obed Pratt. Chas. Pingree is a son, and J. L. Lockwood, a son-in-law of Mr. Pingree, the store-keeper.

From what is known concerning many of these "elected" individuals, it is probable that at least one-half of them will be exempted from physical disability, and other causes, so that the fifty per cent additional will be exhausted and more will have to be drafted to complete the quota.

In the foregoing list of those called upon to serve their country the middling and laboring classes seem to predominate, and as has been said in reference to another place, "those who will be somewhat pinched to raise $300, are the most numerous." However all stand the same chance and the remaining seventy-nine in the first class not drawn, have reason to congratulate themselves on their good luck, with the hope that they may continue to be as fortunate in this respect.

The newspapers of Tuesday evening, which contained the list of the drafted, were eagerly purchased and scanned by those on the anxious seat, and many a one felt relieved of a heavy burden, while those who found their names recorded, received the congratulations of their friends in good humor. This is the right spirit. We have seen in New York and Boston this week, the legitimate fruits of the speeches and acts of the many "copperheads" in the loyal States. As another has truly said, "This loyal country seems destined to be tried in a furnace seven times heated—by war, dissension, open foes, secret foes, and foes of all kinds. Very well, if it be the will of Providence. It only remains that we show ourselves the men for the crisis. And whatever may happen in other parts of the country, let not the soil of New England be polluted by a mob for one moment, successfully defiant of the established authorities. "No matter at what cost, let the laws be upheld and the mobs go down." To this latter clause let every loyal man respond "Amen," and by his words and acts show his sincerity.

SCHOLARSHIP. — Among the recipients of yearly prizes for study and deportment at the Park School, in Boston, last week, was Master Andrew R. Winslow, son of Mr. John B. Winslow, the Superintendant of our Railroad, and a resident of our town.

EXCELSIOR.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

The following is a list of the men drafted from this town on Tuesday, at Lawrence. The list is not official, but it will be found to be correct or very nearly so. The number drawn was 48; number required 32.

Asa Lakeman
Edward C Nichols
Wm K Davey
Nathan R Morse
Wm E Weston
George W Simes
R Dexter Temple
J Brooks Nichols
Francis F Dole
Isaac Harriman
Everett P Richardson
Richard B Nichols
Loami G Richardson
Herrick Batchelder, Jr
Cornelius C Pierce
John E Dole
Luther R Pillsbury
Waldo Perkins
Wm N Fletcher
George H Porter
Charles Wakefield
Miron Eaton
Benj M Hartshorn
Ephraim Wight
Edward M Burbeck
Phineas Jaquith
Henry D Wright
Nathan S Kidder
Samuel Nichols
George A Parker
James D Kimball
Josiah Poor
Wm H Temple
Wm Harnden
Clarence Austin
James Dewhurst
James O Carter
John C White
Charles G Rogers
Charles O Tweed
Wm M Phillips
Albert F Convers
John M Way
Wm Clement
Melvin Kingman
Henry S Buck
Clifford P Weston
Edward B Young

In addition to the casualities named last week, the following have come to hand;—Lieut. Stevens, of the 15th Reg. Mass. Vols., wounded in the leg, and arrived in town last week on furlough; Wallace Davis wounded in the wrist of the right arm; Henry Dedman, wounded in the leg, both doing well, and both of 13th Regt., Co. G; Benj. McAlister, of the 11th Regt., was wounded in the shoulder, side, and had one great toe shot off; Leonard Peterson, Julius Allen, of Co. D, 33d Regt., were killed instantly; those in the 22d Regt., escaped unhurt; James McKay of Co. G, 13th Regt., reported as missing, has been heard from and is unhurt, was taken prisoner and paroled, after having been in the clutches of the rebels two days. He says the rebels treated him well but his subsistance consisted of one and a half pounds of flour per day. Most of them lost all their effects, save the scant clothing they had on.

An association of ladies have given two exhibitions of Tableaux vivants in Lyceum Hall to large audiences. It was the best thing of the kind that we have been favored with. All of the scenes were good and unexceptionable, which occupied some three hours, but would have been better if they had occupied but two as the long time intervening would have been almost an intolerable bore, had not a large number of accomplished lady pianist favored us with music and song of a high order. The entertainment was varied and at times provocative of much mirth. Artemus Ward was on hand with his show of wax figures, and after making a characteristic speech, proceeded to show what he could do with them and how perfectly he had them under his control.

I will make up the remainder of my programme for this week by copying a rich specimen of southern intelligence, found upon a dead rebel at Chancellorsville, Va., and forwarded by Lieut. Cook. This letter, like most letters written by southerners to their friends in the Confederate Army, dates from nowhere. I give it *verbatim*.

may the 3, 1863 Dear Brother its with much plesher that I can Say to you that we ar all well at present hoping that you ar the Same Sis has just rite to you and I thought that I would rite you a few lines to let you no that I havent forgotten you I have no strange nor enteresting ways to communicate to you at the presant time it is nerley dark and I ame in a hurry and if I make ane mistake you must look over them for this time wheat looks very fine indeed corn has Jest came up corn is worth from 3 to 3½ per busel bacon 1 to 1½ per pound times is hard the hardest I ever saw it in my life you cant git nothing at all if you was here to nite I could tell you more in one minit than I can rite in a weeks I was so mad when you dident get love to come I want you to com if ther is any more comes if you can get off I never wanted to see you half so bad as I do now you must com aganst water¦ milon get ripe and we will have a fine time of eating them and poping corn you May help me hone corn as long as you love to how so good Sanford has been over here and stade all day with us and gibe us a heep of satisfaction a bout you if you had bin her with him I would so glad but if you get to come you will have a fine tim of eating Ginney eggs pap is a going to carry off all the chickins to Atlanta but if you get to come we have got a nis old gobler for you if you can worry and kill all the yankes and come hom for the girls iz all a wating patiens for the soldiers to come hom so no more at present only remain your sisters tell death so no more

Julia Field
Charlottie Field

LENO.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

CONSCRIPTION.—There has been a great deal of anxiety felt in town for a few weeks past, during the preparations for drafting which has just taken place. Most of the men who were liable appeared cheerful about it, though they evidently cherished the hope that the lot might not fall upon them. When the chairman of our board of Selectmen brought the list from Lawrence, early on Tuesday afternoon, many a fair one sighed as her eye glanced over the names which were immediately copied and posted at several of the public places. The Conscripts themselves took it in good part, and some felt honored that the government had noticed them. Probably all of them would prefer to remain at home, but as their country calls for their services, most of them will go personally if accepted. Some feeling, akin to that manifested in Boston and New York, is cherished here, as well as in every city and town in the North, but it is not strong enough to speak out in similar acts of violence. Sixty-two were drafted from this town, while the actual number required to go is forty-two; the balance being to provide for those who may be exempted for physical or other inability.

The following is a list of Conscripts in South Reading.

G S Hill
T N Crane
J F Thompson
J E Sweetser
H N Evans
R H Emerson
Moses Staples
Daniel Carey
F M Baker
S H Nickerson
H W Eustis
John H Clemens
Wm H Bachellor
J C McKay
C C Bridge
Geo H Sweetser
Henry Aborn
A A Hawkes
O Hutchinson
A M Knights
R Britton
James Jameson
Moses Boardman
J S Morse
Everett Nichols
G S Churchill
James Collins
Elbridge Newhall
H F Dagar
Wm H Lewis
J W Hartshorne
H D Fuller
Martin Bird
Wm Dyer
T A Emerson
Martin Chamberlain
Wm R Batchelder
J L Day
E E Emerson
Wm A Dunn
Wm Hagner
Geo Beaumeister
Isaac Johnson
Geo Abbott
Geo W Aborn
M C Evans
F R Peacock
John Eager
N S Danforth
J L Wiley
D B Oliver
J M Pierce
Albert Hawkes
Wm Dole
Wm H Wiley
C Varney
S Palmer
H C Sweetser
Albert S Wiley
John Dole
C S Simpson
Patrick Kenney

FIRE.—Our villagers were again aroused by the cry of fire about 3 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. The barn of Hon. Thomas Emerson was discovered to be in flames, and soon destroyed, with a large quantity of hay, two valuable horses, &c. The fire was under such headway when discovered, that it was impossible for the firemen to save the property. The carriage house, within a few feet of the barn, and on fire before the Engine could be brought to bear upon it, was mostly saved,—and consequently the dwelling house, which was in close proximity, escaped the flames. If there had been much wind, and in a little different direction, an extensive conflagration would have been the inevitable consequence. The loss will amount to not far from $1500—about one-third of which is covered by insurance at Concord, Mass.

DIED.—Mr. John Williams, whose leg was amputated some weeks ago, and whose recovery was doubtful on account of the low state of the health of the patient at the time of the operation, died on Monday night, July 13th.

The Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Reading, will occupy the Baptist Pulpit on the coming Sabbath.

M.

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have retured to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them! Only 25 cents per box or pot. 226.

A Valuable Curative.—"*Lawson's Neuralgic Curative and Nerve Tonic*," which is for sale at No. 1 Providence and Worcester Depot, is to our certain knowledge an excellent remedy for nervous diseases. It has been used for Neuralgia in the family of one of our employees with great efficacy, and we are satisfied from experience, the best of all tests, that it is not one of the worthless nostrums of the day. We bear this testimony to its virtues because we are convinced from facts coming within our own observation that it is an article precisely adapted to the cure of this class of diseases. — *Providence Daily Evening Press, March* 17, 1862.

☞ A Miss Joy was present at a party recently, and in the course of the evening some one used the quotation, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," when she exclaimed: "I'm glad I'm not a beauty, for I shouldn't like to be a Joy forever."

Special Notices.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

On MONDAY, 12th inst., will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in this town and vicinity.

OFFICE—Next house south of the residence of Geo. Holden, Esq., Pleasant Street.

Woburn, Jan. 8th, 1863.—15—6m.*

WM. H. CLARKE,

Organist and Musical Director of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.

Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

Terms per Quarter, $15.

Office—Rear entrance of the Church, (Up Stairs.)

Hours for pupils, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Thursdays.

New and *Warranted* Piano fortes for sale, from $160 and upwards, according to compass and style of finish. eow–6m

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF———

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
42–3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Married.

McDONALD—PARKER—In Woburn, July 14th, by Rev. J. C. Bodwell, Mr. Joseph B. McDonald to Miss Martha A. Parker.

Died.

GREANEY—In Woburn, July 14th, Michael W. Greaney, aged 1 year, 1 month, 1 day.

DOLIN—In Woburn, July 13th, Mrs. Ellen Dolin, aged 57 years.

WARREN—In Oshawa, C. W., July 8th, Martha Nichols, eldest daughter of Carleton and Ellen S. Warren, aged 5 years, 10 mos., 9 days.

WILLIAMS—In South Reading, July 13th, Mr. John Williams, aged 40 years.

PRATT—In Winchester, July 17th, Mr. Obed Pratt, aged 81 years. The deceased was found dead in his room—supposed to have died in a fit.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, on MONDAY, August 10th next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by virtue of a certain mortgage deed, of date January 1st, A. D. 1857, signed by Peter Healey, and given to the undersigned, default being made and for a breach of the conditions of said mortgage, a certain lot of land containing about twenty thousand square feet, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning on the Westerly side of Beacon street, at a point about two hundred and twenty-five and one-half feet Southerly from Railroad street, and bounded Northerly by lot numbered thirty on the Plan hereinafter mentioned, about one hundred and sixty feet; Westerly by lot numbered thirty-three on said plan about one hundred and twenty-five feet; Southerly by lot numbered twenty-eight on said plan about one hundred and sixty feet; and Easterly by said Beacon street about one hundred and twenty-five feet, being the lot numbered twenty-nine on a plan of land known as the Emerson Land.

NATH. A. RICHARDSON.
Winchchester, Mass., July 16, 1863.

Great Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, August 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at AUCTION, without reserve, at the

"CENTRAL HOUSE,"

in Woburn Centre—All the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Feather Beds, Matrasses, Bedding and Steads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Sofas, Carpets, 1 Piano Forte, 1 extra large Cooking Stove, Crockery and Glass Ware, Parlor and Air-tight Stoves, and a great variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, 2 valuable three-year-old Colts, 2 top Buggies and harness, 1 open Buggy.

WM. WINN, Auctioneer.
Woburn, July 17, 1863. 42—2w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at South Reading, July 15th, 1863.

Hartshorn, G. H.
Martin, Miss Mary Ann
Pomroy, Mrs. J. B.
Pierce, S. K.
Tarbox, William
Varney, Calvin

S. Kingman, P. M.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
IN SOUTH READING.

THE following described lots of land, situated in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1861, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of E. A. Upton, Esq., corner of Main and Albion streets in said South Reading, on FRIDAY, July 31st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1861, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

P. C. WHEELER,
Collector for the Town of South Reading for the year 1861.

PHILLIP ALBRIGHT—Seven-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 20 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.72

CYRUS BLODGETT—One-half acre of land, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Plan 2 of House lots drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist Lib. 5, Fol. 12.
Tax thereon, $1.44

BURNETT & GATES—One-fourth acre of land being Lot No. 59 on Plan 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds Lib. 5, Fol. 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.25

J. F. BUSSEY—Seven-sixteenth acre of land being Lot No. 4 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex So. Dist. Registry of Deeds, Lib. 5, Fol. 65.
Tax thereon, $0.72

WILLIAM F. CLENDENIN—One-half acre of land being Lots Nos. 11 and 38 on a Plan of House lots surveyed by H. L. Eaton Sept. 15th, 1858, for Adam Wiley. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 28, to which reference may be had.
Tax on lot No. 11, $0.54
Tax on lot No. 38, 0.54

CHAPIN and WHITTON—Seven and three-fourth acres of land, being Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 23, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 71 on Plan No. 1 and Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 19 and 20 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Plan No. 1 is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, and Plan No. 2 is recorded in said Registry, Lib. 5, Fol. 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lots No. 8, 9, 10, 11	$0.72
" lot " 16	0.18
" lot " 23	0.18
" lot " 31	0.18
" lots " 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,	1.44
" lot " 42	0.18
" lot " 45	0.18
" lots " 47 and 48	0.43
" lots " 51 and 52	0.72
" lot " 71	2.36
" lots " 6, 7, 8 and 9, on Plan No. 2,	0.72
" lot " 19 " " "	0.18
" lot " 20 " " "	0.18

THOMAS H. COOPER—One-eight acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Mechanic street, and bounded as follows: East by land of Arrington; South by land of J. E. Parker; West by land of Dr. Mansfield; and North by said street.
Tax, $1.58

SAMUEL CUMMINGS—Five-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 30 in Robinson's plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.54

Q. A. CAREY—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lots Nos. 57 and 58 on Plan 1 and Lot No. 10 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded. Plan No. 1 in Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, and Plan No. 2, in said Book, page 12, in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., to which reference may be had.
Tax on lots No. 57 and 58 $0.54
Tax on lot No. 10 0.28

JAMES O'DONNELL — One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 61 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax thereon, $0.29

CHARLES H. DAVIS—One-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Park-st., and bounded East by land of Joseph Cartwright; South by land of Lucinda Spaulding; West by land of Josiah Norcross; and North by said Park street.
Tax thereon, $13.68

EDSON DAYMON—One acre of meadow land and two acres of Woodland adjoining, situated on West side of Grove street, and bounded East by said Grove street; West by the Boston and Maine Railroad; and North and South by land of owners unknown.
Tax thereon, $0.54

FULSOM and WATSON—Seven-eighth acre of land, being Lots Nos. 66 and 67 on Plan No. 1, and Lots 47 and 48 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, May, 1853. Plan No. 1 is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 5, Fol. 65, and Plan No. 2 in said Register Lib. 5, Fol. 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax on lots Nos. 66 and 67 $0.79
" " 47 and 48 0.72

J. F. FERDINAND—One-half acre of land, being Lots. Nos. 56 and 60 on a Plan of House lots drawn by John Sargent, July, 1847, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Lib. 2, Fol. 14, to which reference may be had.
Tax on lot 56 $0.36
Tax on lot 60 0.36

R. GALBIE—One-fourth acre of land, being lot 137 on Robinson's Plan of House lots, drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1855, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Lib. 6, Fol. 57, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

JAMES GROVES—One-half acre of land, being lots 144 and 145 in Plan of House lots of the New England Ice Company, drawn by H. L. Eaton, August, 1848. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 4, page 71, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $2.16

JOHN GREGGS—One-half acre of land, being Lot No. 7 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $0.72

HENRY A. HILL—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 25 on a Plan of Cottage lots belonging to Moses Sweetser, surveyed July 27, 1852. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 72, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

A. R. HOLDEN—One-half acre of land, being lots No. 56 and 57 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.44

J. V. HOLT—Five-eighth acre of land, situated on Elm-st., with buildings thereon, and bounded South by land of Eaton; East by the Boston and Maine Railroad; North by land of James E. Emerson; and West by said Elm-st.
Tax, $11.52

JAMES JONES—Three-fourths acre of land, with buildings thereon, being lots No. 39 and 40 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page No. 12. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $3.60

JOEL KNIGHT—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 12 on B. W. Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist, Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.18

LEONARD KENDALL—One-half acre of land, with buildings thereon, being Lots Nos. 77 and 78 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and bounded North by Oak-st.; East by Lot No. 79; South by Lots Nos. 58 and 59; and West by Lot No. 75, as laid down in said Plans. See Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, for further reference.
Tax, $5.50

WALLACE T. LARKIN—One-half acre of land situated in the Easterly part of the town, and bounded North by Salem street (old road); East by Saugus River; South by Salem street (new road); and West by Towns land.
Tax, $0.72

WILLIAM LANG—One-fourth acre of land, more or less, bounded as follows: South by land of Aaron Converse; West by land of Green; North by land of Preston & Strong; and East by a private way.
Tax, $1.08

MOREY—One-third of an acre, being lot No. 1 on Plan No. 4, surveyed by John Sargent, Sept. 1847, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 2, page 46, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.72

E. W. MARCY—One-fourth acre of land, being lot No. 17 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

BYRAN MARTIN—One-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, being lot No. 55, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $2.16

THOMAS MARTIN—Three-fourths acre of land, being lots No. 53 and 54, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plan No. 5, page No. 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.44

JAMES MAHONY—One-half acre of tillage land.
Tax, $1.44

ALFRED MARSHALL—One-fourth acre of land, being lot No. 35, on a Plan of cottage lots belonging to Moses Sweetser, surveyed July 27, 1852. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 27, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

ANTHONY MARTIN—One-fourth acre of land being lot No. 35, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

SARAH NEAL—One-half acre of tillage land in Main street.
Tax, $1.80

ONTHANK and MORRILL—One and one-fourth acres of land, being Lots Nos. 16 and 17 on Plan of House lots of D. and J. Norcross, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans, No. 6, page 41, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $7.20

SIMON ORMSBY—One acre of land, being Lots Nos. 20 and 21 on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Reference may be had thereto.
Tax, $0.58

H. PIERSONS—Nine-sixteenth acre of land, being lot No. 142 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854. Said plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 57.
Tax, $0.54

JULIUS T. PACKHURST—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot. No. 21 on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 5, page 12, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.25

WILLIAM RUMMERY—Three sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 26, on P. H. Sweetser's Plan of House lots, recorded in Middlesex Registery of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 76, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.72

MICHAEL G. RILEY—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 70, on Plan No. 1, drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater. Said Plan is recorded in Middlesex Registery of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

DANIEL SLEEPER—One-third acre of land, being Lot No. 15, on a Plan of House lots, surveyed by H. L. Eaton, June, 1855. The same land being a part of estate formerly owned by Baily, and bounded South by Cordis street; West by a private way; North by Lot No. 16; and East by Lot No. 14, as laid down on said Plan.
Tax, $0.68

W. F. STETSON—One acre of tillage land South of Smith's Pond.
Tax, $2.88

J. H. TARGETT—Three-sixteenth acre of land, being Lot No. 3, on Robinson's Plan of House lots, drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registery of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.29

JAMES W. TAYLOR—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 156 on Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 6, page 57, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.54

J. R. TURNER—One-fourth acre of land on the estate formerly owned by Dr. Hart.
Tax, $0.72

G. W. THOMPSON—Three-fourth acre of land, being Lots 9, 10 and 11 on B. W. Robinson's Plan of House lots drawn by Amasa Farrier, 1854, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds So. Dist. Book of Plans No. 6, page 7, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $1.08

E. L. TUTTLE—One-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 64 on Plan No. 1 drawn by H. L. Eaton, May, 1853, for P. R. Slater, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 65, to which reference may be had.
Tax, $0.36

A. S. WEYMOUTH—Three-eighth acre of land being Lot No. 22 on Lord's estate.
Tax, $1.08

ADAM WILEY—Three-fourth acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Crescent street, and bounded East by land formerly owned by Wm. L. Richardson and Benj. F. Barnard; South by lands of Barnard Freeman and Abel F. Hutchinson; West by Crescent street; and North by land of owners unknown.
Tax, $15.84

Also, another Lot of land, consisting of Meadow and Pasturing, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-west corner near the Vinton House (so called,) and running South to the top of the hill; thence West to Melvin street; thence South on Melvin street to land formerly owned by Dr. John Hart; thence East to the river running from "Green's Mill"; thence following the river North-westerly to the Vinton Lot (so called); thence following a ditch to bounds first mentioned, and contains 10 acres more or less.
Tax, $4.10

Also, one-fourth acre of land, being Lot No. 10, on Plan of House lots, surveyed by H. L. Eaton, Sept. 15, 1853, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-west corner on Richardson street; thence running North to Jeremiah Green's land; thence East about 4 rods; thence South to Richardson street; thence West to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $0.72

Also, Lot No. 40, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-east corner on Melvin street; thence running West to land formerly of Dr. John Hart; thence South about 4 rods; thence East to Melvin street; thence North to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $1.44

EUNICE N. WILEY—One acre of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situated on the corner of West Chestnut and Cedar streets, and bounded as follows: Beninning at the South-east corner thereof and running North on Cedar street to land now or formerly owned by James Emerson; thence East to land of Eunice Ramsey; thence South to Chestnut street; thence West by said street, to bounds first mentioned.
Tax, $12.96

T. J. WHITRIDGE—Five and three-fourth acres of land, being Lots No. 15, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 32, 41, 44, on Plan No. 1, and lots 13, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 51, on Plan No. 2, drawn by H. L. Eaton for P. R. Slater, and recorded Plan No. 1, in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 5, Page 65, and Plan No. 2 in said Book, Page 12, to which reference may be had.

Tax on lot No. 15	$0.18
" lots 17 and 18	0.36
" lot 22	0.21
" lots 26 and 27	0.54
" lot 32	0.18
" lot 41	0.18
" lot 44	0.18
" lot 13 Plan 2	0.28
" lots 25 and 26 and 27 Plan 2	0.43
" lots 29 and 30	0.28
" lot 34	0.21
" lot 57	0.43

40—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDDLESEX, SS., May 23d, 1863.

TAKEN on Execution, and to be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, No. 5 Chelsea street, in Charlestown, in said County, on the Fourth day of August, A.D. 1863, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the right in equity which Herbert M. Beers, of Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, had liable to be taken on Execution on the 31st day of December, A.D. 1862, at one o'clock and ten minutes P. M., the time when the same was attached on mesne process, or has at any time since had to redeem the following described Mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—

A Lot of Land situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, in said County, containing about five acres, more or less, bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the South-east corner of the premises on Railroad street, the line runs curving in a North erly North-westerly and Westerly direction to the first cross wall by the land of Charles S. White; thence Southerly on said cross wall to the land of Henry Flagg; thence Easterly on the wall by said Flagg's land to first named bound.

ALSO—A lot or parcel of land in the Easterly part of said Woburn, near the residence of John G. Flagg, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Railroad street by other land of said Beers, the line runs South easterly on said street seven rods and one link to a stake and stones; thence Southerly by land of said John G. Flagg eight rods and seven links on a street now opened or to be opened by the said John G. Flagg to a stake; thence South-westerly by land of said John G. Flagg on a street opened or proposed to be opened by said Beers fifteen rods and fifteen and one-half links to a stake at land of said Beers; thence by land of said Beers to a corner; thence North-easterly by land of said Beers fourteen rods and one and one-half links to point of beginning, containing about one acre and seventy-five rods.

ALSO—A certain lot of land containing three acres one quarter and twenty-one rods in the Easterly part of Woburn, County of Middlesex, on Railroad street, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the North-westerly corner of the premises at land of Charles S. White, the line runs curving on and with Railroad street Easterly and South-easterly about thirty-two rods to a stake and stones at other land of said Beers; thence westerly by other land of said Beers nine rods and twenty-four links to a stake and stones; thence Southerly by other land of said Beers ten rods and six links to a stake and stones at land of John G. Flagg; thence by said Flagg's land a little South of West nineteen rods to land of Geo. W. Allen; thence Northerly by land of said Allen, by land of Chas. S. White and by land of Isaiah Boardman thirty-two rods and five links to the point of beginning on Railroad street.

ALSO—A tract of land called the Orchard, on Railroad street, in the Easterly part of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, containing about two acres, more or less, and bounded Southerly by Railroad street, Westerly and Northerly by land of Jesse R. Fowle and by land of Joshua Converse, and Easterly by land of Wm. Wood.

JOHN B. DEARBORN,
40—3t Deputy Sheriff.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY
E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,
Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass.

LEOPOLD MORSE,
NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING
GOODS!
At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

Collector's Sale.

THE following described lots of land, situated in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1861, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of E. A. Upton, Esq., corner of Main and Albion streets, in said South Reading, on FRIDAY, August 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1861, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

P. C. WHEELER,
Collector for the Town of South Reading for the year 1861.

JOSEPH BRYANT—Two and one-half acres of tillage land situated in Elm-st.
Tax, $0.54.

E. H. WALTON—A lot of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Main street, in the part of the town called Greenwood, bounded West by said street; North, South and East by land now or formerly owned by Leonard Walton.
41—3t Tax, $19.44.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has the agency for selling EMERY'S NAVAL VARNISH—an article that is in general use throughout the Navy of the U. S.,—suitable for painting both Wood and Iron; samples may be seen at the Cemetery in Woburn, on fences owned by Col. M. F. Winn, and others in the immediate vicinity. The subscriber takes the 7 o'clock train at Woburn Centre every day in the week (Sunday excepted), where he can receive orders from those persons wishing to purchase. Price $1.50 per gallon, prepared ready for use. A Painter furnished, if required, that has had experience in using the article.

39—4w* CHARLES CARTER.

HATHAWAY'S
CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers.

For sale at WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m, 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m. 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5.30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9.46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9.55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6.30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05, 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6.45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8.28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m., 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M., 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

Central Market,
Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

H. HARRIMAN,
HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Nov. 20.

FRANK B. DODGE,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,
Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN
AMERICAN
AND
FOREIGN
DRY
GOODS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,
MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,
SILK AND WOOL DYER,

OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,
BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.

37 3m

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND
VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,
Edward Mansfield,
Gardner & Hartshorn,
Lilley Eaton,
Franklin Poole,
Thomas Emerson,
John White,
Jeremiah Bryant,
John Stow,
John G. Aborn,
Lemuel Sweetser,
Stephen Floyd,
Madison Sweetser.

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 25, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS. — G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY,

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb, 13th, 1863.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,

AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

R. R. R.

TO THOSE WHO DON'T THINK
AND
TO THOSE WHO DO THINK.

To those who don't wish to be troubled with thinking, but like to have their thinking done by some one else, *we say without explanation*, that

Radway's Ready Relief

Will relieve those who suffer pains, instantly on its application externally or by its administration internally, and cures—

RHEUMATISM	in a few hours.
SORE THROAT	in fifteen minutes.
TOOTH-ACHE	in three minutes.
NEURALGIA, (paroxysm of)	in five minutes.
CRAMPS	in five minutes.
HEAD-ACHE	in ten minutes.
COLIC	in twenty minutes.
DIARRHŒA	in forty minutes.
LUMBAGO (pains of)	in ten minutes.
CHILLS	in fifteen minutes.
BURNS	in five minutes.
INFLUENZA	in a few hours.
CROUP	in ten minutes.
SPASMS	in five minutes.

AND DEEP SEATED PAINS by a few applications.

In all cases where pain is felt, the READY RELIEF should be applied. Taken internally—a tea-spoonful to half a tumbler of water—it will cure acidity of the stomach, and promote digestion; it is a pleasant and healthy stimulant.

TO THOSE WHO DO THINK,

We say that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most elegant and powerful medicine known to the world. This is not boasting; try it, if you feel skeptical, and be convinced. It combines in its composition the properties of a diffusive stimulant, an Anti-septic, a mild but effective Astringent, and a direct power over the nerves, neither narcotic nor anodine, that relieves pain, in a manner peculiar to itself, and for which we have no word in the English language exactly to express its action. The French call it *Soulagement*. So much for its internal administration. When applied externally, it will be found a most powerful counter-irritant, instantly reddening the surface to which it is applied, and withdrawing the blood from some neighboring part, where it may be congested or heaped up, causing pain and leading to inflammation. It fulfills the indication of equalizing the circulation most effectively, and most beautifully to minds that can understand its action.

TO THOSE WHO THINK.

Now, we hold that, all external remedies act either in one of two ways, or combine the action of both. First, they act directly upon the nervous system without touching the blood vessels—the *sanguiferous* system. All Arnica liniments, nerve liniments, &c, &c, belong to this class, and consequently only benumb the ends of the nerves, without affecting at all the circulation,—may temporarily stop pain, but have not the slightest effect in restoring the equilibrium of circulation, essential to healthy action; or, Secondly, they act upon the blood vessels without, as in the case of depletives, (leeches or cups) regard to the nervous system. Now, the fact is, that the nerves preside over the blood vessels, and an external application to be effective, must act upon both nerves and blood vessels.

RADWAY'S READY RELIFF,

We proclaim has this double action of assuaging pain, by its specific effect upon the nerves and equalizing the circulation, by its effect upon the blood vessels. In this way it relieves and cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tooth-ache, Head-ache, and a variety of such like complaints. When taken internally, its astringent and diffusive stimulating properties check in the most natural manner, Diarrhœas, Colics, and other bowel complaints. Whilst for sore throats, accompanied by putrescency, and for Fever patients, with Typhoid symptoms, an eminent physician attached to the New Orleans Hospital, has pronounced it far superior as an anti-septic and anti-putrescent, to the celebrated *eau Medicinale* of Raspail. He administers it internally to his patients, and sprinkles his wards with it.

Let the sick and all those who suffer pain, test its virtues.

RADWAY & Co.,
1—1y 87 MAIDEN LANE.

MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell. D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20-6m.

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,462 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Butrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.
Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44– 6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

WM. PRATT,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Something for the Times!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest Glue in the world.
The cheapest Glue in the world.
The most durable Glue in the world.
The only reliable Glue in the world.
The best Glue in the world.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

the only article of the kind ever produced which

Will Withstand Water.

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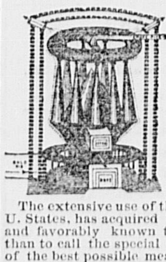

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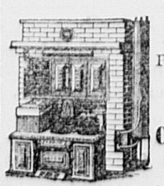

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You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more vaulable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

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The lonely sentry, walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH.—Therefore we say to the whole Army.

Soldiers Attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scurvy, and Scrofulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS & OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid and what is more cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

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Woburn, March, 1863.

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Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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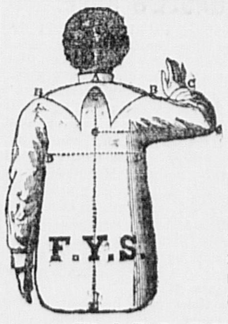

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Vol. XII : : No. 43.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

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Poetry.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Our Country's Flag.

All hail ! thou glorious flag,
Blest emblem of the free,
As thou hast ever been,
So shalt thou ever be.

Protector of the brave,
From every loyal mast,
Thou shall forever wave,
Triumphant till the last.

Let traitors do their worst,
They cannot one star dim,
For God will their protector be,
And we will trust in him.

And in his own good time,
Peace o'er our earth shall reign,
And every freeman's heart will bless
His great and glorious name.

H. P. Field.

Select Literature.

THE TWO LEGACIES.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

[From the Saturday Evening Post.]

"Shall you do this thing, Marion ?"

"I shall do it, Laura."

The difference betwixt the two voices was as great as was that betwixt the characters of the interrogator and responder.

The first voice was a little raised, amazement and something else pendulous betwixt disapproval and indignation.

The other was calm, self-poised, firm. The tones left no doubt behind them. Whatsoever was the thing this speaker said she would do, that she would, unflinchingly, absolutely.

"Well, I wouldn't have believed it, Marion. You will do the most foolish thing of your life, and one you will most certainly live to regret. Every sensible person in the world must admit that."

"I can only of course speak for myself, Laura. I have acted in this matter in accordance with my honest and dearest convictions of what was right. I have done my duty so far as I could see it. It has of course cost me a struggle, but that was no reason that I should not make the sacrifice if it was right."

"If it was right. I cannot see it in the light you do."

"And I cannot see it in any other. You know, Laura, that our Uncle Gerald had no right to this land, however the law might award it to him. He has the right of the dead to gentle judgment, but, alas ! the truth stands strong against him ; this money which he left us in his will was obtained by fraud and wrong, and if he had dealt fairly and justly by the man who trusted his fortunes in our uncle's hands we should never have received the property he left us in his will.—And I do not want the wages of iniquity. They would burn in my thoughts — they would rust in my soul. Ever since I have known the truth, the thought of that five thousand dollars has lain like a dead weight upon me ; I felt that I had no right to retain it—that in doing so I was robbing the widow and the fatherless."

"Marion !"

"That is the truth, Laura. You know Uncle Gerald did not get this land honestly of Edward Nicholls, that he took advantage of his circumstances and illness to wrest it from him, and though he managed to keep the law on his side, the deed was one of shameful wrong."

"Perhaps so, but then we are not responsible for Uncle Gerald's doings. Whoever heard of heirs refusing to accept their rightful property because the owners thereof hadn't always obtained it in most righteous fashion ? I fancy if everybody was to set to work to explore their inheritances after your code, there'd be precious little comfort in owning any property. Your plan's utopian, Marion—common sense contradicts it."

"Right and justice do not, Laura, and, as I said, I have made up my mind."

"And you will give up the whole ?"

"The whole."

"And that month at Saratoga—that journey to the White Mountains, and that tour among the lakes ?" persisted Laura Jennings.

The sweet face of Marion Lynch certainly fell into a shadow of regret, but that did not prevent her from answering.

"Yes. I must give up those and somewhat more, the little nest of a gray gothic cottage I had intended to build just beyond the grove of cedars for mother and Harry and me.—That was the fairest vision in the perspective of my future."

"You are a foolish girl, oh, Marion."

"Well," with a little faint smile touched with sweetness, "I have sought to know the truth, and to do it."

"For my part, I shall not sacrifice myself to any such squeamish notions of right. As I understand it, this land is mine, bequeathed to me by my uncle's will, whose property it was according to law, no matter how he got it. So it's my right, and I'm going to keep it, and have some nice times out of it, too," playing with the ivory handle of her parasol. "And won't you envy me this summer when you think of the delightful life I am leading at Newport and Saratoga, in Canada and on the lakes ?"

"I probably shall," said Marion Lynch.

The conversation transpired in the parlor of a large, pleasant old-fashioned homestead in a village somewhere in the heart of Massachusetts.

It was late in May, and the windows were opened, and the rose briers were ruffled with leaves and strung thick with buds that were prophesies of bloom.

The birds filled the air with the joy of their singing, the sunshine poured its golden tides through the large, old-fashioned parlor, which gathered up two-thirds of a century in its silent memories.

These girls of whom I write did not vary six months in their ages—both were a little beyond their twenties ; both, although not beautiful, had fair and interesting faces ; both were fatherless, the daughters of widows, whose very limited means demanded the strictest economy in all household and personal expenditures ; the social position of both the young ladies was the best which the sleepy old country town afforded, and at considerable sacrifices the mothers of both had given their daughters the best of educations.

But the quality of the two girls differed absolutely. Laura Jennings was a bright, sparkling, intelligent, socially attractive girl, but indolence and self-indulgence lay at the roots of her life. No heroic impulse ever thrilled her into lofty aim or purpose ; no high affections ever inspired, no sacrifices ever consecrated her life. It was wholly of the earth, earthly ; yet writing these words they seem severe and harsh, of one who was usually so pleasant and agreeable a companion, who had no glaring faults of temper or character, and who was, as I said, a general favorite with those who knew her. There she sat on the old-fashioned sofa in the blossoming of her years, with the pretty straw hat shading the fair face, with its bloom of lip and cheeks, with the brightness in its eyes and hair, little suspecting the real depth and meaning of the sentiments she was speaking, or how they were their own true witnesses. A little way from her by the window sat the cousin and hostess, with her sweet, delicate face, about which lay the dark, shining hair, the blue eyes full of bright and tender meanings, and the lips sometimes set in lines of earnest thought, sometimes sweet and tremulous as a little child's.

To both of these girls' lives came not long ago a great surprise. Their mother's brother, a childless widower, died somewhat suddenly and left each of his nieces some building lots, which had lately come into his possession.—The land was valued at ten thousand dollars, and half of this seemed a large fortune to each of the girls.

The imaginations of both did flame and flower about their unexpected legacies ; what visions of new scenes and enjoyments, of new life and experience rose along the golden perspective of their future !

But Marion's dreams were not all for herself. The little cottage lifted itself like a small grey nest by the grove of dark green cedars ; for the homestead where her mother had first seen the light was growing old, and was now too large for the small family it sheltered, and so Marion had resolved to gather them all into a little-home cottage.

But one day, no matter how, suffice it the facts did not admit of a shadow of doubt, the cousins learned that their uncle had not obtained this land which he had bequeathed them, fairly, honestly.

It is true that he had a legal claim to it, for he was a shrewd, hard, grasping man whose soul had rusted with the love of gain, and he would be certain never to claim anything to which the letter of the law did not entitle him ; but the man had gotten possession of this land by taking unfair advantage of another who had believed in him, trusted him, and was in his power. And this man had died insolvent a year afterward, leaving his broken-hearted wife, with her boy and baby girl, helpless, penniless, desolate, and he had affirmed on his dying bed to the friend who disclosed this fact to the nieces of Gerald Douglas, that his financial ruin would never have been consummated had not the old man taken cruel advantage of his necessities.

From that hour Marion Lynch had felt that this legacy was no longer hers. I admit that she had not come to the fixed purpose of resigning it without many struggles, without prayers, and tears.

It was hard certainly to give up all the fair visions in which her hopes had draped the coming summer, hardest of all to resign the little gray cottage which had shown out temptingly from among the cedars.

But ever before her had arisen the vision of the broken-hearted wife and her fair-haired fatherless children, and the soul of Marion was tender, and her sense of justice keen and strong ; and at last she rose up and said, "I will have nothing to do with this wages of iniquity," and so she had gotten the victory.

Mrs. Lynch did not influence her daughter against her higher convictions in this matter. She was a Christian woman !

"Oh, I cannot give up my child—my child and Edward's. It would kill me !" said the poor young mother in a voice which was loud and sharp, as though she was writhing in some sudden pain. A young, pale, pretty woman she was, little fitted to do battle with the world, little fitted to go out alone in its storms, and its cold. You saw that in the very attitude of the delicate, almost fragile, figure, in the faded face ; a gentle, refined woman, one who would be a clinging, loving housewife and mother.

She was seated in a small, but pleasant front chamber, where she had boarded with a friend since her husband's death, intending to make some plans for her future and her children's, and looking out into the great, loud busy world with her pale, wistful, shuddering face. Two sweet children, a bright faced boy of four, and a little golden curled thing of two, were playing on the floor.

The friend, who for love and pity's sake, had received the widow and orphans into her family at a merely nominal sum, had just proposed to Mrs. Nicholls that her boy should become an inmate of the Children's Home. She did this with great reluctance, and in tender sympathy for the mother, but for all that her words were like a terrible blow which struck down into the core of the heart of Ellen Nicholls.

"I know it is very hard, my dear," continued the kind friend in her half apologetic, half persuasive voice. But if you *can* consent to be separated from the child, you may be assured that he will be perfectly comfortable, that he will have kind care, and—"

Mrs. Nicholls put up her hands with a deprecatory gesture.

"Don't, don't, Mary ! Your words stab me. It would kill me to give up my boy ! To think of going all through the day hungering after a sight of his dear little face, after the sound of his merry voice. And to think of him sitting all alone among those strange children, with his heart heavy and sick for his mother—his mother who couldn't take him in her arms any more, and sing him to sleep—his mother who couldn't steal up softly every night to his little crib, and watch him smiling in his dreams, and thank God that her poor fatherless boy was happy after all. No, no, Mary. Anything but that. I'll work early and late with hands so little used to it. I'll live on a crust—there's nothing in the world so humble or mean that I won't do—only don't take away my children from me."

Mrs. Nicholls's friend had no heart to urge the matter further, so she only added with the tears a-strain in her throat.

"You know, Ellen, I would never have suggested this, only I could not see what was to become of you and the children."

"I know it, Mary. That thought haunts me by night, and by day. And sometimes it seems as though it must drive me mad. Oh, if Edward were only alive—poor Edward, he feared what was coming in his dying hours. I wonder how that old man can sleep in his grave, Mary."

"What man ?" for Mrs. Nicholls's eyes had a sudden wildness in them that was almost fierce, and her voice had come out of its sobs into a kind of frozen steadiness.

"*That* man—whom else should I mean—but Gerald Douglass, that man who so wronged the dead, and the living. If it had not been for the imposition he practised, the advantage he took of Edward, my fatherless children would not now be thrown, with their helpless mother, on the world. It seems to me that our sorrows must cry up to God against that man, and cry down into his grave a curse." Poor woman ! in her anguish she did not know what she was saying.

At that moment there was a knock at the door, and a domestic entered with a letter for Mrs. Nicholls.

The bold hand was a stranger's. And the lady opened it with a vague hope and fear. She ran over the contents, and then held it toward her friend, her face shining with a great light behind its tears for joy.

"Is it true—is it true, Mary ?"

The letter was brief and business like, from one of the executors of Gerald Douglass's will, stating that his niece had resigned her share in the lands which the deceased had bequeathed her, in favor of Mrs. Nicholls, whom she had never seen, but whom she believed had the best right to them ; and the lady was at liberty to take immediate possession of the property. Which, if sold, would probably bring her about five thousand dollars.

"Yes, it is true, Ellen !"

"And I can keep my children," sobbed the happy mother. "We'll go away off into the country, and rent a little nest of a cottage ; and the interest will support us. You've no idea how economical I'll be there, Mary, and do all my own work ; and, oh, what a happy home I shall have. What a happy mother I shall be. And for this girl, to whom we shall owe everything—I will beseech God day and night for her sake, and teach my children to name her in every prayer. And the widow and the orphan shall bring down blessings on her head."

Not long afterward Marion Lynch heard this story with tears of grateful joy that God had given her grace to do so good a deed in this world. Six months after the conversation with which our story commences the cousins sat alone together in the parlor.

Laura Jennings had been giving her cousin a most brilliant description of the charming time she had had at Newport and Saratoga, and concluded her lively recital with an interrogation.

"Dont you wish you had been with me, Marion ?"

"I should have enjoyed it intensely, no doubt.

"And don't you regret now, my dear, that refined conscientiousness that made you resign the property Uncle Gerald left you ?"

The faces of the pale young mother and the sweet children rose and stood as in a vision before Marion Lynch. "Oh, no, not for a moment, Laura," she answered, her face thrilling into new light with some feeling behind it.

"And you would do the same thing over again if you were to go back to that time ?" persisted the astonished, half incredulous cousin.

"I would do the very same thing right over again."

"Well, Marion, I must say you are a mystery to me."

And Marion's reward was one that her cousin knew not of.

Interesting to Drafted Men.

It may interest those upon whom the "lot has fallen" to serve in the army in defense of the country to know that, exemptions excepted, they are to be called on to serve in the order in which they are drawn ; that they are to be notified, within ten days after being drawn, of the fact, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty ; that on their arrival at the rendezvous they are to be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the enrolling board, and if found to be physically disqualified they will be there exempted ; that any person drafted may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place, or he may pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district the sum of $300, and thereby be exempt from any farther liability under that draft. Any person failing to report himself, furnish a substitute, or pay the $300, shall be deemed a deserter, and be arrested and tried as such, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft. The persons exempted by the act, in addition to those physically or mentally disabled, are as follows :—

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit : Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service ; also, First, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to do military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt : *Provided however*, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in such forces."

The persons enrolled under the act are divided into two classes. The first consisting of all persons subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and all unmarried persons subject to military duty above thirty-five and under forty-five. The second class consists of all other persons subject to military service. The second class shall not in any district be called into service until those of the first class shall have been called.

How a Private Fooled Gen. Hooker.—The highest of the greased poles at the fete in Gen. Hooker's army had a twenty dollar "greenback" on top for the man who could reach it, and besides this prize, we are informed that Gen. Hooker, who was present and seemed to enjoy the relaxation hugely, caused it to be proclaimed that the man who should be successful at this pole should receive, in addition to the money, a furlough of twenty days. This caused the most lively and excited competition among the boys, who toiled and sweated like horses, but the grease was so thick and the pole so high that it looked doubtful whether any one could reach the top. But one sharper proved too many for the crowd, and astonished everybody by going up and leisurely pocketing the note.—Then he descended, and going to the front of the stand where Gov. Curtin and Gen. Hooker were sitting, he made his salute to the hero of Antietam. The general took his name, regiment and brigade, ordered his furlough, and then, pulling out a roll of notes, he gave the happy private another twenty dollar note to help him enjoy it. The joke remains to be told. After the fortunate rogue had got outside of the ring he showed the crowd how he had fooled the general.—He said he was determined to have the furlough, and as he had seen so many slip down, he concluded that it was impossible to get up without "strategy." So he got two curry-combs from a neighboring wagon-pack, and lifting up his pants, strapped them on his legs at the knees. With the aid of these he defied the grease and won the prize.

A Paris Eccentric.

There are a great variety of eccentric people in the world, but Paris furnishes a specimen of the greatest eccentricity in high life known to civilization at this time. The Duke of Brunswick, a near relative of the Queen of England, lives in a hotel of a peculiar architecture, painted a brick dust pink all over, situated not very far from the Champs Elysees on the the Boulevard Beaujon. The Duke is more than 70 years old ; but to meet him as he drives along in state, in his elegant open carriage, you would say there is a very happy man of about 40, in the very prime of life. He is gotten up every day most elaborately by his valet, who paints his cheeks, his lips and his eyebrows artistically. His hair cannot be dyed, for, alas it has departed. But he had the habit in former days of having his hair cut every month ; he has thirty one wigs, each one in the exact state of growth his hair would have been if it had but remained,—so that it would be impossible to say that he has not the natural ornament of his head. His dress is elaborately elegant, and he lives in state and grandeur. But he has "the skeleton in his closet" (more than one, the world says, having had a wild youth)—the dread of being robbed. He resides in a house which is built less for comfort than for safety. It is proof against fire or thieves. It is surrounded by a lofty, thick wall, on the top of which is a *chevaux de frise*, so arranged that, if a strange hand should touch one of the spikes, a bell immediately begins ringing. This defence cost the Duke no less than $10,000, owing to its complicated arrangements. The Duke has an extraordinary collection of diamonds, valued at $2,250,000. He has caused to be printed a catalogue of these gems, giving the history of each one of them,—the whole forming a pamphlet of 268 quarto pages. One came from a Turkish sabre, and, after many adventures, became the property in Europe ; another once sparkled in a royal diadem ; a third glittered on the breast of a German Emperor ; a fourth fastened the plume in the hat of an Archduke. A black diamond, obtained from the treasury of a Nabob, served for centuries in India as the eye of an idol. A wondrously fine pink brilliant once belonged to the jewels of the Emperor Baba, at Agra, and is said to be invaluable. A set of twelve studs was once worn by the Emperor Pedro of Brazil as waistcoat buttons. A diamond ring of the purest water belonged to Maria Stuart, and has her arms and "M. S." engraved upon it. A pair of diamond earrings were once the property of Marie Antoinette. The Duke has a large number of diamonds valued at $15,000, $20,000, and $30,000 ; two at $45,000, three at $52,000, and one at $60,000. Notwithstanding these valuable possessions, he is now bargaining for two others, estimated at $177,500 and $487, 500. The possessor of all these treasures is their slave. He dares not leave his stronghold, even for a single night, lest he may be robbed. The jewels are kept in a safe let into the wall, and the Duke's bedstead before it, so that no thief can break in without either waking him, or by first putting him out of the way. If this safe should be broken forcibly, four guns would be discharged, and the burglar would have little chance of escape with his life. The discharge of the guns causes an alarm bell to ring in every room in the house. The bedroom has only one small window. The bolt and lock on his door are of the stoutest iron, and can be opened only by a man who knows the secret. A case containing twelve loaded revolvers stands by the side of the bed. Besides this, every window in the house is provided with a secret apparatus which sets a regular chime of bells to ringing if any sacrilegious hand should touch them from the outside. His story, with all his countless treasure, is like those of misers in all time—he is tortured by riches.

A Fair Offset.—A good story is told of a showman, who carried about on exhibition an enormous bear. In a certain town in Vermont, where Bruin was attracting crowds, dwelt a farmer and his wife, and an interesting and multitudinous family of twenty children. The pater-families was very desirous of gratifying the commendable curiosity of his offspring ; but the price of admission to the show was one shilling, and that, multiplied by the number of his olive plants, was too much for his exchequer. He therefore approached the showman, and after some parley, concluded a bargain, by which the latter agreed to drive into the farmer's back yard with Bruin's cage, and give a private exhibition to the entire family for one dollar. This was done, to the great delight of the old folks and the children, when the farmer, proffered the compensatory dollar to the obliging showman. "Oh no !" said the latter, "I can't take anything ; it is no more a sight for your family to see my bear, than for my bear to see your family."—*New Bedford Mercury.*

☞ When the recent glorious news was received at Belfast, the streets were at once filled with rejoicing people, and three flags were run across the square, the Republican flag, the Douglas flag, and the Bell and Everett flag, side by side, thus testifying (as the loyal Age of that city says) to the union of the true men of these parties in the great cause of saving our country. The spectacle created a most pleasing sensation.

Closing Scenes of the Siege of Vicksburg.—*New York, 8th.* The World has a despatch from Grant's headquarters, dated 8 P. M., July 3, which says : A flag of truce from Pemberton appeared at 8 A. M., with a communication proposing the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the surrender of the place, to which Gen. Grant responded —"The only terms I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender."

Subsequently, Grant met Pemberton, and after hours of consultation, it was settled to surrender the former and parole the troops.

The number of prisoners, including the wounded, is said to be 18,000—12,000 being in fighting condition. The immediate cause of the surrender was the exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to relieve them.

Our army will enter Vicksburg triumphantly at day light, doubly celebrating the 4th. A general interchange of civilities extends all along the lines.

Cairo, Ill., 8th. A special despatch to the Missouri Democrat, says : By the arrival of the steamer Niagara with Lieut. Denver of Gen. Sullivan's staff, from Vicksburg 4th, who is the bearer of despatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department, we have the following particulars of the closing scene of the Siege of Vicksburg :

The first flag of truce for some time was July 1st, asking for an escort for two Englishmen, who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy, which was granted by General Grant.

On the previous day the rebels made an unsuccessful sortie on the works on our left, meaning to take our soldiers out of their rifle pits in this way.

Johnston was reported only two miles off. The men were in line of battle to receive the attack. On the 3d another flag of truce came into our lines, brought by two confederate officers, one of whom was Major Gen. Bowen.

The messengers were blindfolded. They remained awaiting the action of Gen. Smith, who took the despatches from Pemberton to Gen. Grant. Their eyes were bandaged. After an hour they conversed freely with the Union officers. One of the messengers said that iron enough had been thrown into the city to stock immense foundries and build monuments for all those who had fallen.

The messengers were again blindfolded and escorted to a safe point, from which they could enter their own lines. Great curiosity was manifested by the officers and soldiers to learn the contents of Gen. Pemberton's despatches, which was finally gratified.

The rebel general had seen fit to intimate that the unnecessary effusion of blood, and the loss of lives, might be prevented by a brief suspension of hostilites, during which commissioners might be appointed to agree upon terms for the surrender. He also intimated that he could hold the city for an indefinite period.

Gen. Grant's reply was very brief, saying that Gen. Pemberton had it on his shoulders to stop bloodshed at any moment. Commissioners were not necessary, as the only stipulations he could accept were unconditional surrender. It concluded with a deserved tribute to the bravery and endurance of the rebel garrison, and said if they surrendered, they should be treated with the courtesy due prisoners of war.

The rebel messenger was not gone long when Gen. Pemberton sent again, asking a personal interview with Gen. Grant, which was promptly granted. At 3 P. M., of the same day, a conference took place about midway between the fronts.

The two generals went aside. What was said during the conferance can only be judged from the result. After a little more than an hour terms were agreed upon and the rebels surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 A. M., the next day, July 4th. The rebels were all to be paroled. The officers were allowed to retain their horses and four days' rations, to be taken from the rebel stores, and to be considered as prisoners liable to be exchanged.

The enemy, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000, by this arrangement fell into General Grant's hands, together with small arms, forts, defences, &c. Cannon are plenty, and in quality equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 A. M., of the 4th, General Steele's division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing the national airs of the contending forces. The scene was witnessed by thousands of federal and rebel soldiers, who, for the first time in weeks, showed themselves with impunity above the rifle pits, and during all these weeks they have been within five yards of each other.

Gen. Grant came slowly to the place of rendezvous, smoking a cigar, and apparently the only unexcited person in the vast assemblage.

Gen. Pemberton's first remark was, that he had been present when the different fortresses surrendered to the Federal arms in the Mexican war. In those, the enemy were granted terms and conditions, and he thought his army as well entitled to favors as a foreign foe.

Gen. Grant listened and then proposed a private conversation, to which Gen. Pemberton agreed, and the flag was soon seen above the buildings where lately the rebel ensigns met the breeze, and Vicksburg was again in loyal possession.

Not long after formal possession had been taken of the city, Col. Markland made his entrance to take charge of his office, and agreed to establish Federal mail routes with the rest of the world.

Effect of the Vicksburg News Upon Business.—As a general thing the news of the surrender of Vicksburg has had the effect in this city to circumscribe for the moment all business operations. The New York *Express* of last evening makes the following statement in regard to the effect in that city :

The Breadstuff market was heavy and lower this morning, owing to the decline of gold and exchange, together with the unfavorable advices from the other side. Provisions were likewise depressed, and the tendency is downwards, while there is only a limited business doing. The session of 'Change was over when the announcement of the fall of Vicksburg was made, and this afternoon it is almost impossible to move breadstuffs and provisions at any price, owing to the heavy decline in Gold and Exchange.

Cotton is decidedly lower at this writing, and it is utterly impossible to name a price at which it could be sold, the market being in such a panic and so completely unsettled. Petroleum is dull and lower. The effect upon foreign produce and merchandise has been stunning, and we omit a number of articles in our semi-weekly review, as quotations are out of the question, and scarcely anything has a settled value just at the moment. The heavy decline in gold and cotton broke the back-bone of the recent speculations in domestic cotton fabrics, and, to sell freely, large commissions would have to be granted.

Woollens are not so much affected. Foreign dry goods are heavy under the immense fall in exchange. The boot and shoe trade has suffered considerably, and the sale to-day showed a large falling off, as compared with the June sales.

The effect of the news has been like an electric shock in financial and commercial circles, and the havoc it has created may be seen from our remarks. Gold, stocks, produce and merchandise are all decidedly lower, and the wheels of business everywhere, except at the Stock Exchange, have been almost blocked.

Good Doctrine.—Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon upon training children, says :

"We must not attempt to select too closely our children's life-work, especially if they show that they have a natural tendency in any right direction. This is apt to be a fault, not of poor men, but of rich men. Poor men are glad to have their children do anything that will yield them an honest livelihood. If a man is poor, and his child wants to be a mason, he lets him be a mason. If the child wants to be a carpenter, that is well enough. If he wants to be a farmer, a poor man's son makes a good farmer. A poor man's son does not let himself down by going to sea. It is only to those that are rich that these common pursuits of life are foolishly deemed disgraceful.

"Now, no man's flesh and blood is too good to work. If your son wants to go to sea, he is not too good to go to sea. If your son wants to be a mechanic, he is not at all too good to be a mechanic. If your son wants to work on a farm, dirt is healthy for your boy. Where a child is equally well adapted to several avocations, and it is more convenient to put him in some than others, a parent may exercise a reasonable influence upon his choice ; but a parent is never to overrule a decided bent or disposition of his child for any honorable calling in life."

☞ The Richmond Sentinel says that the recent call for a levy en masse in Virginia is responded to very heartily, and that, with other patriotic farmers and minute men of counties in the vicinity of Gordonsville who had come in to assist, was the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, shouldering the musket as a private. There are thousands of able-bodied men who will not be induced to do their duty, except by compulsion. They are in gambling rooms or other places of vice, at the very time that the Governor may be addressing a crowd in the public square, or the city bells may ring the approach of the enemy. Moral appeals never reach them. The strong arm of the law must take hold.

☞ "We want you to make for the church," said a vestryman to a carpenter, "two new commandment boards. We want them of free, sound timber, with no knots in it." "You'd better take some of the 'nots' out of the commandments, then," replied the carpenter.

☞ The Empress of the French has set the fashion of having the heads of her carriage horses decked with artificial flowers. At last accounts the horses of the Imperial lady wore wreaths of lilac.

☞ Along with the body guard of Gen. Grant rides his son Fred, a stout lad of some twelve summers. He endures all the marches, follows his father under fire with all the coolness of an old soldier, and is, in short, a "chip of the old block."

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

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One square (14 lines this type) one insertion,	$1 00
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Larger advertisements as may be agreed upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES, *leaded*, 12 cents per line for one insertion, each subsequent insertion 5 cents.

☞ All advertisements, not otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted UNTIL ORDERED OUT, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

THE CHANGE.

The draft, which was a week ago postponed in several cities and towns, is now quietly progressing in nearly all of those places.—The quietness and good humor almost universally attending the drawing of the Northern conscripts, shows that the people at large have finally made up their mind for war; not for a three or nine months campaign, but for a war that shall not cease until the "Stars and Stripes" shall wave over every State from British America on the North, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, be it a war of three or of ten years' duration.

At the beginning of this national struggle in 1860, many thought that the call for 75,000, men could hardly be answered by the free States, and that if so large a force could be raised, short work would be made of quelling the slight disturbance in South Carolina.

General Nathaniel P. Banks was one of the few who foresaw with direful certainty the real greatness of the struggle, in consequence of which he advised the calling out of not less than triple the force really drawn. The people would not believe in the "exaggerated" estimates.

After the first Bull Run reverse, the eyes of the community began to be a little more widely opened and men volunteered not by hundreds and thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, until not much less than a million of men have been enrolled in defence of the Union; they seem decided to sustain the government at any sacrifice of money and blood. Some censure has been made on the Chief Executive of the Government for neglecting at the very first to raise a sufficient force to capture and hang all the traitors who were so audaciously usurping authority.

It has been said he moved too slow; but did he not keep in advance of the people? The President himself was powerless, without the hearty support of the people. This support he had as far as they thought it could be rendered; but no more could the Free States, after a permanent peace of over fifty years be persuaded that they could instantly raise a force of six or nine hundred thousand men, than that they could raise six times that number.

But since they have raised nearly a million of men, and find the resources of the country are scarcely touched, they resign themselves to the laws of taxation and conscription with the utmost complacency.

And now, encouraged by the recent successes of the Federal arms, and since the government seems really decided to no longer handle rebels and traitors with kids on, and the people are ready with their all, to gain the one great end—the restoration of the Union—can we not indulge a strong hope that this terrible earnestness of the North may bring a speedy close to the war?

EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE.—On Sunday, July 9th, at the close of a sermon in the principal Colored Church of Newbern, N. C., by Rev. W. C. Whitcomb, Hospital Chaplain, 195 children were baptized and christened by him and Rev. J. N. Mars, Chaplain 1st N. C. Colored Regt.; Chaplain Mars stating that it was the first instance of a colored minister ever being allowed to officiate in the ordinance of infant baptism in North Carolina. The scene was an unusually affecting one, as multitudes present could testify; and Chaplain Whitcomb informs us, that not one of the numerous children whom he took into his arms for baptizing that day made any disturbance by crying. One of the children was named *Stanley* (not for the late Governor, however, as the mother earnestly declared,) and one of them *Abraham*, for our worthy President, whom all the colored people warmly love.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Mr. Edward Simonds, who has been appointed distributor of notifications to drafted men in Woburn, informs us that he has been so fortunate as to get every document off his hands. Some few of the men were "not at home;" but in such cases the notice was left at their last place of residence. The "fortunate" receive a free ticket to Lawrence on the 7th of August.

Examination of the Woburn High School.

Yesterday, in the forenoon, at the High School room, were examined the various classes of the school in the studies pursued during the past term. The promptness and accuracy of the pupils in their recitations reflected credit both upon themselves and those who have had them in charge.

In the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, began, in Lyceum Hall, with music by the Woburn Brass Band, the exercises of the exhibition of the graduating class. This class, which commenced its course with very full numbers, has had its ranks thinned by time and war, and graduates ten young ladies and one young gentleman. The rostrum was tastefully adorned with a profusion of flowers and the national standard. The Hall was crowded with visitors, many of whom could get no seat. The order of exercises was as follows:—

1—Music by the Woburn Brass Band.
2—Salutatory, Josephine Leavitt.
3—The heroes of '76 compared with those of '62, Isabel Stewart.
4—"Let there be light," Sarah T. Andrews.
5—Music by the Band.
6—The Sublime in Action, Nellie A. Hayward.
7—This is Life, Abby A. Warren.
8—The Golden Age of Heroism, Alice Hall.
9—Singing—"Shoulder Arms."
10—Character of Oliver Cromwell, John M. Willoughby.
11—The Rush Light, Edited by Nellie A. Hayward. Abby A. Warren.
12—Sunshine and Shadow, Emma H. Flagg.
13—Music by the Band.
14—The Fruits of Mental Culture, Josephine Leavitt.
15—Genius and Will, Almira E. Winn.
16—Silent influences, Clara B. Woodberry.
17—Music by the Band.
18—A Chronicle, Allie Hall.
19—A Prophecy, Sarah T. Andrews.
20—Valedictory, Susie A. Cooper.
"Sculptors in life are we, as we stand
With our souls uncarved before us."
21—Closing Hymn.
22—Presentation of Diplomas.
23—Prayer.

During the playing of the first piece of music, and keeping time therewith entered on the stage, the several classes of the school, followed by their teachers, the school committee, and selectmen of the town. The essays of the pupils were marked with a general excellence scarcely if ever before equalled.

The Salutatory by Miss Leavitt was a very neatly written piece. Appropriate reference was made to the change in the affairs of our country since first the class of '63 entered the school, for then the "Angel of peace" hovered over the fair fields where now meet contending armies. Miss Stewart in comparing the heroes of '76 with those of '62, paid a merited tribute to the latter, among whom was the gunner on the Cumberland, who crawled to and fired the cannon on his bleeding stumps and then expired. Misses Andrews, Hayward, Warren, Hall, Flagg, Winn, and Woodbury, presented very well written essays, which showed research in, and familiarity with, history and literature.—Ths "Age of Heroism" was deemed worthy of especial praise. The "Character of Cromwell" was delivered rather indistinctly, but from what was heard it was deemed excellent.

The "Rush Light" abounded in decidedly rich matter, wit and orient pearls, and was an honor to the editors. The Chronicle and Prophecy gave an opportunity for a happy exercise of the imagination. The Valedictory by Miss Cooper was especially a scholarly production.

The exercises were closed by singing, and remarks by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, and the presentation of the diplomas to the several members of the Graduating Class and remarks and prayer by Rev. R. P. Stebbins.

EXAMINATION OF ADVANCED SCHOOL.—The Center Advanced School of this town closed its summer term with the examination on Thursday last. The attendance of parents and friends especially in the afternoon was quite full. The examination in the morning of the 2d, 3d and 4th classes was conducted in the several recitation rooms. The afternoon was principally devoted to the examination of the Graduating class. This class commenced the fall term of '62 with thirty members, twenty-six of whom were honorably graduated, prepared to enter the High School, whither most of them intend going. After the graduating address by the cemmittee, Miss Ella Willoughby stepped to the Principal's desk, and, in behalf of the members of the "Class of 1863," surprised him with a present of a photographic album, capable of holding one hundred cards, bound in Turkey morocco, paneled sides, containing the *cartes de visite* of the members of the class.

At the close of this term two of the assistants, Miss Fowle and Miss Wyman retire from the labors of the school, having resigned their positions as teachers. Miss Fowle has been an assistant here for a number of years, and the kindly feelings existing between her and her pupils, and their esteem and gratitude to her for her long continued, earnest and faithful labors with and for them, was illustrated by a surprise party given by the second and third classes at her residence on Thursday evening, on which occasion Miss Emma Burke presented to her a magnificent silver fruit basket, engraved with "Miss M. M. Fowle, from her Pupils."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The August number of "Godey's Lady's Book" has come to hand, and contains the double-fashion plate, and much that is interesting in the department of stories and poetry.

The "Atlantic" and "Harper" for August have arrived too late for further notice this week.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT LOWELL.—The parish of St. John's (Episcopal) having removed all encumbrances from their new church, it was consecrated to the service and worship of Almighty God, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, yesterday, July 16th, by the Rt. Rev. Wenton Eastman, bishop of this diocese, assisted by Drs. Edson, of St. Ann's, Lowell, and Packard, of Lawrence, and Revds. Converse, of Roxbury, and Fales, of Waltham. Various other clergyman were present from Boston and neighboring towns. Drs. Welles, of Boston, read the sentence of Consecration. The sermon was preached by Bishop Eastborn, from the text found in 23d verse of 11th Chap. of Acts. This act was of great and pleasing interest to the parish, and the highly appropriate and solemn service was witnessed by a large congregation. Thus, in these direful times, is a new temple set apart from all worldly and unhallowed usages to the praise and worship of the Holy Trinity, yet Unity, in God the Father of all. "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in."—[*Communicated.*

CASUALTIES IN THE "STONEHAM RIFLES."—Below will be found a list of casualties in the "Stoneham Rifles," Co. G, 13th Mass. Regiment, at the late battle of Gettysburg, forwarded to us by a member from this town.

Sergt. A. P. Wise, leg, severely.
Corpl. Henry Howard, shoulder, severely.
Corpl. Michael Matthews, leg, slightly.
Corpl. Thomos Trow, leg, slightly.
Corpl. Herschel Sanborn, missing.
William R. Briggs, leg, slightly.
John Best, arm, slightly.
Marcus Bancroft, arm and breast, slightly.
Calvin Conant, missing.
J. W. Colcord, prisoner.
C. R. Dale, leg, severely.
W. W. Davis, arm, slightly.
Henry Deadman, leg, slightly.
Peter Garvey, leg, slightly.
Robert King, leg, slightly.
Stephen Lufkins, arm, severely.
James McKay, prisoner.
Charles S. Pratt, prisoner.
Huntington Porter, leg amputated.
William Trow, prisoner.

WOUNDED.—Private James H. Stewart, of this town, of Co. I, 12th Mass. Regiment, is reported wounded, in the official list of casualties in that Regiment, at the late battle of Gettysburg.

Private William Coveny, of this town, of Co. D, 33d Reg. Mass. Vols., is also reported as being severely wounded in the arm, at the late battle of Gettysburg. This is the twelfth Woburn boy that has been wounded at that battle.

DEATH OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.—Private James W. Goodwin, of this town, a member of Co. D, 11th Mass. Regiment, whom we mentioned last week as being severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, died in a private hospital at Baltimore, last Saturday, of wounds received in that battle. He was a brave young man, and was complimented for bravery at the battle of Williamsburg. His body has not yet arrived, having been directed to North Auburn, instead of North Woburn. It will probably arrive to-day.

FURLOUGH.—Private William H. Hunting, of this town, Co. B, 32d Reg. Mass. Vols., who was wounded at the late battle of Gettysburg, arrived home Wednesday, on a furlough of fifteen days.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. Chas. Sumner for public documents.

A Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and family, to lead the whole Nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eight.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Escape of Lee.

Mr. Crounse of the New York *Times*, writes from Frederick, Md., 16th, as to the escape of the rebel army across the Potomac:—

A consideration which doubtless had some influence in delaying a movement, was the fact that reinforcements were slowly arriving, and we were growing stronger. Another idea prevailed very strongly with some of the corps commanders, viz: that Lee would be compelled to attack us, because of the continued high state of the Potomac, and that he could not, so long as it lasted, obtain any reliable means of crossing; and the belief also existed that, as a matter of pride, he would not retreat, but would arbitrate again on the bloody field of another battle. I may add here that our information concerning the condition of the river and the operations of the enemy in its vicinity was exceeding scanty, and generally considered unreliable. One or two reports of scouts, however, which were at first discredited, afterwards proved to have been well founded, viz: that Lee had obtained a number of pontoons from Winchester, and that he was building flat-boats at Williamsport. The escape of Lee was reported at daylight on Tuesday morning, by a negro who came in from Williamsport. His statement was not credited, Gen. Meade believing that the enemy was merely concentrating his forces at some point on his long line to resist an attack. But by 9 A. M. everybody was convinced.

Three or four facts grouped together tell the whole story. The national army took up its line on Friday and remained nearly in the same position until Tuesday; the troops were in superb spirits, and their confidence that they could whip the rebels was stronger than I have ever yet seen it, and was fully exemplified in the few sharp skirmishes that took place—all, both cavalry and infantry, resulting uniformly in our favor. The enemy had a strong line, but not one-third so formidable as ours at Gettysburg—dangerously weak because of its length, and weaker by far on Friday, July 10, than on Monday, July 13. The enemy's means of crossing on Friday night were incomplete, on Monday they were complete enough to carry him away; and yet on Monday his army was divided by the river, and in a state of trepidation from fear that their hazardous movement should be discovered. We were growing stronger, by addition of troops, while we lay still, and the enemy was improving the same time in recovering from the disheartment of his defeat, and the aggregation of supplies and ammunition from Winchester. In short, delay proved of far more advantage to the enemy than to us. And to this the fact, of which I am personally cognizant, that the soldiers received the news of Lee's escape with feelings of bitter disappointment, and that they would rather have fought him two to one than to chase all over Virginia again after him, and the policy of "a vigorous prosecution of the war," at all times, and under all circumstances, is vindicated with greater emphasis than ever heretofore.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—The following is a chronological record of the siege of Vicksburg, from its first inception:

May 12, 1862—Flag Officer Farragut demands the surrender.
June 28—Farragut passes Vicksburg with his fleet.
June 23—United naval attack upon.
July 24—Naval siege raised by Farragut.
Dec. 28—General Sherman defeated.
Jan. 2, 1863—General Sherman withdraws from.
Jan. 22, 1863—General McClernand prepares for siege operations.
February 4—General Grant arrives.
February 18—General Grant commences bombardment.
March 21—Admiral Farragut arrived.
March 25—Two gunboats run past.
April 16—Six gunboats run past.
April 17—Fire opened from peninsula batteries.
April 29—Admiral Porter shells and passes Grand Gulf.
April 30—Gen. Grant lands at Bowlinsburg and moves on Port Gibson.
May 12—Engagements and victory at Raymond.
May 13—Battle at Mississippi Springs.
May 14—Occupation of Jackson.
May 16—Battle of Baker's Creek.
May 17—Battle of Big Black river bridge.
May 16—Evacuation of Jackson by General Grant.
May 18—Gen. Grant invests Vicksburg.
May 18—Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs captured.
May 19—General Steele carries the rifle pits and General Grant's right and left rest upon the river.
May 22—An unsuccessful assault made by Gen. Grant.
July 4—Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Northwest, with its great interest in the free navigation of the Mississippi, has fought well and persistently to accomplish that object. Of the assistance it has had, the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus speaks, and who shall ever hereafter suggest that New England is unworthy of association with the great Northwest?

The river, whose banks have been made memorable forever in the history of this gigantic war, is ours unequivocally. We are beyond the point of negotiating with any earthly power for the free navigation of the Mississippi. It is ours. We have bisected the Southern Confederacy.

Let us remember it is not the men of the West alone who have done this. The soldiers and sailors of New England (with the exception of a couple of regiments of Northwestern troops) opened the mouth of the Mississippi, and have met us, not half way up to Cairo, but at a point more than three hundred miles from the Gulf. Give them their share of the glory, for they have earned it hard and well.

Letter from Co. K, 39th Mass. Regt.

We take the following extracts from a private letter received in town, from a member of the "Rangers."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST ARMY CORPS,
Near Berlin, Md.,
Just below Harper's Ferry, July 17th, '63.

"It is raining a little this morning. It has rained all night. My last letter to you was on Sunday, just before we started. Well, we were ready last Sunday, and waited till 9 o'clock for our whole Brigade, the 46th, 8th, 51st and 39th, to form column, when we moved on. We marched from Maryland Heights all that night in a north-easterly direction, over the hills, through darkness, mud, up hill and down, halting at about 8 o'clock the next morning for breakfast. Then went on, passing through Boonsboro', (then we supposed Mead's headquarters) at about 2 o'clock. It was about twenty miles we had marched, but Meade had moved his headquarters further up, and so we were pushed on to a small town ten miles above, called Funkstown. Here we saw excitement enough, as a line of battle was formed just west of the town. We passed through the place and camped to the rear of the 2d Div. 1st Corps, which were behind breastworks. We laid here all night, and expected early in the morning to hear the battle rage, as an attack was anticipated, but the 39th frightened the rebels and they crossed the river on bridges built by tearing down houses and using their wagons as pontoons. I wish you could see a line of battle before the battle begins,—the line of breastworks were eight miles long, and troops as far as the eye could reach, either to the right or left. In the morning our whole army (by the way, Monday afternoon, we could see the enemy's line of skirmishers and ours also, in front of our breastworks), moved forward toward the river. We passed through the rebels breastworks, twenty-four hours before occupied by them. We camped half a mile from Williamsport, slept well, although it rained hard. Next morning (Wednesday) we moved back to the road, and then down this. We joined the 1st Corps, 2d Div. and 4th Brigade, instead of 3d as aforesaid. We passed on, marched all day, passing through Kidelystown, near the Antietam battle-field, and over the bridge where the rebels cut up one of our Regiments who were attempting to cross. At the time of the battle we had a hosptial at this town. We kept on marching, and a large number fell out. One or two died. It was a rough march, and I fell out and got a good supper at a house near by where the Division halted for the night. We started on and reached the hills close by, where I found eight or nine of our company, who fell out for rest. So I stopped with them, and we got some straw and lay down for the night and rested well. The brigade had halted for the night about a mile ahead. In the morning we got up and joined our Regt. We drew rations again this morning, then started on, halting at noon for dinner. After dinner we moved on and reached here yesterday afternoon, pretty well tired out and foot sore. We are waiting for the pontoon bridge to be laid and expect to cross the river soor. The 12th and 13th Mass. Regts., are in our Division, 2d Brigade. I don't know how long we shall remain here, but expect to move every minute. We have to do our own cooking. We left our knapsacks at Funkstown, taking rubber blanket and shelter tent, haversack and canteen; some took overcoat, others woollen blanket. I took my overcoat, but ain't got it now, as I disposed of it yesterday, as a good many others did. We have to take twenty extra round of cartridges, and they weigh down more than any other thing. I saw Ed. Lewis, of Woburn, of the 13th Mass. Regt., who is Colonel's cook; he is well. Direct your letter, as usual, to Washington."

REV. MR. CONWAY IN ENGLAND.—*The Liberator* (the organ of the Garrisonian Abolitionists) and *The Commonwealth* (the organ of the radical Republicans) both repudiate the claim advanced by Mr. Conway, in his letter to Mr. Mason, that he represented their ideas in his offer to have the war brought to an end and the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged if the South should liberate its slaves. All classes of Abolitionists are in favor of an uncompromising prosecution of the war. Mr. Conway evidently is no match for Mr. Mason in diplomacy. His object undoubtedly was to embarrass Mr. Mason—to get him, if possible, to refuse to listen to any compromise which should contemplate the abolition of slavery, and then to use this capital against the Confederate cause in England. But the wily old Virginian was too shrewd to be caught with such chaff, and fairly entangled the zealous young Virginian in his own snare. Mr. Conway is a fine rhetorician, but no statesman. Let him confine himself to his proper vocation and he will do a real service in England; but, above all, let him stick to the truth, and not claim to be a representative when he has no commission to show, and is simply the volunteer advocate of a cause which is too good to need any bolstering of craft or falsehood.

RELATIVE MORTALITY AMONG WHITE AND BLACK TROOPS.—In The Army and Navy Official Gazette, the first number of which has just appeared, is a statement by Surgeon General Hammond of the relative ability of the white and black troops to withstand malarious diseases; and scientific data here, of course, only fortify the universal opinion that the former will suffer heavily, while the latter will almost wholly escape such afflictions. In the Department of the Gulf, the white troops suffer in the proportion of 10.8 per cent.; the black troops of 0.8; or, in other words, eleven white soldiers to one black. The experience of the British Government, through a series of years, has been similar, being in these terrible numbers: Jamaica, 109.0 white, to 8.2 black; Bahamas, 159 to 5.6; Honduras 81 to 4.4; Sierra Leone, 416 to 2.4.

DECISIONS CONCERNING THE DRAFT.—*War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, July 12, 1863. Circular No. 43.* In answer to inquiries made at this office, it is announced:

First—Any drafted person paying $300, under section 13 of the enrollment act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Second—Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

Third—A substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in the service.

Fourth—A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the board of enrolment for examination.

Fifth—Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose term of eervice has since expired, are not liable to the present draft; but the persons for whom they have substituted are liable to the draft, the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

Sixth—In serving this notice as required by circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrolment to men in the State service who have been or may be drafted.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRYE,
Provost Marshal General.

DUTY OF THE COMMUNITY TO THE CONSCRIPTED.—The Providence Journal pertinenlty says.

It is very well for those exempt from the draft on account of age or other cause, to talk loudly of what they would do if drafted. One man with a wooden leg would go as a substitute for nothing, if the government would accept him, and another one with one arm regrets that he was not drafted—he would go by all means. Exempts would do wonders if they were drafted, but we lack faith in such ebulitions of patriotism.

Those alone whose pecuniary circumstances are such that they cannot buy a reprieve will be compelled to serve. Many of this class have families dependent upon their daily earnings for support, and thus taken away at once become subjects of charity. The families of such should be provided for at public expense, and the sooner steps are taken to do this, the more cheerfully will men of this class take their places in the ranks, knowing that their wives and little ones will be cared for during their absence. The pay of the soldier from government would little more than pay the rent of a small tenement, leaving food and clothing to be provided—how? That is the question for consideration.

GENERAL GILMORE, at last accounts, was ready to dig his way into Fort Wagner. This would be an enterprise of no great magnitude when we consider that he had the co-operation of the iron-clad fleet. In possession of Fort Wagner, General Gilmore would be within short range of Sumter.

Fort Pulaski was a very strong position; its situation was similar to that of Sumter; it was built of brick, and was formidably armed. This fort was practicably breached"' by the rifled Parrot and James's guns, the largest throwing an 84 pound shot. The distance at which they were fired was one thousand six hundred and seventy yards. When Fort Wagner is in possession of General Gilmore, his batteries will be within seven eights of a mile or one thousand five hundred and forty yards of Sumter, and as soon as he can place his batteries in position, he will open such a concentrated fire as will, unassisted by the iron-clad fleet, make a "practicable breach in Sumter, in a very few hours. Then the work is done. Even should the people of Charleston feel desirous of "fighting from street to street," General Gilmore will command the harbor, and the surrender of the city will be but a question of time.

PROBABLE CHANGE OF THE STATE RENDEZVOUS.—Though Gen. Devens has been ordered here to take charge of all the drafted men in Massachusetts, previous to their being sent on to the seat of war, no provision has been made for quartering, or feeding, or guarding them; no commissary or quartermaster is ordered here; and no authority given Gen. Devens to provide what would be required. The effort at desertion will be ten-fold increased among the drafted men from that among the volunteers; and it was very great and troublesome with the last. Disorder and turbulence will also be more ripe and uncontrollable. Both circumstances will require strong guard and stern authority if the rendezvous is to be maintained in an inland town or near a large city. For these reasons Gen. Devens urges that the rendezvous for Massachusetts be established on one of the islands in Boston harbor, instead of at Springfield.—*Springfield Republican.*

A BEAUTIFUL ACT.—One little story like this is better than half a page of war news, rife to-day and contradicted to-morrow, made to sell the newspapers and affect the price of gold:—A little incident has come to our knowledge, which we chronicle as a beautiful act. A lad recently applied to his father for seventy-five cents, with which to go on a picnic. Obtaining this sum, he procured from his mother, an additional quarter, for the same innocent purpose. Thus in funds, the little fellow hired two jobbing wagons, proceeded to the Orphan's Home, and treated the little inmates to a ride. That was his picnic.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure *any* wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot. 227.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

SCHOOLS.—There has been no change made in our corps of teachers, excepting that for the Gifford School. Miss Isabella B. Tenney has been appointed for the ensuing term.

The upper room in the Adams School House is being fitted up and furnished for the accommodation of another school, to be composed of a portion of those heretofore attending the Primary and Adams Schools.

WAR ITEMS.—Private R. H. Fletcher, so of Mr. Stillman Fletcher, who is on special duty at Fortress Monroe in the Medical Department, has been home on a furlough of ten days. He was detained in New York two days by the riot which made it unsafe for him to venture outside of the hotel where he was staying during that period. He enlisted in the 24th Regiment nearly two years since, and has been on duty in the Medical Department at Newbern and Fortress Monroe most of the time since. He is in good health.

Several of our returned nine months soldiers have been and still are suffering from severe sickness.

Among the deaths reported as having taken place in the hospitals at Gettysburg, July 6, is that of Felix Riley, 20th Regt., Co. F. He enlisted in the Regiment at its formation for three years, and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, so as to cause his death.

THE DRAFT.—Henry W. Symmes is the individual drafted instead of Henry M. Wyman. This makes two brothers of the name of Symmes drawn. The conscripts here have been notified, and the time for their appearance has been extended beyond the usual time.

Among the conscripts from the town of Reading, is Mr. Edward B. Young, the teacher of the Gifford School in this town for the last term.

RELIGIOUS.—At a meeting of the Committee on the extinguishment of the debt of the 1st Congregational Society, last week, it was satisfactorily ascertained, that enough had been subscribed to accomplish the purpose had view. With all their pews sold, no standing debt, a flourishing Sabbath School and Church, this religious Society have a solid basis to rest upon.

If men of means of other denominations, would manifest as much interest in spreading and supporting their own denominational views as many in this Society, they would find their own wants better satisfied, and witness a result which would gratify them and many others. This religious Society are fortunate in having those, both able and willing to give out of their abundance towards its support.

The subscriptions to the new Baptist Church have reached the sum of $3000, and if another $1000 is pledged, which will probably be done, the work will be commenced.

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident occurred at Green's Crossing on Water street on Monday afternoon, by which Abby Jane Cox, daughter of Thomas E. Cox, of Lynnfield, was almost instantly killed. The circumstances appear to be as follows;

The train that leaves Boston at 5½ P. M., separates at the junction in South Reading, making two trains—one for Georetown and Newburyport, and the other for Salem. The two tracks, some of the way, are parallel, to, and within a few feet of each other. The Salem train is switched from the other, and as it stops for an Engine, is usually a very short distance behind, giving the appearance of one train immediately following another upon the same track. Miss Cox, who was alone in a covered carriage, going for a sister who was at work near by, drove within about ten feet of the track, evidently intending at first to cross before the arrival of the cars. In reply to the flag man, who questioned the safety of being so near, she said she had no fears as the horse was perfectly gentle. The Georgetown train passed, but when the Salem train approached, blowing a shrill whistle to remind some one in the vicinity that he was too near the track, the horse leaped upon the track, taking somewhat the direction of the Rail Road. The horse escaped, with the forward wheels, but the carriage was carried about fifty rods. Miss Cox was precipitated from the carriage upon the cow-catcher, and thence upon the ground by the side of the track, about ten rods from the place where the horse separated from the carriage. We are told by a lad who was immediately upon the spot, that she made an effort to speak, and succeeded in saying "tell my mother,"—then expired. Miss Cox was an amiable young lady of about 19 years of age, and the sad event has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances. We send for publication a copy of the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury. As many are inquiring "who was at fault in the matter?" This will give the opinion of those who were sworn faithfully to investigate the subject.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
MIDDLESEX, SS.

An inquisition taken at South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, on the twentieth and twenty-first days of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, before James O. Boswell, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for said County,—upon the view of the body of Abby J. Cox, there lying dead, by the oaths of the Jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire in behalf of said Commonwealth, when, how, and by what means the said Abby J. Cox, came to her death, upon their oaths do say, "That Abby J. Cox came to her death on the afternoon of the 20th day of July, current, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, at the crossing of the South Reading Branch Rail road, on Water Street, in South Reading, in said County of Middlesex, by coming into collision with the six o'clock train of cars from Boston to Salem. The Rail road Corporation and its employees are relieved from all responsibility in consequence of her death."

E. A. UPTON, Foreman,
JOHN PURRINGTON,
J. F. HARTSHORN,
A. B. CONVERSE,
D. B. WHEELOCK, Clerk,
W. H. ARMOR.

THE DRAFT.—In looking over the list of Conscripts in this town, may be seen the arbitary workings of "chance." In twelve cases (and perhaps in more for the writer speaks of those only personally known to him) the draft has taken an only son—in three instances two brothers have been taken —seven returned soldiers were drawn, and one who is now in the service, and one deaf and dumb person, a graduate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Hartford.

BUSINESS.—Thomas Emerson's Sons have moved their effects from the factory recently occupied by them, to their place just fitted up, near the residence of the late Burrage Yale, joining the common. The premises which they vacate have been purchased by Enoch Stevens, Esq., of Amesbury, and will probably be immediately occupied by him for an extensive Shoe Manufactory. People in town are now fully occupied, and another establishment of the kind should bring with it hands enough to operate it.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—John Moses, a South Reading soldier of Co. E, 50th Mass. Regt., after a long illness, died in the Hospital at Baton Rogue, on the 4th day of July.

REWARD.—The Selectmen have offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who caused either of the recent fires in town.

Rev. Mr. Hall, of Methuen, will preach for the Baptist Society on the coming Sabbath. M.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Almost a serious accident occurred Monday afternoon. As Mr. Edward Pierce was riding down Main Street in a wagon, one of the forward wheels came off, which let the end of the axeltree drag on the ground, and in this manner Mr. P. rode a considerable distance, when the horse suddenly steered on to the sidewalk and furiously made his way along until he reached the residence of Mr. William Kingman, there coming in contact with a post and tree. Mr. P. was violently ejected from the wagon, and for a time was unconscious, but soon recovered so as to be able to walk home, and it is believed he is not seriously injured. The wagon, in the encounter, was placed *hors du combat.*

Rev. Mr. Jones, of North Reading, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of the Potomac and the battle ground at Gettysburg, gave a very interesting and discriptive account of scenes and incidents during those trying days, in the Chapel last Monday evening.

The sun shines once more, and farmers are stirring round, endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, whether their hay, which they left in the field some time ago, is in this country or in China; a problem somewhat difficult of solution.

The Selectmen are busy to-day (Wednesday) notifying conscripts that they must leave town about the 13th of next month. Should a recent decision from Washington remain unchanged, our quota may be somewhat reduced, as we have sent quite a surplus of nine months' men. LENO.

THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF REV. CHARLES BEECHER.—The proceedings of the Council in the case of Rev. Chas. Beecher, of Georgetown, were brought to a close yesterday. The members of the Council were not able to come to a unanimous result. Twenty-one votes were given. Sixteen voted yes on the paper prepared by the committee appointed last week, and five voted no. In another column may be found the result in full, with the yeas and nays. The five members who voted nay did so, not because they endorsed Mr. Beecher's views, but because they thought the "result" contained over statements. Some of them thought, in addition, that Mr. Beecher's friends should, at their earnest request, have more time to present evidence on their side of the question. This the Council declined to do. All of the five dissented in strong terms from Mr. Beecher's views, and if a "result" had been drawn up in general terms protesting against his erroneous sentiments, and recommending that his connection with his church should be severed, it would have had a unanimous vote, with the exception of Rev. Edward Beecher.

The protests of the five members will probably be published in some of the religious papers. There has been for some time a religious interest in Mr. Beecher's parish in Georgetown, which has resulted in the conversion of quite a number of young people. At the present time there is a revival in progress.

We learn that Mr. Beecher will, in some way, attempt to disprove many of the allegations in the "result" so that the public may know what he does believe. His brother claimed at the Council that he had been misrepresented, and that the allegations were not founded in facts.

THE RIGHT THING.—A petition asking the City Government of Fall River to appropriate a bounty of $300 to the drafted men from that city who actually enter the service of the United States, is receiving the signatures of some of the heaviest tax-payers.

The town of Wilton, Me., has voted to pay all drafted men in the town the sum of $300.

In some of the towns of this State a sufficient sum is to be raised by the authorities to procure substitutes for all who desire it.

☞ The Atlantic telegraph will be commenced at once. Over $1,500,000, the amount required, has been subscribed in England and America.

Died.

HARRIS—In this town, 6th inst., Emma L., infant daughter of L. W. and Mary E. Harris.

BROWN — In this town, 21st inst., Mrs. Almira M. Brown, aged 50 yrs., 8 months.

CLARK—In Charlestown, 12th inst., Sarah E., wife of Judson G. Clark, late of Woburn, aged 25 years.

GOODWIN—In Hospital at Baltimore, July 18th, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, Private James W. Goodwin, of Woburn, a member of Co. D, 11th Mass. Regt., aged 21 years, 4 months, 9 days.

GERRY—In Reading, July 18th, Nancy C. Gerry, aged 35 years, 3 mos.

MOSES—In Baton Rouge, July 4th, Mr. John Moses, of South Reading, aged about 28 years.

COX—In South Reading, July 20, Miss Abby Jane Cox, of Lynnfield, aged 19 years.

Special Notices.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

On MONDAY, 12th inst., will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in this town and vicinity.

OFFICE—Next house south of the residence of Geo. Holden, Esq., Pleasant Street.

Woburn, Jan. 8th, 1863.—15—6m.*

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF——

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
42–3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

To Country Printers!

WANTED, by a young man (a practical Printer), a situation in the country, in any of the Northern States. Has had 13 years' experience, and would consult the best interests of his employer. Salary of secondary consideration.

Address "P. W. C.", Middlesex Journal, Woburn, Mass. 43

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of Elbridge Wyman, late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, William P. Wyman, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty two cents, for the payment of debts and charges of administration:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said William P. Wyman is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Middlesex Journal, a newspaper printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this TWENTIETH day of JULY, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

43 J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of Betsy Richards, late of Woburn, in said County, Widow, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Daniel H. Richards, of said Woburn, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempted from giving any surety on his official bond, according to law in such case, made and provided.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Daniel H. Richards is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn; the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this NINTH day of JUNE, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

43—3w

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Nov. 20.

JOHN G. COLE,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

HATHAWAY'S

CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers.

FOR SALE AT THE

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Collector's Sale.

THE following described lots of land, situated in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1861, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of E. A. Upton, Esq., corner of Main and Albion streets, in said South Reading, on FRIDAY, August 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1861, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

P. C. WHEELER,
Collector for the Town of South Reading for the year 1861.

JOSEPH BRYANT—Two and one-half acres of tillage land situated in Elm-st.

Tax. $0.54.

E. H. WALTON—A lot of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Main street, in the part of the town called Greenwood, bounded West by said street. North, South and East by land now or formerly owned by Leonard Walton.

41—3t Tax, $19.44.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, on MONDAY, August 10th next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by virtue of a certain mortgage deed, of date January 1st, A. D. 1857, signed by Peter Healey, and given to the undersigned, default being made and for a breach of the conditions of said mortgage, a certain lot of land containing about twenty thousand square feet, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning on the Westerly side of Beacon street, at a point about two hundred and twenty-five and one-half feet Southerly from Railroad street, and bounded Northerly by lot numbered thirty on the Plan hereinafter mentioned, about one hundred and sixty feet; Westerly by lot numbered thirty-three on said plan about one hundred and twenty-five feet; Southerly by lot numbered twenty-eight on said plan about one hundred and sixty feet; and Easterly by said Beacon street about one hundred and twenty-five feet, being the lot numbered twenty-nine on a plan of land known as the Emerson Land.

NATH. A. RICHARDSON.
Winchchester, Mass., July 16, 1863.

Great Sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, August 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at AUCTION, without reserve, at the

"CENTRAL HOUSE,"

in Woburn Centre—All the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Feather Beds, Matrasses, Bedding and Steads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Sofas, Carpets, 1 Piano Forte, 1 extra large Cooking Stove, Crockery and Glass Ware, Parlor and Airtight Stoves, and a great variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, 2 valuable three-year-old Colts, 2 top Buggies and harness, 1 open Buggy.

WM. WINN, Auctioneer.
Woburn, July 17, 1863. 42—2w

LEOPOLD MORSE,

NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.

Woburn, March, 1863.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,

OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,

BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.

37 3m

MRS. M. E. FIELD,

MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,

AT THE

WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,

83—1y 202 Washington Street.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6.30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05, 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &c., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,

Successor to J. Russell Spalding,

27 Tremont Street,

38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLESEX

WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20-6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Stree

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk....	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year..........	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes..........	198,629 10
" " taken last year........	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets..........	63,883 84
" " taken last year........	19,462 40
Losses paid last year..........	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year..........	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Butrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.

Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.

oct 4. 1—1y

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to printing

POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.

Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,

WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.

Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.

Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,

Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN
AND
FOREIGN
DRY
GOODS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND Daguerreotype Rooms,

KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy-five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow,
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS. — G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat

RYE, GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY. RYE,

CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

JULY MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN.
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.

have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Store to Let.

THE STORE, situated in Woburn, on Main St., and recently occupied by Charles A. Smith, is to let. As a stand for carrying on the Dry Goods business, it is unsurpassed, and offers a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in business. For further information apply at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

IF people understood the importance of purgation with RADWAY'S PILLS, in contradistinction of purging with other pills or powders, salts, oils, Seidlitz waters, they would need less physicing, save themselves from much suffering, and greatly improve their health.

RADWAY'S PILLS

ARE PERFECT PURGATIVES.

They are *aperient*, tonic, laxative, stimulant, counter-irritant, sudorific, alterative. They are entirely Vegetable, and the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Blue Pill, in the Arcana of Medicine. As evacuants, they are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton and Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

AS ALTERATIVES

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Head-ache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, or other reducing fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood and purging from the system all diseased deposits impure humors.

They differ from all purgative pills. Their action is not local, or confined to a portion of the bowels. Drastic Purgative Pills augment what is called the peristaltic movement of the bowels by irritating the coats of the intestines.

A large dose of the Drastic Pills will, by irritating the mucous membrane, produce a violent expulsion of the contents of the bowels, but in so doing other secretions are suspended. In such cases, the stools will be found to be light-colored and watery, and attended with cramps, griping pains, nausea, sickness. By this increased and unnatural action of the bowels, the secretions of the kidneys, bladder, urethra, pils, tenesmus, general prostration, costiveness, and indigestion.

In active and inflammatory disease, the irritation produced by the Drastic Purgative Pills will not only increase the disease, but induce ulceration; therefore, great caution is required in attacks of inflammation of the bowels, bilious cholic, rheumatism, gout, &c., in the kind of pills to take. If RADWAY'S PILLS are taken, a cure will follow.

There are a class of chronic diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Enlargement of the Liver, Spleen Enlargement, diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, in which Colchicum Goiac are prescribed freely. In these diseases, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colchicum would inflict.

In Yellow, Typhoid, and Bilious Fevers, in Erysipelas, Small Pox, purgation is highly essential; but to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. In these cases, a mild soothing and gently stimulating laxative, that will purge and heal, soothe and strengthen, like RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, is required. The cause of so many deaths in these diseases is owing to the want of a purgative like RADWAY'S PILLS, that will purge, without depleting or interfering with the functions or other secretions. Not one in a hundred of Yellow and other fever cases would prove fatal if RADWAY'S PILLS were adopted in their treatment.

Some advocates of Drastic Purgation erroneously holding that griping, nausea, sickness, tenesmus, during the operation of their pills, is a favorable sign: if their pills, expelled with the faeces the diseased humors left circulating in the system, there would be but little pain or griping. It is the absence of the bile and other humors, which their imperfect pills, fail to purge out of the system, that occasions the pain. By examining the stools evacuated after severe griping, they will be found thin and watery.

AVOID SALINE PURGATIVES!

Many persons are in the habit of taking Salts, Seliditz Water, Magnesia, &c., to regulate their bowels. This is erroneous. They succeed in obtaining an evacuation of the watery part only, leaving the corrupt humors, and that is all; but at the expense of the liver, pancreas, kydneys, &c., not one atom of bile or other impurities is eliminated from the blood or serous fluid. If your are dyspeptic, or troubled with heartburn, sour eructions, head-ache, indigestion, these difficulties still remain to torture and vex you. You do not advance one step towards a cure; and the continued use of these evacuants are apt to accumulate and form concretions in the stomach. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS, once or twice a week, will keep all the secretions in a healthy condition, and cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, &c.

If a gentle movement of the bowels is required, take from one to three; if a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six.

PRICE 25 CTS. per box, containing Thirty Pills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY & Co.
1y 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

Holloway's Ointment.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives & Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more vaulable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry, walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH.—Therefore we say to the whole Army.

Soldiers Attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scurvy, and Scrofulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS & OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid and what is more cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the word "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all the respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25c., 62c., and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

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The cheapest Glue in the world.
The most durable Glue in the world.
The only reliable Glue in the world.
The best Glue in the world.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

the only article of the kind ever produced which

Will Withstand Water.

It will Mend Wood,

Save your broken Furniture.

It will Mend Leather,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

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Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

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Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, its easily repaired.

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Your roken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

It will Mend Marble,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

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No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

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Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

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VERY LIBERAL REDUCTION TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

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Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Companies.
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It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to New and Old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

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This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by *GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.*

No heat is required in applying it.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shrinking of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

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For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Tin and other Metal Roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

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This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stoves, Ranges, Safes, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturers' use.

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These materials are adapted to all climates, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

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We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a Lucrative and Permanent business.

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Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. [7—1y]

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FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and *will stand any climate.* The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

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$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS in Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250 and $300; new 6½-octave, $135; do., 6⅔-octave, $149. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $85, and $100.

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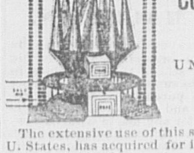

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The extensive use of this superior Furnace in the U. States, has acquired for it a reputation too well and favorably known to need more at this time than to call the special attention of those in want of the best possible means of warming dwellings, public buildings, &c., with *pure, fresh, healthful heat.* (free from that scorching, dry, red hot iron heat, and coal gas, so common to hot air furnaces) to an examination of this superior invention, which represents a cluster of Cones, or tapering Raditors over a broad, flaring shallow fire-pot. These cones being large at the base, and small at the top, secure the great and important object of retaining and holding the smoke and gases back, in contact with the burning fuel—thus thoroughly consuming the gases, while their heat is compressed up, into the cones, and made to impinge against and radiate from the tapering surfaces—*thereby securing twice the heat from a given amount of coal,* that can be obtained from any other plan known to man. This furnace is very simple in its construction, and easily managed, and much less liable to need repair than any other plan of furnace in use.

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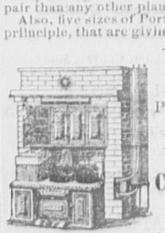

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The subscriber confidently asserts these improvements to be far in advance of any other plan of Range or Stove in the United States, and believes an examination of them, together with the many thousand testimonials received from those in use, will fully substantiate this assertion. Sizes adapted for Hotels, Dwellings, Restaurants, or any public or private institution, fitted when desired with hot water backs, for bathing and other washing purposes; hot air fixtures, for heating additional rooms, and hot closets or plate warmers.

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33—1y GARDNER CHILSON.

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IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

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Imperial Wine Bitters !

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to Females, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases,

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have oeen tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacure and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spiknard, Chamomile Flowers and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physicion, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the valuable Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensible as a

Tonic Medicine and a Beverage.

PURCHASE ONE BOTTLE.

It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

Price $1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5.

Prepared and sold by

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally throughout the country.

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Dolls and Doll Heads in variety, Fruit, Bead, and Willow Baskets, Cushions, Wax Angels, Beads, Drums, Whips, Whistles Rattles, Domino Masks, Paper, Soldier Zouaves, Fire Engines, Toy Brushes, Jumping Mice and Jacks, Wagons, Rings, Harmonicans, "Noses," &c., &c.

Alabaster Inkstands, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Pearl and Ivory Paper Knives, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards and Checker Men, Puff Boxes, Watch Stands, Bracelets, Necklaces, Portemonnaies, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

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The Great Cause of Human Misery.

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A LECTURE, by Dr. Culverwell, on the Cause and Cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Affection of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Involuntary Emissions and Sexual Incapacity, the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

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July Magazines,

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Friends and Relatives

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIER'S & SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

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DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT !

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst cases may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

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THREE THOUSAND ROLLS

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ROOM PAPER !

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ARMY CHECKERBOARDS.

PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient ARMY CHECKER BOARDS which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail. Call and examine.

LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Plearisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours.

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly.

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

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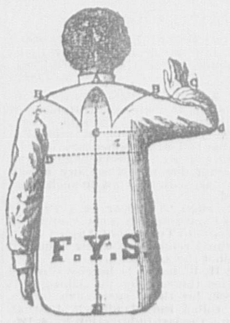
SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.



THE MEASURES are

A, the distance round the Neck.
B to B the Yoke.
C to C the Sleeve.
D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits.
E to E the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

Patent Improved French Yoke

SHIRTS !

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit.

BY sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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BALLOU BROTHERS,
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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

ROOM PAPER!!

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ENTRY PAPER & BORDERING

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town containing 100 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine samples at the

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy,* which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S

Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercial st, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

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Vol. XII : : No. 44.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

NOW.

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to the fight are gone:
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

Rise from your dreams of the Future,—
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your Future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day.

Rise! if the Past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife To-day.

Rise! for the day is passing;
The sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle:
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past!

Select Literature.

THE LOWLY LADY.

The sad but stately procession had passed into the church, and even the aisles of the venerable building were thronged with persons. One might have thought, who looked upon the coronet, glittering on the cushion of crimson velvet, and all the other insignia of high rank, that curiosity alone had drawn thither such a crowd; but a deeper interest was marked on every countenance; and the firm voice of the minister had faltered more than once, as he read the solemn service.—Yet the coffin was that of a child—a little tender infant, who had died in its first unconscious helplessness. Every one thought of the father, standing up among them, and looking so desolate in his grief. More than one fond mother wept, and drew her red cloak closely round the infant on her bosom, as she gazed round upon the mournful pomp, and the little coffin, and the young nobleman—childless, and worse than widowed—oh, yes! worse than widowed! as he stood there, and followed with his eyes, the movement of the men then placing the coffin of his child in the shadowy darkness of the open vault below him. That church was a place of agonizing recollection to the young Earl of Derby. Often had he entered it a happy husband; and, as he walked slowly down the aisle to his carriage, he could not help recalling the day when his beautiful and modest bride had clung, in trembling bashfulness, to his arm, when he had there, for the first time, called her his wife. "I am sick of all this idle pomp!" he said to himself, as he entered the wide hall of his own magnificent residence, attended by his train of servants, and met by the obsequious bows of the men who had conducted the funeral; "I am sick of all this mockery! I will bear it no longer. Would that I were a poor, hard-working peasant, with some honest hearts to care for me, and love me. I am heartily tired of your great people!"

Not many weeks after the funeral of the heir of the noble house of Derby, a solitary wayfaring man stopped at the turning of a little foot-path, which led down the sloping side of the hill overlooking the village of H——. He had been leisurely wandering on since the early hours of the morning, and had not yet found the place where he would rest for the night. "Here, at least, is a happy scene," he said, as he looked down upon the little village at the foot of the hill. About fifty or sixty persons were scattered, in careless groups, about the pleasant green. Some of them were dancing beneath a venerable grove of elms, others were crowding round the only booth which had been raised in the rustic fair. "At least, I may witness their enjoyment, though I cannot share it," he said; and, in a few moments, he was standing beneath the old trees on the green.

But, although he was not recognized as the Earl of Derby, and disgusted by the attentions paid to his rank and station, he found the familiarity of vulgar minds and low manners not quite so agreeable as he had perhaps expected. Quietly he turned away from the noisy scene. He passed over the old bridge, which crosses the clear and shallow stream, and turned down a lane, the banks of which were overgrown with wild flowers and straggling bushes of birch, sufficiently high and thick to meet overhead, and form a perfect bower of grateful shade. A poor woman was returning home through the lane with her children, her infant sleeping soundly on her bosom, and a curly-headed urchin distending his cheeks with puffing at a little painted trumpet, the horrid grating of which had all the charm of novelty and noise to him. The young mother looked so hot and tired, and withal so good-humored, that the earl could not resist asking her if she could direct him to a lodging. "Not in that merry village we have just left," he said, "for I am unwell and tired."

The woman pointed to a little path, not very far from the spot where they stood, which turned suddenly out of the lane into a wood, overhanging the river, and directed him to follow it through a large cornfield, and up a very steep, sandy lane, and then, for about half a mile over—but such directions are tiresome enough, when one is obliged to listen to them to learn one's own way; here, they would be even more so. Besides, I am not sure the earl attended to the poor woman, for he lost his way. He walked on, wrapped in his own melancholy thoughts, but soothed, in every sense, by the cool fresh air, the gurgling flow of the river, and all those distant sounds, which, in the quiet fields on a fair calm evening, fall so sweetly indistinct upon the ear. But the sun had set before the wanderer awoke to the recollection of the purpose before him. He looked around him; he saw green and sloping hills, many stately trees, and the same calm river flowing gently below, but no house. At last, where the leafy shade was deepest, he discovered a pile of old, quaintly-shaped chimneys opposed against the glowing sky. He had not proceeded far in the direction of the farmhouse, which now plainly appeared among the trees, when a light step seemed to approach him, and then stopped suddenly; and he heard the sound of unrestrained weeping. A hazel copse separated him from the meadow whence the sound proceeded; but, on peeping through a little opening, he saw that a young girl was sitting on the bank of the meadow on the other side. For a little while she continued weeping—only for a little while—then clasping her hands together, she raised her head, and her whole heart seemed to look up to heaven in her meek and steadfast gaze.

Still she sat there, almost without stirring, except that, once or twice, she looked down upon the green grass, and her hand dropped, half forgetfully, and half playfully, among the flowers that grew in wild luxuriance beside her, as if she was pleased with, but scarcely knew she noticed them. Just then the rich song of the nightingale burst upon the stillness of the evening, and stole away her ear; and though her thoughts seemed yet to linger on about the subject which had made her weep, she listened till at last she smiled: and so, minute after minute passed away, and gradually she forgot all her trouble, and the only expression on her fair face was innocent gladness.

Let no one suppose that, in this fair country girl, we have met with any maiden of gentle birth, brought down to a low estate by the hard uses of adversity; nor any wonder of her native village, gifted with talents of the highest order. Oh, no! Lucy was none of these. What was she? A fair and happy maiden of low birth; if to be born of poor and honest parents be low birth; of no accomplishments or education beyond reading and—(let me remember,) yes, she could write. She read well, for her voice was full of natural melody; and practice, and genuine feeling, and above all, piety, had made her very perfect.

Lucy's features were not beautiful, but their modest, innocent expression, was better than mere beauty. Her hands were not the whitest in the world, though delicately, nay, exquisitely shaped; their little palms might have been softer; but, if it might have been said of her, as of the fair and happy milkmaid, "she makes her hand hard with labor," it might have been well added, "and her heart soft with pity;" for they who knew her, say she was the kindest creature that ever lived; and speak of a gentle and winning courteousness of manner, that gave a charm to every look, and every word she uttered. But although she was one of nature's own sweet gentlewomen, and unaffectedly modest and pious, she was only a poor uneducated country girl. There was one, however, who soon began to find new hope—new life, I might almost say, in the society of Lucy; one who, in spite of all the pride or aristocracy of his habits, and his prejudices, began to feel it a privilege to be addressed as a familiar friend by the pure-minded maiden; who felt in his inmost heart, the influence of her modest, cheerful piety; and paid her, from his heart, the homage of respect and love that was the sweeter from being half made up of gratitude.

He could not help smiling, when he made his proposals in due form, to the relations of his sweet Lucy; for they did not choose to have their child thrown away upon one who, for what they knew to the contrary, might be little better than a beggar, or a sort of (they did not quite say the word) "vagabond." They doubted, and questioned, and wavered, and questioned him again, 'till the earl began to feel uncomfortable, and to stammer, and blush; and thus, in fact, to make them really suspicious; for he had quite forgotten to provide against this most probable issue of his suit to them.

"You see," said an old uncle, at last, who was the head of the family, and the best spokesman, "you may be a very good sort of a young man, and I have nothing to say against you; but you are, or at least have been, till now, when you're plucking up a bit, a poor, sickly, idle body; and, suppose you fall ill, or take to no kind of employ, and have nothing coming in of your own—why Lucy's fifty pounds, and the hundred that I shall leave her, when, please heaven! I die, will go but a very little way. I tell you what," he said, "brother and sister," (turning to Lucy's parents, and looking very wise,) "don't be in a hurry to give your consent; Lucy, though I say it, is as good a girl as any in the land, and fit for a lord—yes! I say it again, (though you seem to smile,) young man—fit for any lord in the land."

Lucy had been very busily plucking the withered leaves from a geranium, which her lover had given her; but now she turned round, pale and trembling, for she feared the effect of her uncle's harangue upon her father, who was apt to be as positive as his brother. She trembled, and her heart throbbed with agitation, for she cared not if he whom she loved were penniless; but she felt, that without the consent of her parents, (servants of God, and kind parents, as they both were,) she could not marry him. She turned, as gentle, loving daughters will, on all such occasions, to her own, tender mother, and she had not to speak; her mother could read her looks, and she could not resist the tears which rose so suddenly into the soft eyes of her duteous child. Mothers, or wives, I mean to say, have a winning way of their own—particularly mild, submissive wives, such as Lucy's mother; and what with her own influence as a wife, and her own woman's wit, or (in truer words) calm good sense, it was soon agreed that Lucy should marry her love on this condition—that the answer to a certain letter, to be written by him, for a character, etc., proved satisfactory.

In due time, to the very day, a letter arrived, directed to Lucy's father. With this letter the father and the uncle were quite satisfied; and now Lucy, who had been, at times, unusually silent, recovered all her cheerfulness, and went about the house singing (so her mother thought) like a nightingale. Thomas Clifford, for so he called himself, was married to his Lucy, and all the fair and modest girls of the neighborhood were waiting round the church door, to fling basketfuls of flowers in the little path, as Clifford led his bride to their own cottage.

He heard the blessing of many poor, aged creatures, who lingered about in the sunshine of the churchyard, upon his humble, yet lovely bride. Every one who met them on that happy morning smiled upon them, and blessed them.

"High rank, heaps of gold, could not buy such blessings as this!" he said to himself; "but my sweet and pious Lucy has won the love of every heart. These people, too, have known her from her childhood!"

"That is a grand place, indeed!" said Lucy, as, toward the close of their second day's journey, they approached an ancient and almost princely edifice; "but does our road lie through the park?"

"Not exactly through the park," he replied; "but I thougt my Lucy might like to see these fine grounds, and the house and gardens. I have known the gardener and the housekeeper for years; and I am sure we shall find them very civil, and willing to show us any little attention in their power, and we have time enough, though the sun is getting low, for we are just at home."

Lucy was delighted. She had never seen a nobleman's house before, she said.

"Well! all those large rooms, and the pictures, and all the fine furniture are very grand," said Lucy, "but my eyes ache with looking at them; I like this garden a great deal better. What a beautiful one it is! But may we sit down in this arbor of honeysuckle so near the house!"

Lucy sat in silence for some little time, gazing round at the venerable house, and the trees and gardens; at length, she said, "I wonder if the lord of this grand place is happy? Is the Earl of Derby a good man, dear husband? Is he kind and free-spoken to the poor? Is he a married man?" she added, looking with a smile of peculiar sweetness in her husband's face.

"How many questions you have given me to answer, Lucy! Let me consider! Yes, he is a married man; he married, not many months ago, a young country girl—such another as yourself, dear Lucy."

"Poor thing!" said Lucy, and she sighed from her very heart.

"Why do you sigh, my own wife?" he demanded. "Do you envy that poor country maiden?"

"Do I envy her?" she replied, in a voice of tender reproach; "what a strange question! Do I envy any one?" and as she said this, she drew more closely round her the arm which encircled her slender waist; "would I exchange my husband with any one!" she added, looking up tenderly and lovingly into his face; "I sighed in pity for the poor young lady, (for a lady she is now;) such a change is enough to turn her head!"

"Would it turn yours, Lucy?" he said.

"Perhaps it might!" she replied, in the simplest and most natural manner. "But is she really happy? Does she love him for himself alone?"

"My sweet Lucy," he began, and as he spoke, his wife thought that he had never seemed so tenderly respectful toward her; "my sweet Lucy, you alone can answer these last questions. You smile! I see you look amazed upon me; but I repeat it, you alone!"

"But first," said Lucy, very artlessly, "I must be lady here; you must make me Countess of Derby!"

She had scarcely said this, when, from one of the castle turrets, a bell began to toll. Clifford rose up instantly, and, without saying a word, led his wife to the castle. They entered the chapel there, in which the servants and the tenants had all assembled, and the chaplain was preparing to commence the evening service; then leading the wondering Lucy into the midst of them, he presented her to them as their future mistress, the Countess of Derby, his wife.

Lucy did not speak; she could scarcely stand; the color forsook her face, and she looked as one about to faint. She stared first at her husband, and then at the domestics around her, and at last she began to comprehend everything. Eagerly she seized her husband's hand, which she had dropped in her surprise, now affectionately extended to her; then, with an effort that was very visible, but which gave new interest to her in the eyes of all present, she regained somewhat her natural and modest self-possession; and, raising her innocent face, she courtesied to the ground, and met the respectful greeting of those around her with smiles, which, perhaps, spoke more at once to the heart than the best wisdom of words. The Earl of Derby led his wife to his own seat, and placed her beside him.

Lucy knelt down upon a cushion of embroidered velvet, with the sculptured escutcheons and stately banners of the house of Derby above her; but, perhaps, of all the high-born dames of that ancient family, none ever knelt there with a purer heart, or with a humbler spirit, than that LOWLY LADY.

An Honest Face.

One day when the Caliph Omar was sitting in council with the companions of the Prophet, and great men of his time, two young men appeared before him, leading a third, whose beauty attracted general attention.—Omar gave them a sign to approach, and one of the two who held the third, spoke to the following effect:

"We are two brothers, whose happiness it was to have a father who, for virtues, was esteemed by the whole tribe. He was in the habit of walking to his garden to enjoy the air, and this young man killed him there. We have apprehended him, and brought him hither for the purpose of receiving from you the right of retaliation."

"Answer to this," said Omar to the young man, who stood before him with the greatest calmness, retaining a placid and guiltless countenance; and he proceeded with great natural eloquence to defend himself thus:

"They are right; yet hear me, commander of the faithful. I belong to a Bedouin family, who wander about the desert. One of our young and finest camels approached the wall of the city, to crop the tender branches of a tree that hung over it; an old man appeared above and rolled a huge stone which crushed my young camel—he sunk down beside me dead. In my rage I seized the stone, and flung it back toward the wall, where it struck the old man who had killed my camel. The blow was mortal. I sought to save myself by flight; but these two young persons apprehended, and have brought me before you."

"Thou hast confessed thy great crime," said Omar; "the punishment of retaliation awaits thee."

"I am ready to endure it," replied the young man; "but I have a young brother, whom our father on his death-bed particularly recommended to my care. The property, which by inheritance falls to him, lies buried in a spot known to none but myself. If you cause me to be put to death before I have delivered it to him, you will hereafter, O commander of the faithful, have to answer for the loss of his inheritence before God. Grant me but three days to do this business in."

When Omar had reflected for a moment, he said:

"But who will be responsible for your return?"

The young man pointed to Abizar, one of the council, who, with no other security than the confidence which the physiognomy of the young man inspired him, consented to become his guaranty.

The third day was almost at an end, and the Bedouin came not yet. The two brothers began to demand, with a loud voice, the blood of the man who had taken upon himself to answer for the murderer's return. The companions of the Prophet opposed it; but the severe Omar pronounced sentence, that the life of Abizar should be taken if the young man returned not before the setting of the sun. At that very moment he re-appeared, breathless with haste, and in profuse perspiration.

"I have," said he, "put my brother's money in safety. Pardon me if the excessive heat has retarded me more than I expected.

"Commander of the faithful," said Abizar, "I have been security for this youth without having known any thing of him, and inspired with confidence in him solely through his honest countenance—behold him here! Let us no more say there is neither truth nor honor upon earth."

All were astonished at the upright conduct of the youth, and the two brothers, who were equally affected, withdrew their accusation, and declared they pardoned him. Severe as Omar was, he accepted their pardon with great pleasure, and congratulated himself that there was so much truth and honor under his government and among the Bedouins.

☞ It now takes eight and a half paper dollars to buy a gold dollar at Richmond.

Physiology of Tea Drinking.

That tea has an influence over the tissues of the body is now among the things admitted in physiology. This influence is of a conservative nature, and its value to the poor can scarcely be overrated. To them tea is virtually tissue, and makes a supply of food, that would otherwise be inadequate to maintain the weight of the body, sufficient for that purpose.—Doubtless an unlimited supply of food capable of replacing any effete tissue would be preferable to a substance which simply goes to prevent tissues from becoming effete; but this is impracticable—the unlimited supply of nitrogenous food being a thing that as yet neither Providence nor politicians have given to us. Doubtless, too, alcohol has, in common with tea and other substances, this power of retarding the waste of the tissues of the body; probably it acts differently, and certainly it is open to strong objections which cannot be made against tea. This preservative power of tea over the tissues has not hitherto been explained. Perhaps it may not be altogether unconnected with another influence of tea which we proceed to notice—namely, an influence over temper, or rather the mood, or speaking physically after our fashion, over the nerves.

Nothing affects the wear of tissue more than mood; and tea has a strange influence over mood—a strange power of changing the look of things, and changing it for the better; so that we can believe and hope, and do, under the influence of tea, what we should otherwise give up in discouragement or despair—feelings under the influence of which tissues wear rapidly. In the language of the poor, who in London, we are told, spend an eighth of their income in buying tea, it producee a feeling of comfort. Neither the philosopher nor the philanthropist will despise this property of tea, this power of conferring comfort or removing *ennui*, of promoting those happier feelings of our nature under which we can do most and bear most. There is no denying the considerable dependence of our moods and frames upon substances; and as moods are as important as muscles, as they affect as largely as a man's ability for the great ends of life, we cannot regard the cheapening of substances—when devoid of noxious qualities—as other than a most important benefit to the poor, and a most interesting experment for medical observers to watch.

Tea is indeed a great fact in our present mode of life. It has been the making of an additional meal amongst us since the "good old days" when people lived on three meals a day. Justice has scarcely been done to the magnitude of the change which has happened since the time when gentlemen—ay, and ladies, too—took beer to their early breakfast, when they dined at eleven, supped between five and six, and went to bed at ten. Tea and coffee have been the principal causes of this revolution.

One of the most important results of the use of tea is the prolongation of the social evening. At the time of evening leisure it gives the feeling of morning lightsomeness and freshness. It has something like the effect of sleep upon us. It removes that heaviness which follows the principal means and would take us to bed "at ten." It postpones the hour of sleep. As a consequence of the postponement of the hour of sleep, follows inevitably the postponement of the hour of waking. Early rising has probably no such enemy as tea.

There are not a few people who breakfast when their fathers used to think of dinner, who dine when their fathers supped, and who take their enlivening cup at the hour when their fathers were getting stupid and making ready for bed. No doubt there is some evil in all this, but there is more good. The mere alteration in the hours of sleep, or even the taking of an additional hour for that purpose, are not necessary evils. The question of evil or good turns upon the character of our waking hours, and we believe we are not saying too much for our present life when we say that life never was so active and fruitful of good results as now. Of course the increased consumption of tea which is to happen may involve some physiological consequences of a disagreeable nature; but not many. For the class to whom the cheapening of tea will be the greatest temptation are not troubled with "nerves." They have so much hard work to do, and so little of luxury in their lot, that the addition of a little good tea to their daily fare, can only be a great comfort and a great boon, for which they will bless the name of Mr. Gladstone.—*Lancet.*

Regularity.—A Lowell paper mentions a young lady who has just been graduated at the High School in that city, who has attended the regular terms of school eight years in succession, and has not been absent a single day or half day. A friend of the young lady took advantage of this remarkable circumstance to present her with eight volumes of Irving's works.

☞ Those who use the phrase, "rich as Crœsus," may like to know that a recent estimate of his wealth fixes it at £1,700,000 sterling. A bagatelle to a contractor.

☞ There is a world of beautiful meaning in the following rather liberal translation from Freeville: As the clock strikes the hour how often we say, Time flies, when 'tis we that are passing away.

An Act of Gallant Daring.—At the first unsuccessful attack upon Port Hudson, after the Federal troops had been repulsed, the open field separating between them and the rebel batteries, covered with the dead and dying, was swept by rebel shot and shell, cutting off the sufferers from the needed succor. Among the fallen was a Union officer—Gen. Paine—grievously hurt. His condition was discovered from our lines, but who sufficiently daring—reckless rather—to face the "leaden rain and iron hail," and bring off the fallen hero? It is a fearful errand, and he who undertakes it must do so with his life in his hand. And yet, must he who has gallantly led them be left to die? Volunteers are called for, and appeal is made to those who dare, to rescue the fallen General. It was a perilous undertaking. How it was made and with what result, shall be told by the Chicago Tribune.—*Portland Press.*

"Four black soldiers voluntarily moved out to his rescue. They reach him, raise him tenderly in their arms, and the dangerous return journey is commenced. Rifles crack sharply from the rebel works; one and another of the brave bearers fall. Now all are down, and the wounded officer is still exposed. The peril of aiding him has been fearfully demonstrated. But again and again parties of colored men step forward by fours. The deadly missiles rain around them—again and again their numbers are thinned. Not until *fourteen* brave black men have offered up their lives was Gen. Paine brought safely within our lines.

And these are our black allies. These are the men into whose hands we so reluctantly entrusted the implements of war to aid us in crushing this rebellion. The whole records of the world's heroism may be searched for an incident to surpass this. It will shine imperishable among the episodes of this contest. Can it be imagined that Gen. Paine will hereafter, in the pride of race, compare the negro with the gorilla? Has he not read the patent of the negro's manhood? And will not this people read it, when tardily, but surely, this war will impress its lessons on an age slow to receive them indeed, but lessons which shall establish for our colored allies a common tie of country and nationality, a claim upon the nation they have saved? Who will hereafter talk of them as safest only when re-enslaved? Who will deny them the right and attributes of a common humanity and destiny?"

Origin and Use of Snuff. — Coleridge oddly remarked: "You abuse snuff; perhaps it is the final cause of the human nose!" It is, however, against Samuel Taylor's argument to find that the custom of snuff-taking has been traced in this country little beyond two centuries. Mr. O. Morgan, in recently exhibiting to the Societies of Antiquaries, England, some curious ivory snuff-boxes of the last century, gave a short history of the introduction of snuff-taking into this country as exemplified by the boxes themselves. He said that the powder of tobacco having an agreeable smell, it became customary to use it as a scent about the year 1702; and, in the first instance, the snuff-takers carried with them a small grater, with which they reduced the tobacco into powder. The grater was afterwards inclosed in a box; but the early snuff-box contained no reservoir, and the powder was consumed as soon as made. By the subsequent improvements a separate compartment was made in the box to hold the powder, and it was shut off from the snuff manufactory by a small pair of gates. By a further progress in the art of snuff-making, a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be contained in a separate box, which was carried in the pocket, whilst the manufactory itself was left at home. Some admirable specimens of the original portable manufactories of snuff were exhibited. Nevertheless, we have allusions to snuff-taking of much earlier date than the above. Howell, who died in 1666, describes drawing smutchin into the nostrils with a quill; for, snuff was anciently taken in small spoons, whence, in old plays, we have a *spoonful*, not a *pinch*, of snuff. Two ancient snuff-boxes, engraved in the "Archæologia," vol. xiii., resemble flat, circular smelling-bottles; the stopper screws in, and has a spoon fastened into it, resembling that of a cruet for cayenne pepper.

Microscopic Writing.—At the London international exhibition, 1862, a machine for the execution of microscopic writing, was exhibited by a Mr. Peters, which has enabled the Lord's Prayer to be written in the 356,000th of a square inch—a space like a minute dot. The English Bible contains 3,566,480 letters; the Lord's Prayer, ending with "deliver us from evil," 223 letters; so that the Bible is 15,992 times longer than the prayer, and if we employ round numbers we may say it could be written in 16,000 times the space occupied by the prayer, or in less than the twenty-second part of a square inch. In other words, the whole Bible might be written twenty-two times in one square inch! This wonderfully minute writing is clearly legible when placed under a good microscope. In using the machine the operator writes with a pencil attached to one end of a long lever; whatever marks he makes on a piece of paper are infinitessimally reduced in corresponding motions, by which a glass plate is moved over a minute diamond point. By means of a geometric chuck, beautiful geometric designs may be engraved on a similar scale of minuteness.—*Wells' Annual.*

President Lincoln's Stories.—The Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette says that on a late occasion when the White House was open to the public, a farmer from one of the border counties of Virginia told the President that the Union soldiers, in passing his farm, had helped themselves not only to hay, but his horse, and he hoped the President would urge the proper officer to consider his claim immediately. "Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. Lincoln, blandly, "I couldn't think of such a thing. If I consider individual cases, I should find work enough for twenty Presidents!" Bowie urged his needs persistently; Mr. Lincoln declined good naturedly.—"But," said the persevering sufferer, "couldn't you just give me a *line* to Col. —— about it? *just one line!*" "Ha, ha, ha!" responded the amiable Old Abe, shaking himself fervently, and crossing his legs the other way, "that reminds me of old Jock Chase, out in Illinois."

At this the crowd huddled forward to listen. "You've seen Jock—I know him like a brother—used to be a lumberman on the Illinois, and he was steady and sober, and the best raftsman on the river. It was quite a trick 25 years ago to take the logs over the rapids, but he was skillful with a raft, and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamer was put on, and Jock—he's dead now, poor fellow!—was made captain of her. He always used to take the wheel, going through the rapids. One day, when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jock's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep her in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat-tail and hailed him with, "Say! Mister Captain! I wish you'd jest stop your boat a minute—*I've lost my apple overboad!*"

Is the Sun Inhabited?—Sir John Herschel concludes that the sun is a planet abundantly stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the tops of mountains of sufficient height, at an altitude where clouds seldom reach to shelter them from the direct rays of the sun, are always found regions of ice and snow. Now, if the solar rays themselves convey all the heat on this globe, it ought to be the hottest where their course is least interrupted. Again æronauts all confirm the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. Since, therefore, even on our earth, the heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of solar rays, we have only to admit that, on the sun itself, the elastic fluids composing its atmosphere, and the matter on its surface are of such a nature as not to be capable of any effection from its own rays. Indeed, this seems to be proved from the copious emission of them; for if the elastic fluids of the atmosphere, or the matter on the surface of the sun, were of such a nature as to admit of any easy chemical combination with its rays, their emission would be much impeded. Another well known fact is, that the solar focus of the largest lens thrown into the air will occasion no sensible heat in the place where it has been kept for a considerable time, although its power of exciting combustion, when proper bodies are exposed, should be sufficient to fuse the most refractory substances.

Thus, remarks the Scientific American, from arguments based solely upon the supposed physical constitution of that luminary, he deduces the somewhat astonishing idea that the sun is inhabited.

Preserve the Soldiers' Letters.—The following is from a letter from a soldier in Rosecrans' army in the N. Y. Evening Post of Monday.

"Keep the soldier's letters, mother, father, brother, sister, wife, sweetheart, keep that bundle sacredly. Each word will be historic, each line invaluable. When peace has restored the ravages of war, and our nation's grandeur has made this struggle the most memorable of those great conflicts by which ideas are rooted into society, these pen pictures of the humblest events, the merest routine of details of the life led in winning national unity and freedom, will be priceless. Not for the historian's sake alone do I say, keep those letters, but for your sakes who receive them, and ours who write them. The next skirmish may stay our pulse forever, and our letters, full of love for you, will be our only legacy beside that of having died in a noble cause. And should we survive the war, with health and limb uninjured, or bowed with sickness and crippled with wounds, those letters will be dear mementoes to us of dangers past, of trial borne, of privations suffered, of comrades beloved. Keep our letters, then,—and write to us all the home news as 'gossip.' Bid us Godspeed—speak kindly, loving, courageous words to us. If you can't be Spartans—and we don't want you to be—be 'lovers, countrymen and friends.' So shall our feet fall lighter, and our sabres heavier."

Mankind getting Madder!—A statistical article announces the fearful fact, that, "while the population of France has been nearly stationary, the number of lunatics has gone up from twelve thousand to sixty thousand. (Will *his*-tory tell us whether *madder*-moiselles had anything to do with it?)

☞ "If I am drafted I shall go!" The last seen of the individual who made this remark, he was going—to Canda.

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

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AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer.) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863.

THE DEATH-STROKE.

During the past week news has come to us that Mexico has been proclaimed an Empire by the French. If this be carried out, and the United States, which are in no condition now to take the matter in hand, are the only power disposed to resist its execution, it will prove a death-blow to the "Monroe Doctrine," and may, at some future time, prove of serious inconvenience to the U. S. government. Not without forethought did John Quincey Adams propose to President Monroe, and the latter in his seventh annual message (Dec. 2, 1823) announce, that he had asserted in his negotiations with Russia, "as a principle in which the rights and *interests of the United States* are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintained, *are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power.*" "We owe it," continued the President, "to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as *a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.*"

Not without an eye to the public weal, to the danger to the U. S. Government, and the advantage to foreign powers in allowing them to gain a foothold on our borders, did Adams propose this doctrine, which is called by the name of the President. He clearly foresaw, and we shall be made to feel, in case of trouble between our country and the French, what an inconvenience to us and what an advantage to them will be their possession of a dependent province bordering upon our territory, in which they could land their armies with none to dispute them, from which they could recruit and reinforce them, and when ready for aggressive movements, the possession of a place to which they could retreat in case of a reverse, and from which they could draw supplies in the event of success.

England holds the province north of us, and if France hold the country south of us, and such a seemingly impossible step as an alliance between them be taken, and, after settling the matter we have in hand with the Southrons, should we, then, have a quarrel forced upon us by the aforesaid allies, much greater difficulties should we have to combat than in our previous foreign wars. Now the United States is hardly in a condition to defend this doctrine so often enunciated at Washington, and of such importance to our government; nor was it in a condition, when the first invasion of Mexico by the French occurred, and the crafty Emperor evidently considered our civil strife as the opportune time, a godsend to him, in which to carry out his schemes for the extension of his empire, and he has done it with no opposition but from the Mexicans themselves.

But this cannot always be. All wars have an end, and this war we are waging must at sometime close; and if it end with a united republic—as we all hope—woe unto Napoleon and his hirelings in Mexico! To them Uncle Samuel will say in thunder tones, "Avaunt "*procul este profarnum*," "leave you rascals." But if two governments are established in the United States—*Dii avertent*,—they at least would unite for the common interest, in driving out this foreign invader, so that in either case, Mr. Napoleon may enjoy his ill gotten gains while he is sure of them, for the time may come when he may be politely requested to evacuate.

AUCTION.—Remember the great sale of furniture, &c., at auction, at the Central House to-day.

High School Exhibition.

The short time intervening between the closing of the Exhibition last week and our going to press, prevented us giving any very lengthy notice of the piece. Several of the essays were remarked as being well worthy of publication, but we have space but for one; and to-day we give below Miss Cooper's

VALEDICTORY.

"Sculptors in life are we, as we stand
With our souls uncarved before us."

No one whose eye is quick to discover lines of beauty and symmetry, and whose heart is filled with a strong love of the beautiful, can look upon the exquisite creations wrought in the cold and stainless marble without a feeling of intense pleasure, which, as he longer gazes, becomes so united with admiration and wonder, that it amounts almost to awe.—Every delicately-traced lineament and smoothly-rounded limb, every *touch* that has given new expression and added new grace, is quickly noticed and appreciated. As *hidden* beauties reveal themselves, our thoughts naturally go forth to him who was *able* to give such expression to the senseless stone, and we wonder that man *possesses* the power of thus embodying his conceptions; of touching the block of marble and calling forth an image of beauty which in its cold serenity still seems a being of life. Surely a heavenly gift is that of the sculptor, which enables him to see in the shapeless mass of limestone a form of perfect loveliness that by diligent care and labor he can make visible to the outward eye. But are we not *all* sculptors? It is true that we cannot, with chisel in hand, chip piece after piece from the marble block, cutting here and rounding there, until the work shall correspond to some noble conception of the mind. But have we not a soul which day after day receives some impress for good or ill, and do we not possess the power to form it into a beautiful image, even the divine likeness? To this there can be but one answer; and did we but realize its truth as we ought, how carefully would every word, every action, every *thought*, be guarded. We know that perfect control over the hand is necessary to the success of the sculptor. Did he not possess this, a line might be a shade too deep, a feature too sharply cut, and thus the effect be diminished, if it be not utterly destroyed. We are destined through life to be sculptors of the soul; and if we have not the greatest care, how fatal must be the result. And yet, we have been at work all our lives, often heedlessly, thoughtlessly, without once realizing the injury we were doing. To each of us God has given a soul which dies not with the body, but, mysterious, invisible, leaves its earthly cerements and floats away on noiseless wings to its Maker. Shall it appear before him misshapen and distorted, stained with sin and contact with the world, or in its original purity, and wearing his own likeness? Each is his own sculptor, and each must decide for himself. With many, this work has long been commenced, and *their* souls have already assumed *some* form. It was given them pure and spotless as the mountain snows. Has it become stained with guilt? Many years they have been engaged in carving it. Does it bear the marks of heedless, hasty touches, or of careful, thoughtful labor? Are there rough, jagged edges that need to be smoothed and polished, or are the parts symmetrically formed and rounded? In fine, have they been forming it into a beautiful God-like image, worthy to stand in the golden light of Heaven, or have they created a fiendish form to be cast into deeper than outward darkness? No one but themselves and their Maker knoweth. But how is it with those who are just beginning life? How is it with *us* who, this day, are going forth to take our part in the more active duties of the world? Are *we* not sculptors in life, with our souls still uncarved before us? It is true we have stood with chisel in hand for little less than a score of years, but we have been learning the use of it, and the *work* has scarce begun. We have idly chipped a few fragments. We must to labor now in earnest. The soul which God has consigned to each of us must be sculptured into a heavenly form. Our work and actions must be pure and noble if we would have our image well proportioned. Happy indeed would that man be, who, as he neared the pearly gates of the golden city, could look back on his past life and remember no word he would like unsaid, no deed he would wish undone. We must earnestly guard our thoughts, for they are the delicate tracery, the soft, exquisite lines that give such finished expression to the statue. But it is not enough that the words, deeds, and thoughts be pure. Having these, we have secured the firm, steady touch, the symmetrical proportions, and the delicate graces; but there is something *beside* these which it is necessary for sculptors of the *soul* to possess. It is our aim to make our image wear the divine likeness; but how can we hope to accomplish our purpose if we have not a true conception of Christ in our hearts. Without it, though our statue were perfect in form, it would be cold and lifeless as the sculptured marble. *With* it, we can make it a living reality. Then let us earnestly strive to obtain it, that our efforts as sculptors in life may be crowned with success, and our souls, when they appear before their Maker, may be worthy a place in the heavenly kingdom.

We are lingering "with reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet, womanhood and childhood fleet," and the tossing, foaming ocean of life is still before us. Year after year has glided by, in which we have endeavored to cultivate our minds and improve the talents that God has given us; and the time has now come when we are to go forth from the halls of learning and fill new places in the "busy haunts of men." The sunny days of school-life have flitted quickly by, and we are now standing on the threshold, with one hand eagerly stretched forward to lift the veil from the unknown future; that future which to *us* seems so near, so bright, so beautiful, while, with a face half smiling, half regretful, we turn to take a lingering look at the past. How short the time seems—the last four years we have passed together. We can hardly realize that we go forth from the school-room to-day for the last time as scholars. But it is even so, and, to-night, when "the arrows of sunset lodge in the tree-tops bright," and the west is glowing with richest crimson and gold, the class of '63 will be a thing of the past. Yet we shall neither forget or be forgotten, and often in future years will Memory, with her magic wand, cause scene after scene to rise before us so bright and real, that we shall live over again the days of the past. We shall be back in the dear old school-room, and mingle once more with the friends of our youth. And, schoolmates, *you* must not forget *us*. While we have met from day to day, a golden chain has been slowly binding our hearts together, though was scarcely felt till about to be severed. We knew not how hard the parting would be until the time for saying farewell had really come; and now, as slowly and reluctantly it falls from our lips, we ask that it may not be a parting of hearts, but that you will still remember us, as your schoolmates once and true friends ever. It will be but a few short months or years before you too will have finished your course in school. Let every hour be diligently improved, and consider even a minute as something too precious to be lost; that when *you* stand in the places which *we* are filling today, you may look back with a feeling that you have been true to yourself and true to God. If, in our example, you have seen anything worthy of imitation, follow it, and wherein *we* have *failed*, may you succeed. And now, with trembling lip and full heart, falls that word "that must be and hath been;" a sound that makes us linger. Yet, farewell!

And what shall we say to our teachers, who have so kindly aided and directed us in our efforts to acquire knowledge. What shall we say to him who, for little more than a year past, has been not only teacher, but sincere friend. Oh! that words could *half* express what is felt so deeply, so strongly, in the hearts of every one of us. But it cannot be. We may only say, dear friend and teacher, that far down in the hearts of each of us who are leaving school to-day is an earnest feeling of love, esteem and gratitude that will *never*, NEVER cease. There are other teachers whom we would remember with warmest feelings of regard, some whom we were sorry indeed to part with. Even this very term, we have missed one who had our welfare ever at heart, and to whom we were drawn by chords of love that will never be broken. But this world is full of partings, and the word which so often saddens the heart and causes the lip to quiver, must, nevertheless be spoken. Teachers, we cannot tell you if we would how great is the debt we owe you; but what our lips fail to utter, let our lives hereafter show. May our Father in Heaven bless and reward you for all that you have been to us. Farewell.

Last of all, to you, my classmates—classmates but for a short time longer. How strange it seems that we who have stood in this relation to each other for four, eight, some of us even for ten years, are standing thus for the last time. But so it is; and, to-day, we not only part with our teachers and schoolmates, but also with one another. The future to us seems glowing with tints as rosy as those of the morn, and we have each some bright dream which we fondly hope to see realized—some purpose that we wish to accomplish. We must not forget that, as sculptors in life, we have a noble work to perform; and let it be done earnestly, looking for our reward not here, but hereafter. Let our standard be true manhood, perfect womanhood, and let us not be satisfied until we have attained it.

And now, once more, let the hand sweep over the heartstrings, and the sound fall sadly, yet softly, on the ear—

Teachers, schoolmates, classmates—all—farewell.

New Publications.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August, received at the Bookstore last week, opens with a brilliant sketch by Francis Wayland, Jr., of some of the "noble celebrities and stupidities" among the British peers, in an article entitled "An American in the House of Lords." Agassiz contributes "The Geological Middle Age," an accurate and scientific paper, illustrated with some diagrams. Hawthorn's "Civic Banquets,"—an eye-witness' description of the English dinners—given by the Mayor of Liverpool, and Lord Mayor of London, and others,—and Mr. Parkman's "Fleur-de-Lis in Florida," are both excellent in regard to matter and style. Gail Hamilton in "Side Glances at Harvard Class Day," in her plain way, speaks a few things that contain much truth in them. If her appeal to the "Sophs" against "hazing" could be read by every member of the class of '66 and their successors, it would have more effect toward stopping this practice than all the rules the whole college faculty could make. An appreciative article on "Theodore Winthrop's Writings," by Mr. Nordhoff. Miss L. M. Alcott's capital story entitled "Derby's Debut." An opportunely written paper on "Political Problems and Conditions of Peace," by Judge Davis, of Maine. The "Reviews," and four poems—"Seaward," "The White Throated Sparrow," "Hilary," by Lucy Larcom, and "Love's Challenge," by T. W. Parsons, the latter two of which being considered the best, are the remaining articles in this number. The essay of Gail Hamilton on "Harvard Class Day" has been quite severely criticized by the *Boston Advertiser*, and a spicy reply and full defence is given by herself in Wednesday's *Transcript*.

The CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for August is come to hand, and contains some well considered and well written articles. A paper interesting to Americans is "Our Future," by Lieut. Egbert Phelps. Hon. Robert J. Walker discusses "Jefferson Davis and Repudiation. Mrs. M. J. Cook has complied "Reason, Rhymn, and Rythm. H. G. Spaulding contributes "Under the Palmetto." The remaining pieces are "Across Maine in Mid Winter," "Diary of Frances Krasinska," "My Lost Darling," "The Buccaneers of America," and "Evergreen Beauty," with four excellent poems—"Autumn Leaves," "The Sleeping Peri," "The Spirits Reproach," and a very sweet and touching one entitled "Dying in the Hospital," by Mary E. Nealy, of Louisville, Ky.

The August number of the HOME MONTHLY, published by D. W. Childs & Co., 456 Washington St., Boston, is received, and proves fully equal to its predecessors in the variety and worth of its contents. It will doubtless be welcome to the home circle.

Tribute to a Brave Soldier.

The following merited tribute of regard to the memory and virtues of one of Massachusetts noble dead, was read by Rev. Mr. Byington, at the funeral of J. W. Goodwin, of this town, on Saturday, July 25, 1863.

James William Goodwin was born in Chatham, Northumberland County, New Brunswick, in March, A. D., 1841, and at the time of his disease had arrived at the age of twenty two years and four months.

He joined the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers in the month of February, 1862, and during the whole of his time of service was noted for his obedience to orders, and on every battle field throughout the Peninsula campaign distinguished himself by his bravery, and the alacrity with which he performed every duty, however arduous or dangerous, establishing a character for fidelity and patriotism most worthy of emulation by every young man who pretends to admire loyalty and devotion to the freedom of the human race, and who feels desirous to aid in the perpetuation of the institutions of our beloved country.

The comrades with whom he has been associated in his military career, can but miss his cheerful and brotherly conversation, but they will hold his memory in exalted estimation. The value of his example will not fall on barren soil, but will serve to invigorate them in their toils for the great end for which he strove, and there will be amid the grief for his departure a consolation to them in the remembrance that he "fell gloriously in the line of duty."

I wish to testify to his worthy conduct on the field at Gettysburg, wherein it was my fortune to receive a painful wound,—he being at that time unhurt, on being asked to accompany me to the rear, his answer was, "No! let some one go who does not wish to fight," and this spirit of determination was always manifested by him in every exigency, and under all circumstances.

My motive in writing to you is to give my official commendation to a brave and reliable soldier whose memory deserves the highest honor.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES W. MCDONALD,
Major 11th Regt. Mass. Vols.

☞ On the afternoon of Friday, of last week, Mrs. William Gage, who lives at the west part of the town, laboring under the impression that some one was coming to take her away from her home, left the house, unseen and was not missed till towards evening. An instant and fruitless search was made, which lasted all that night. On Saturday morning, a large number of men, including all the workmen at the tannery of Mr. John Cummings, Jr., friends and relatives, assembled for the search. They formed a line, the men stationed at proper distances, and made a sweep, first over Rag Rock mountain, and afterwards over Horn Pond mountain, but no trace of the lost one could be found. On Saturday evening, Mrs. Gage, of her own accord, came from her hiding place and gave herself up, much to the relief of her friends. She said she had been concealed in a little clump of bushes, close beside the road which leads from the tannery to Mr. Cummings' residence, and had seen men pass and repass, and plainly heard them conversing about herself. We are requested to return many thanks to those who kindly volunteered their services on this occasion.

WOBURN SOLDIERS.—Orderly Sergeant Charles Merriam, of the "Union Guard," Co. F, 22d Regt. Mass. Vols., arrived home Sunday morning, having been detailed with others from the Regiment, to pick up conscripts. Sergt. Merriam has participated in every battle in which the Regiment has been engaged, and is a true soldier. He reports the "Guard" as mustering 12 men fit for duty.

Orderly Sergeant John Currie, of Co. H, 70th New York Regiment, who was wounded in the arm at the battle of Gettysburg, arrived home Thursday, on a furlough of twenty eight days, from the hospital at New Jersey. Sergt. Currie enlisted in the Regiment as private, and has worked his way up to his present position. He is now doing well.

Corporal Samuel Richardson, Jr., of the "National Rangers," Co. K, 39th Mass. Regiment, arrived home Wednesday morning, having been detailed from the Regiment to look after the conscripts. He reports the boys as being in good health. He left the Regiment last Saturday, at which time they were encamped at Warrenton Junction, Va., but were under marching orders.

H. A. Hastings, of Co. E, 19th Mass. Reg., who went out in the Regiment as drummer, arrived in town Friday, on a short furlough. He has been transferred to the Invalid Corps, he having been sick in the hospital for some time. He availed himself of his short stay to visit his friends.

WET WEATHER.—So moist a July as we are now having, scarcely lives in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Days beginning with bright sun and clear sky, before noon become dull, cloudy and rainy. We have not a rain guage, but should surmise that as much as "a foot" of water at least, had fallen. Great damage has been done to the hay cut during the last two weeks, for scarcely *two fair days* have followed in succession, the time necessary for well curing the hay.

"NATIONAL RANGERS."—We are indebted to Mr. Paschal M. Warland, of the "Rangers," Co. K, 39th Mass. Regiment, for the following record of marches since leaving Washington. "Left Washington July 8th; left barracks at half-past 9, P. M.; went to depot and took the train at 1 A. M. Arrived at Relay House Station, 5 A. M. Arrived at Sandy Hook 8 P. M. July 9th, started for Maryland Heights and arrived about 2 in the morning. Broke camp Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, got marching orders at 6½; marched all night, and arrived at Funkstown on Monday, at 2 P. M.; encamped about 2 miles from Lee's headquarters. July 14th broke camp at Funkstown, and marched to Williamsport; rebel rear guard crossed at 4 o'clock in the morning. Broke camp July 15th, at 5½ A. M., and marched for Berlin; encamped 2 miles beyond Skeedersville.—July 17th, encamped about 2 miles from Weaversville, on the Potomac River. July 18th, broke camp at 5 A. M., passed over the Potomac River at 8 A. M., passed through Levetville; encamped at Waterford. July 19th, broke camp at 4 o'clock, started at 6 o'clock, and marched to Hamilton, 6 miles from Leesburg. July 20th, broke camp at 5 A. M., marched all day, and encamped at Middleborough, 18 miles from Hamilton; came to a halt, and sent on officers to pick out camping ground, and were taken prisoners by the rebels. We stopped in Middleborough until the 22d. Broke camp at 5 in the afternoon. Marched all night to White's Plains, passing over Bull Run Mountain. Encamped at White's Plains. Broke camp at 6 in the morning, and commenced to march for Warrenton, which is 7½ miles; arrived at 6 P. M. July 24, encamped on a hill about a half mile west of Warrenton. July 25th, broke camp at 6 o'clock, A. M., started for Warrenton Junction, where we arrived at noon; broke up camp at 6 P. M., same day. Marched to Beeleton Station, about 7 miles beyond Warrenton Junction. Whole number of miles marched, about 170."

Mr. Warland arrived home Thursday evening. He left the Regiment at Beeleton Station, and reports the boys as being well contented under the circumstances. As Mr. Warland was cook for the officers, and not sworn into the service, it is probable he will not go back to the company.

STONEHAM.—On Thursday of last week occurred the examination, and on Friday, the exhibition of the STONEHAM HIGH SCHOOL. Both are said to have passed off very creditably and evidenced great diligence on the part of the pupils and faithfulness on the part of the teachers. The exercises on Friday consisted of essays, declamations, recitations by topics in botany and English literature, singing, remarks and presentation of the diplomas. The essay of Miss Johonnot was noted as being especially deserving of commendation. The members of the graduating class, three in number, were Almira M. Johonnot, Arvilla Augusta Noble, Matilda J. Wiley.

CONSCRIPTS.—The drafted men of Stoneham have received their "papers" to appear before the "Board" on the 21st of August. Not a few have already enlisted or skedaddled.

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.—On Tuesday afternoon, the annual picnic of the Sabbath School of the Unitarian Society of this town, occurred in a grove on Major Pierce's land, near Horn Pond. The day proved to be a fine one, although some, from the lowery aspect in the morning, feared a repetition of last years programme.

The tables, set under the shade of the trees, were spread with a bountiful supply of refreshments, to which justice was soon done by the children, whose appetites were all prepared by their exercises at their games. Besides games by the children, dancing was introduced, the music for which was furnished by the Woburn Brass Band. At night, all returned home, well pleased with their enjoyments of the day.

NAVAL.—Mr. James Claffy, of this town, who enlisted in the U. S. Navy for one year, has arrived home, his time of service having expired. He was on board the U. S. ship "Pensacola."

Mr. William Claffy, of this town, (brother of the above), enlisted last week in the Navy, on board the U. S. steamer "Aries." The steamer took on its crew last Saturday, and sailed Monday.

Mr. John W. Smith, of this town, who enlisted in the Navy about two months since, is now on board the U. S. sloop of war "Saratoga."

AHEAD OF TIME.—We see by the Lawrence *American* that, in the list of exemptions in this, the 6th District, are the names of Geo. Plummer, Winchester, replaced by a substitute; Dennis Harrington, Winchester, aged parent, form 25; James F. Choate, Burlington, loss of right eye; B. B. Easton, Stoneham, organic disease of heart.

ARRIVED HOME.—Major J. Parker Gould, of Stoneham, of the 13th Mass. Regt., arrived home last Thursday afternoon. His errand is supposed to be, to get "supplies" for the Regiment, which at last accounts was at Bealton, Va.

FURLOUGH.—Corporal Jesse Richardson, of Winchester, a member of Co. G, 2d Regt. Mass. Vols., who was wounded in the head at Gettysburg, was in town this week on furlough.

POSTPONED.—The day for Woburn Conscripts to appear at Lawrence has been postponed from the 7th to the 28th of August. It is not stated whether on account of the weather or not.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—It is estimated that the new conscription ordered by Davis, of all white men within the military age, will produce rather less than one hundred thousand men.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

WAR ITEMS.—Among the nine months' volunteers who returned home on the completion of their term of service, I neglected to mention Zenoni A. Richardson, of Co. H, 43d Regiment, son of N. A. Richardson, Esq. He was the only one in that regiment from this town. There may be others of our brave young men whose return I have inadvertently omitted to state. They are none the less welcome, and their patriotism is not forgotten. But why do not some of our nine months' men come forward and join the ranks of the veteran volunteers, for which the offer of bounty, &c., is or should be great inducements. The Invalid Corps also offers opportunity to those disabled from active service, but who are still able to do the duty which will be required of them. "Now or never" is the time to strike the final blow which shall crush out this iniquitous rebellion. Let our young men follow the example of those who have freely given themselves a sacrifice upon the altar of their country to preserve and perpetuate our civil and religious liberties. The war must be continued until we can have peace on a righteous basis—till it shall be settled forever that this is the "land of the free and the home of the brave." For such a continuance let us all hope for, and as much as in us lies do what our hands find to do towards its realization.

IN MEMORIAM.—Our community was pained by the announcement of the decease, on Wednesday morning of this week, of W. C. Boon, Esq., one of our most respected fellow-citizens. This event, although not unexpected at any time, yet came at last somewhat suddenly. For a long period of time he had been the victim of that disease which spares none in its ravages, and for the past few years had been confined to the house most of the time. He had seen so many of the young and the strong stricken down around him, while he lingered on and struggled with a brave heart manfully against the progress of the disease, until the worn and suffering body found its rest. Mr. Boon was the senior member of the well known firm of Boon, Frost & Co., commission merchants, Boston, and was known and esteemed by a large circle of friends, who gratefully remember their intercourse with him in the business relations of life, or in the more familiar companionship of home or his daily walks, in which he exhibited those christian graces which fitted him to live aright on earth, and prepared him to endure long years of suffering, and to enter upon the joys of the hereafter.

THE WEATHER.—The remarkable weather of late has afforded a fruitful topic for comment, as it has kept many within doors; while the luckless wight who chanced to go into the city in the morning unprovided with that indispensable article, an umbrella, was sure to regret his forgetfulness as the rain fell in torrents on his defenceless head. What a pity that some ingenious Yankee cannot find a substitute for an umbrella in the rainy season! It is essentially a bore, as all will, I think, testify, to be obliged, as we have for some weeks past, to look out for and provide ourselves daily with this article.

The great quantity of rain which has fallen within a few weeks, has greatly interfered with the labors of the husbandmen. Many who trusted to the fine weather in the morning to begin a good day's work, have been made to realize that appearances are oftentimes very deceitful. The streams in this vicinity have been unusually high, and caused some of the low lands to be overflowed. The plodders through our streets have found mud in abundance, especially in the Main st., and near the Centre depot, where it seems to greatly preponderate. Even as I write the rain is again falling, and not in a very gentle manner. Well, perhaps we shall be complaining of the dry weather by and by. We poor mortals are very apt to be dissatisfied and not know what is best for us.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, as B. F. Thompson, Esq., was riding in an open wagon towards Medford, and when opposite the residence of Marshal Symmes at Symmes' Corner, he fell out upon the ground and was found to be dead. His death was instantaneous and was probably caused by heart disease with which he has been somewhat afflicted of late.—Physicans were immediately in attendance but the vital spark had fled, and the inanimate form was borne back to the home which he had only left a short time previous in as good health as usual. Deacon Thompson leaves a widow and two sons connected with him in business to mourn his departure. The deceased was of the well known firm of B. F. Thompson & Co., Leather Merchants, and was one of our most prominent citizens, ever ready in the Church and in Society to contribute liberally out of his abundance towards every good object. He will be sadly missed as one of our eldest residents, one, who has by his extensive business done so much for the prosperity of the town, and the best interests of its inhabitants. Thus vividly are we made to realize that "In the midst of life we are in death."

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

HIGH SCHOOL.—A public exhibition of this school took place on Friday of last week, by invitation of Mr. Porter, the Principal, who closed his labors in connection with it on that day. The various exercises were highly creditable, and gave new evidence of the present prosperous condition of the school. Mr. Porter has had charge of it for nearly three years, during all of which time he has been eminently popular as a teacher, and has had the cooperation and sympathy of the Committee, parents and pupils, and it is the general regret that he should decide to leave the business of teaching for the study of another profession—that of the law. If in this new calling, he shall succeed as well in establishing a reputation and commanding respect as in his past vocation, he will be privileged with a position not accorded to ordinary men. The pupils of Mr. Porter have several times manifested their esteem for their teacher in substantial tokens of respect, and another favorable opportunity was now presented. At the close of the other exercises on Friday, he was made the recipient of a beautifully bound copy of the Poetical works of Milton, and also a gold headed cane, which were presented by the school by the hand and speech of Master Burditt—one of the members. The remarks by giver and receiver, were appropriate and well calculated to close the exercises of an interesting occasion.

ROWDYISM.—On the evening previous to the morning on which the fire consuming Mr. Emerson's barn occurred, the village was very much disturbed by an Irishman who seemed to be influenced by a very "bad spirit." He was exceedingly noisy, and, though much against his will, gave him a nightslodging in the lockup. One evening last week, the village was again in an uproar, but this time by persons from out of town—from Stoneham it is said. The citizens supposing, as before, that the police were on their track, kept as quietly as they could under the circumstances, but much to their surprise, the next morning they were told, that like Lee's army, they were permitted to escape. Before dark on that (Friday) evening, four young men came into town in a covered carriage, singing or screaming boisterously. Later in the evening, they perambulated the streets in a very noisy manner, evidently intending to raise a row, or as they were heard to say, "to get up a riot." They attacked one young man as he was going from his store, and on his breaking from them, they gave chase, as they did also to others during the evening. If we are to have a repetition of such rebel raids, it is time to organize for self defence.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. James Oliver, of Greenwood, South Reading, has received an appointment of Lieutenant in the regular army. His papers have been received from Washington, and the oath administered by P. H. Sweetser, Esq. This is a life appointment, and Mr. Oliver will do honor to the station, if his health shall permit him to serve. He was Lieut. in Co. E, 16th Mass. Regt., but returned home some year ago on account of ill health. He hopes to be able to report for duty next week.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. Edwin A. Eaton has resigned the Pastorate of the Universalist Society in this town, over which he has been settled for the last five years. We understand that he is preparing a course of lectures from minutes taken on a tour to Europe, made several years ago.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at the shoe manufactory of T. Emerson's Sons, on Thursday morning, which came near causing the death of a young lady who was at work at one of the sewing machines. Her dress was caught by the shafting, but she was saved by the instant assistance of the young ladies near her. She was some bruised and otherwise injured, but it is hoped not seriously.

Rev. R. U. Cushmar, D.D., will occupy the Baptist pulpit on the first Sabbath in August, and Rev. H. S. Inman, late of Newton Theological School, on the second and third Sabbaths.

M.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

I have before me a copy of the Greenville *Advocate*, published in Bond County, Illinois, which contains an article written by a young man who was formerly a citizen of Woburn, but now in Gen. Grant's army. The communication bears date "In camp near Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, '63. The article is quite lengthy, and I only make a few extracts. "It seems to me that Bond County should go into mourning for her dead sons, and set aside all exhibitions of gaiety, until this unholy war is over, and give to the widows and orphan children of our *brave* men who have fallen, what they would spend foolishly in *mule races* and other exhibitions, as seeming ridiculous to those who have seen nothing but stern realities for the last two months, in the form of long marches, wet and cold beds, hard fare—and not enough of that—and hard fighting. Will not the people become awake to the horrors of this terrible war, and put off all show and vain glory? How hollow it must seem to those who have been bereft of all that is dear to them on earth! I do think the rebels of the South would put some of our good people to shame in their self-sacrificing devotion to a bad cause. They tell us they have no parties, whilst while their "brave boys" are suffering in the camp, and upon the battle field. In fact, they have no young out of the army; an able-bodied young man is scorned by the Southern ladies, who does not go at his section's call. In the city of Memphis, the young women waited upon all who did not enlist in the first call, and told them they must either go and battle for Southern honor, or doff their costume, and by this means many a young man was driven into the rebellion, How would the young gents in Greenville like this treatment? I think they should not wait to be thus treated; but now their country needs help, and they should be willing to do their part. I see by papers from the North, that the copperheads are still alive, or, at least, some of them. There is no use in treating them other than enemies to God, their country, and humanity. You could have seen children as white as yours or mine, sold like cattle, and they were in this state before the Union troops came here. It does seem strange that men can be so blind as not to see that this is a war to build up a Government with slavery for the chief corner stone, that which the first builders rejected; but if they could see what many of us have seen, I think they would see their error, and not look at this war in a political aspect, but as a great national scourge for our sins as a nation. I would be glad to see this war closed. I have seen enough of the horors of war; but I am still willing to stay and suffer more, if needs be, that the curse of slavery may be wiped from this fair country. This, Mr. Editor, is strong language for me; but I feel that God's curse must fall on any nation or man who has seen its horrors and abuses without being willing to suffer for its abolition."—*John B. Reid.*

I have copied more at length than I intended when I commenced, as they contain many good points suited to many localities; and although the writer intended his communication for Illinois, it will, like Robert B. Thomas's Almanac, "answer for the adjoining States."

Since my digest of last week, James McKay, of Co. G., 13th Regt., Charles Jeffreys, of the 12th Regt., Lieut. Leathe, of the 40th Regt., Lieut. Cook, of the 2nd Regt., have arrived in town; the two latter, it is said, for the purpose of looking after conscripts, and matters pertaining thereto.

LENO.

WASHINGTON'S CONSCRIPTION PLAN.—Some people talk as if a conscription law was the invention exclusively of these degenerate times, and was wholly unthought of in the palmy days of the republic. Such will be very much surprised to learn that the "Father of his Country" once proposed to "violate the constitution," as they would say, by the adoption of a sweeping and rigid conscription act. In 1790 he devised a plan for organizing a large army, of which the following is a synopsis:

"1. *Liable to Service*—All persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty, except those excepted by the several States, &c.; and all actual marines (which are divided into classes for marine service.)

2. *Classes*—Youths of 18, 19 and 20 years old for the first class; men from 21 to 45 for the second class; those from 45 to 60 for the third class.

3. *Requisitions for men.* All persons, except as before excepted between the ages of 18 and 60 years, to be formed into legions, regiments, companies and *sections* of 12 persons each. When men are wanted to 'form an army,' they shall be furnished by the classes from 18 to 45 years old; the Executive of the United States or the Commander-in-chief of the militia of each State shall *assess* the number required; and from each *section*, if the demand be so great, '*one person shall be detached by indiscriminate draft*,' and the others in the section shall compensate him in money, &c. The men thus drafted *to be as regulars for three years* and not to serve longer than that period at one time, but the draft may be repeated as often as occasion requires. The power to obtain *substitutes* regulated and confined to certain cases. The rights of a free citizen denied for—years to those who while minors had not served in the militia, &c.

4. *Exemptions.* Persons above the ages of 45 years and to 60, must, in cases of *actual* invasion, furnish their quota of men in like manner as the other classes."

"Every State possesses, not only the right of personal service from its members, but the right to regulate the service on principles of equality for the general defense. All being bound, none can complain of injustice on being obliged to perform his equal proportion. Therefore it ought to be a permanent rule, that those who in youth decline or refuse to subject themselves to the course of military education established by the laws, would be considered as unworthy of public trust or public honors, and be excluded therefrom accordingly."

THE DRAFT—AN ADVENTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A well-known official of this State took a trip to Vermont and New Hampshire, the other day, travelling in a carriage with his wife. He was in New Hampshire about the time of the riots in New York and Boston, and heard frequent threats of resistance to the draft there. In some places the excitement was so great that there seemed to be danger of immediate violence.

In passing from Plymouth to Centre Harbor he came to the foot of a very long hill, and looking up he saw what appeared to be a cannon, posted on each side of the way, near the summit, in a position to rake the road for a long distance. He examined them as closely as possible, but the more he looked the more they appeared like cannon. This impression was strengthened in a short time by the hoisting of a black flag near one of the guns. Sure enough, he thought, the copperheads are preparing for resistance, and no doubt suspected him of a connection with the draft.

But he had gone too far to back out, and trusting to his ability to prove his character as a peaceable traveller, he drove steadily up the hill. As he neared the top he noticed the gleam of two or three rifles in the bushes at the side of the road. Suddenly he was ordered by a rough voice to halt, and he obeyed the command. He was asked to surrender, and he replied that he surrendered unconditionally, although he had a mental reservation that he would on the first opportunity protest against such treatment.

Several men then rushed out of the bushes, and as they approached the carriage he recognized them as neighbors and friends from home. They were on the way to the mountains on foot, and hearing that he was coming that way had prepared this surprise for him. The cannon were "burnt logs," the black flag was the neckerchief of one of their number; the rifles were those taken along to shoot any game they might find.

After an interchange of news the traveller was permitted to go on his way, but not until he had divided with them the contents of his last whiskey bottle.—*Traveller.*

☞ A wine merchant, having sent a sample of wine to Lord Derby, which he averred was a specific for the gout, subsequently wrote asking for an order. The Earl replied, presenting his compliments to Mr. ——, &c., and begged to say he had tasted the wine sent,—*but preferred the gout.*

REBEL BARBARITIES IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Union* of the 22d inst. narrates the following:

"Mr. Bell, living eighteen miles from Clarksville, was robbed one night last week of one thousand dollars by a party of Confederate soldiers. Learning that he had two thousand dollars in gold in addition, they dragged him from his house into the woods, and bending a small sapling, they fastened a rope round his neck and tied the other end to the bending sapling, then let the young tree swing upwards and dangle the victim, writhing in pain, between heaven and earth. After a few moments' hanging, they let him down again, and asked him if he would tell where the gold was secreted. He answered as before, that he could not, as he had never had it. They pretended to doubt his earnest assertions, and hung him no less than seven times. When he was let down the last time he was so near dead that the devils thought longer torture would be useless, and taking the one thousand dollars left him to his fate.

He was found in a helpless and almost dying condition, and carried to the house by his friends. His recovery is thought to be very doubtful.

This is the fruit of the infamous guerrilla warfare encouraged and supported by fashionable rebel families."

JEFF DAVIS' LIBRARY.—It appears that the library of Jeff. Davis was deposited in a house near Jackson, Miss., and that its locality was revealed by a negro. In addition to the books and papers, several valuable gold-headed walking canes were found, one of them presented to Davis by Franklin Pierce. In many of the letters the subject of secession is warmly discussed. Some of these letters date back as far as 1852. Many of the more prominent writers accept the separation of the North and the South as a foregone conclusion, but only disagree as to how and when it should be done. Davis is alluded to as the political Moses in this measure.

Some of the letters captured fell into the hands of a newspaper correspondent, and were sent to a New York paper. The account of the capture says: "Some of these papers were brought into camp, and served as novel literature for our officers and men." Government ought at once to take measures to obtain possession of all this correspondence. We are surprised at the stupidity of the officer of the expedition in allowing letters of so much importance to be dispersed.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.—The Albany *Evening Journal* tells the following:

"At Plattsburg, the other day, a man of no very great loyal pretensions called on a widow and informed her that her only son was drafted, and then hastened to tell her that he could secure his exemption if she would certify that she was a widow, and that he was her only son, and that she was dependent on him for support. The patriotic lady made the following reply: "I can certify to no such thing. I am *not* dependent on my son for support, and I never expect to be. Beside, I think he ought to go, if he is able to perform military duty, and every other able-bodied man, till this wicked rebellion is put down. Nothing but the necessity of wearing these skirts has kept *me* from going."

☞ One of the ill effects of the late disastrous riots in New York is that it must put a stop to all thoughts by Mr. Lincoln, if he was cherishing any, of offering an amnesty to the rebels. Until the government has proved the ascendancy of law over riot, the rebels would scout any offered terms of peace.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per pot or box. 228.

EDITORIAL TESTIMONY.—"*Lawson's Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative*" is not without testimony in its favor from the most distinguished sources, and this testimony has been volunteered from motives of gratitude. The well-known editor of that well-known paper, the *Boston Post*, Hon. C. G. Greene, says in his issue of March 13th, 1861, "For many weeks we were afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism to a distressing degree, being hardly able to dress ourselves, when we procured and faithfully applied *Lawson's Neuralgic Curative*, and in seven or eight days the trouble was completely removed. We took pains to recommend its use to many acquaintances, and found in every instance that it fulfilled all our expectations." The editor of the Providence *Evening Press*, of March 17th, 1862, also speaks in a similar strain of gratitude.

Special Notices.

WM. H. CLARKE,

Organist and Musical Director of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.

Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

Terms per Quarter, $15.

Office—Rear entrance of the Church, (Up Stairs.)

Hours for pupils, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Thursdays.

New and *Warranted* Piano fortes for sale, from $160 and upwards, according to compass and style of finish. eow--6m

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

On MONDAY, 12th inst., will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in this town and vicinity.

OFFICE--Next house south of the residence of Geo. Holden, Esq., Pleasant Street.

Woburn, Jan. 8th, 1863.—15—6m.*

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF——

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
42—3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Married.

MCDONALD — MCLAUGHLIN — In Woburn, July 26, by Rev. J. McCarty, Mr. Bernard McDonald to Miss Nancy McLaughlin.

Died.

BUTTERS—In Burlington, 26th ult., Mrs. Sally Butters, aged 78 years, 9 months.

STORER—In this town, 28th ult., Carrie A. Storer, aged 6 months, 12 days.

FLAGG—In this town, 29th ult., Mr. John Flagg, aged 60 years.

CONVERSE—In Woburn, on the 31st ult., Freddy, son of Charles H. and Hannah F. Converse, aged 28 days.

PRATT—In Reading, July 17, Alice Pratt, aged 16 years, 6 months.

TIRRELL—In Winchester, 26th ult., Miss Susie Lincoln, youngest daughter of the late Edward C. Tirrell of Boston.

BOON—In Winchester, 29th ult., William C. Boon, Esq., 58 years.

STEVENS — In Stoneham, July 28, Ella Florence, only daughter of Dr. Wm. F. and Ellen A. Stevens, aged 16 months.

LAMBERT—In hospital, 19th ult., of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, George E. Lambert, of Dorchester, a member of the "Union Guard," Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., youngest son of John B. H. and N. A. Lambert, aged 16 yrs., 5 months.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, on Main street, in South Reading, on MONDAY, August 17th, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—All that portion of land belonging to the Estate of William L. Brown, Esq., late of South Reading, which lies on the East of Sixth street, described on a plan of lots situated on Fairmount, so-called, in Reading, in said County of Middlesex, surveyed for William L. Brown, Esq., by Edward Buckman in Oct. 1853. Said portion East of Sixth street consists of 126 lots, and they are bounded as follows: On the West by said Sixth street; on the South by land of Hopkins; on the East and North by a road leading from South Reading to the "Turnpike" in Reading.

The whole will be set up in one lot and sold to the highest bidder.

A plan can be consulted and further information given at the office of the subscriber.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Administrator.
South Reading, Aug. 1, 1863. 44—3w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, on MONDAY, August 10th next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by virtue of a certain mortgage deed, of date January 1st, A. D. 1857, signed by Peter Faley, and given to the undersigned, default being made and for a breach of the conditions of said mortgage, a certain lot of land containing about twenty thousand square feet, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning on the Westerly side of Beacon street, at a point about two hundred and twenty-five and one-half feet Southerly from Railroad street, and bounded Northerly by lot numbered thirty on the Plan hereinafter mentioned, about one hundred and sixty feet; Westerly by lot numbered thirty-three on said plan about one hundred and twenty-five feet; Southerly by lot numbered twenty-eight on said plan about one hundred and sixty feet; and Easterly by said Beacon street about one hundred and twenty-five feet, being the lot numbered twenty-nine on a plan of land known as the Emerson Land.

NATH. A. RICHARDSON.
Winchchester, Mass., July 16, 1863.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of Elbridge Wyman, late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, William P. Wyman, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty two cents, for the payment of debts and charges of administration:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said William P. Wyman is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Middlesex Journal, a newspaper printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this TWENTIETH day of JULY, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

43 J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of Betsy Richards, late of Woburn, in said County, Widow, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Daniel H. Richards, of said Woburn, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempted from giving any surety on his official bond, according to law in such case, made and provided.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Daniel H. Richards is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn; the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this NINTH day of JUNE, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

43—3w

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Nov. 20.

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30. p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11-45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tiagsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2,22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6-30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05, 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a,m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m. 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.

* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.

Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.

* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

LEOPOLD MORSE,

NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,

OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,

BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.

37 3m

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.

Woburn, March, 1863.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,

MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,

AT THE

WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,

38—1y 202 Washington Street.

Harper for August,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to printing

POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.

Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,

WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.

Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.

Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,

Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

WOBURN, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND Daguerreotype Rooms,

KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow,
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 25, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it. HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds. MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS. — G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &, &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children They are useful in every house They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,

Successor to J. Russell Spalding,

27 Tremont Street,

38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass

MIDDLESEX

WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20-6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,162 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Buttrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.

Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, and to regulating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.

oct 4. 1—1y

R. R. R.

TO THOSE WHO DON'T THINK
AND
TO THOSE WHO DO THINK.

To those who don't wish to be troubled with thinking, but like to have their thinking done by some one else, *we say without explanation*, that

Radway's Ready Relief

Will relieve those who suffer pains, instantly on its application externally or by its administration internally, and cures—

RHEUMATISM	in a few hours.
SORE THROAT	in fifteen minutes.
TOOTH-ACHE	in three minutes.
NEURALGIA, (paroxysm of)	in five minutes.
CRAMPS	in five minutes.
HEAD-ACHE	in ten minutes.
COLIC	in twenty minutes.
DIARRHŒA	in forty minutes.
LUMBAGO (pains of)	in ten minutes.
CHILLS	in fifteen minutes.
BURNS	in five minutes.
INFLUENZA	in a few hours.
CROUP	in ten minutes.
SPASMS	in five minutes.

AND DEEP SEATED PAINS by a few applications.

In all cases where pain is felt, the READY RELIEF should be applied. Taken internally—a tea-spoonful to half a tumbler of water—it will cure acidity of the stomach, and promote digestion; it is a pleasant and healthy stimulant.

TO THOSE WHO DO THINK,

We say that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most elegant and powerful medicine known to the world. This is not boasting; try it, if you feel skeptical, and be convinced. It combines in its composition the properties of a diffusive stimulant, an Anti-septic, a mild but effective Astringent, and a direct power over the nerves, neither narcotic nor anodine, that relieves pain, in a manner peculiar to itself, and for which we have no word in the English language exactly to express its action. The French call it *Soulagement*. So much for its internal administration. When applied externally, it will be found a most powerful counter-irritant, instantly reddening the surface to which it is applied, and withdrawing the blood from some neighboring part, where it may be congested or heaped up, causing pain and leading to inflammation. It fulfills the indication of equalizing the circulation most effectively, and most beautifully to minds that can understand its action.

TO THOSE WHO THINK.

Now, we hold that, all external remedies act either in one of two ways, or combine the action of both. First, they act directly upon the nervous system without touching the blood vessels—the *sanguiferous* system. All Arnica liniments, nerve liniments, &c, &c, belong to this class, and consequently only benumb the ends of the nerves, without affecting at all the circulation,—may temporarily stop pain, but have not the slightest effect in restoring the equilibrium of circulation, essential to healthy action; or, Secondly, they act upon the blood vessels without, as in the case of depletives, (leeches or cups) regard to the nervous system. Now, the fact is, that the nerves preside over the blood vessels, and an external application to be effective, must act upon both nerves and blood vessels.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

We proclaim has this double action of assuaging pain, by its specific effect upon the nerves and equalizing the circulation, by its effect upon the blood vessels. In this way it relieves and cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tooth-ache, Head-ache, and a variety of such like complaints. When taken internally, its astringent and diffusive stimulating properties check in the most natural manner, Diarrhœas, Colics, and other bowel complaints. Whilst for sore throats, accompanied by putrescency, and for Fever patients, with Typhoid symptoms, an eminent physician attached to the New Orleans Hospital, has pronounced it far superior as an anti-septic and anti-putrescent, to the celebrated *eau Medicinale* of Raspail. He administers it internally to his patients, and sprinkles his wards with it.

Let the sick and all those who suffer pain, test its virtues. RADWAY & Co.,

1—1y 87 MAIDEN LANE.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

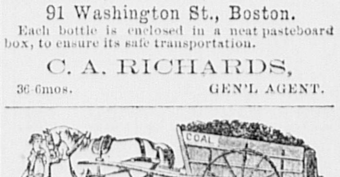
Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,

36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb, 13th, 1863.

AUGUST MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN,
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.

have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

JOHN G. COLE,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters**, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to Females, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases.

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spiknard, Chamomile Flowers and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physicion, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the valuable Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensible as a

Tonic Medicine and a Beverage.

PURCHASE ONE BOTTLE.

It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

Price $1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5.

Prepared and sold by

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally throughout the country.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

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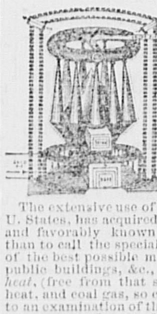

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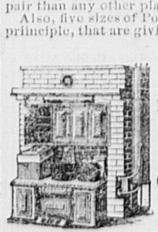

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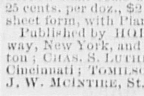

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READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, Esq.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, Esq. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly.

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, Esq. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that Is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

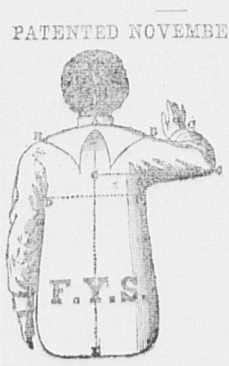
☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.



THE MEASURES are A, the distance round the Neck. B to B the Yoke. C to C the Sleeve. D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits. E to E the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

Patent Improved French Yoke

SHIRTS!

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit.

BY sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms

BALLOU BROTHERS,
409 Broadway, New York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

ROOM PAPER!!

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Oak and Oak Striped, Satin, Pearl, and Ground Papers,

ENTRY PAPER & BORDERING

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town -containing 100 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine samples at the

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S

Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR. 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston, Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercialst, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. H. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by

Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

HATHAWAY'S

CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers,

FOR SALE AT THE

WOBURN BOOKSTORE

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 45.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

The Homes of the Departed.

If yon bright stars which gem the night
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Whom death has torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar,
Mix soul with soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star!

But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant zone,
We failed to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties should twine,
Which death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine for ever!

It cannot be—each hope and fear
That lights the eye and clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than this bleak world that holds us now:
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chains;
'Tis Heaven that whispers, "Dry thy tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again!"

Select Literature.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

There lived once in Switzerland, a rich bachelor, about forty years of age, called Peter Gortz, who had the reputation of being a very pious, but rather austere and thrifty man. He kept but one servant, an orphan, whom, as a child, he took to wait on him, and afterward taught her to write and read, boasting her fidelity, and indulging her, as if she were his daughter. He was her only friend. At sixteen, Caroline de Burgh was as comely a girl as eyes need see; with the gait of a peacock, and a skin like new milk; but, from her silent, almost haughty disposition, the young men called her prude, young women—fool; though mothers, even of less lowly station, would point her out to their own giddy geese, and cry "Take pattern by poor Lina!"

Suddenly she appeared to grow timorous and melancholy; and one day, was seen by a neighbor to hurry from her master's house, in fearful agitation. Peter Gortz pursued, but missed her; the neighbor sought with better fortune, and overheard her muttering to herself, "The virgin forbid I should be so rash—yet—anything rather than *that*! I can bear it no longer." This man instantly seized and questioned her on the meaning of these words; but, as she only trembled, blushed, and wept, he forcibly led her back to her master, who looked pleased at her return, and on what she had said being repeated to him, merely said, "I was too strict this morning, perhaps; silly wench, don't quarrel with thy second father." Lina was about to retort, when Peter bade the other leave them. What was this person's amaze, when, next morning, his wealthy neighbor ran to him, all affright with the tidings that his house had been robbed of gold and plate, to a large amount, though no locks were broken, and his servant either murdered and concealed, or carried off alive, which seemed most likely, as everything that had belonged to her was missing, and no signs of contention had disturbed her master in the night. The menaces she had used, tempted their hearer at once to suspect her, though the loser did not. She must, it was supposed, have taken the road to her native village. Officers of justice pursued that route, and, overtaking a wagon, whose driver looked alarmed at their appearance, insisted on searching it. There, indeed, they found a female answering the description given them, hidden, with her trunk, amid the straw. She denied her name, but a sheathed knife was found about her, on which it was graven. "Well," she cried, as if bewildered, "no law can force my return to him." Not heeding her they lifted out her box. "'Tis heavy enough," said one, significantly. "Is it?" she screamed, to the driver. This appeal caused them to arrest him also. Falling on his knees, he swore by all the saints, that he only knew this girl as having hired him in the next town, to come privately to a certain house, for herself and baggage; that he had gone, stolen in, moved the box from her chamber to his wagon, where, by another bribe, she had induced him to conceal her. The lid was forced, and, at the bottom of her wardrobe, *sewn* into some articles of apparel, were discovered a sum of money, and several articles of silver, bearing the initials of Peter Gortz. In positive distraction Caroline shrieked, "I refused to be his wife, and told him I would leave him. Oh, he threatened to punish me!" "*You* had threatened, too," said one of her captors, "and now, of course, would fain criminate your accuser." "Nay, then, I am lost indeed!" she cried, and was conveyed to the prison of the town she had just left, amid the execrations of its assembled inhabitants, who had never before heard of such a way as hers for requitting an offer of marriage from a superior.

She was tried immediately on her apprehension. Who could bear witness in her favor? Who knew her character so well as Peter Gortz himself? He gave his evidence with extreme reluctance; everything tended to prove her guilt. She was condemned to die, without delay; yet the priest who attended her could gain no avowal of the theft; finding her so impertinent, he tried all the power of terror on her soul, with but the result of unnerving her for the awful fate she was to meet. I cannot grace my story with a word in praise of her heroism. She begged for time, she supplicated the Virgin to interpose, and save her young days; she grovelled at the feet of her guards; her shrieks and groans rung from the very scaffold, she struggled with the executioneer, till even he was half over-powered by her pleading beauty. At last her strength and reason failed, she became insensible. The fatal cord was adjusted, and the poor wretch left to hang for the usually appointed period.

Her body, according to the sentences of the law, was given for dissection. It fell to the lot of a rising anatomist, named Ebrecon; who had it conveyed to the wonted scene of his scientific vigils, a large arched cellar, beneath his house, chosen for its coolness, its air was noisome, and its walls discolored; it was lighted from the ceiling by an antique lamp, whose rays fell on the instruments of his labors, and the still more terrific-looking preparations on which he had toiled. The operator was accustomed to attire himself, for these experiments, in a dark dress, which tightly fitted his gigantic figure, and left his lean arms bare. His fiery eyes, cadaverous and strong features, set off by the black locks which streamed over his shoulders, must have rendered him a frightful picture. Before him, on his table, lay the body of Caroline, partially covered with a cloth, often before used for similar purposes, and, here and there, stained from the dead. Ebreson, who had hitherto been constrained to study from such revolting remnants as his elders might leave of their church-yard spoils, was gratified in attaining an entire figure, so recently deprived of life. He had not attended Caroline's trial, though he had listened, with a sad, shuddering interest, to the account of her early crimes and punishment. He commenced his examination. The limbs were scarce yet rigid; and when he bared the face, he observed that the manner of her death had neither blackened nor distorted it; for the first time was he aware of her identity with one he had seen walk the world in maiden pride; oft had he felt inclined to ask the young thing's name. *He knew it now*—and half forgetting his art, sighed forth, "Had she but been as good as she was fair, *this* is not a breast which I could lacerate."

He turned away to make some preparation for his horrid work, when a heavy sigh, which seemed to bear upon its breath the word—"Mercy!" recalled him to the side of Caroline; he seized her wrist, a feeble fluttering pulse vibrated thrillingly to his touch.

She opened her eyes, gazed around her, saw the surgeon, and all his accompanying horrors. She sprung from the board, and threw herself at his feet; her own disarray affected her not, the feelings of this world she believed had passed forever; but in the most earnest accents, she articulated, "I know not whether I am in the presence of God or a devil, but I am *innocent*!" "INNOCENT!" repeated Ebreson, in his sepulchral voice. "Yes," she continued, wringing her hands, "in pity torture me not! or say that this dismal place is but purgatory—*that* I do deserve, for I did carry a knife about me, that I might put an end to my own life, rather than be his, but of the crime for which I suffered, he *knows* me guiltless; and thou, terrible being! canst read in my soul that I speak truth. Oh! thou look'st just! this will not last eternally. Spare, save me! and I will worship thee!" Such an appeal, in such circumstances, and under such a delusion, could not for a moment, be doubted. Ebreson, in a transport of gratitude, poured over that dear bruised throat the vinegar, which he kept at hand, as a disinfector, weeping forth, "Be calm, my child! and fear me not—you are with a fellow-creature, who believes, and will protect you. This earth, and the life so miraculously preserved, shall yet be endeared to you."

Instantly screening her limbs from the chill air, he led her to his own room, consigned her to bed, and brought her food and wine, while his servant slept; and would have left her to rest, but that her state still bordered on delirium; so he sat all night, like an elder brother, beside her. But now what was to be done? To announce her existence to the world, cruelly as it had used her, and branded as was her lowly name, might but provoke fresh persecution; she had no power to *prove* the crimes of Gortz; her new benefactor's bare assertion of her innocence would not have impressed others with a like conviction; for Ebreson was, as yet, an obscure and needy man. The only course left for her was to fly, call herself something else, and in a distant part of the country, live in retirement; but how could she gain a living, while unable to mix with her kind? Ebreson resolved never to abandon her; he could toil for them both. He would trust no one with his secret. Caroline, he thought, would no longer be exclusively his, if he shared the knowledge of her life with his dearest friend. He had one brother in the place, a catholic *cure*. Locking up his treasure, he stole out ere dawn, awaked this holy man, and borrowed all his money by telling him that debts and some quarrel consequent on a hasty marriage, forced him to change his name and residence. The priest charged himself with forwarding all goods, Ebreson then hired a swift conveyance, bade Caroline array herself in *his* attire, packed up his books, instruments, wardrobe, and started.

When his servant rose, the *cure* was ready to account for everything. Ebreson found in his poor Caroline such intellect and virtue, that he married her. The good *cure* settled with them, and they knew not what had become of Gortz, save that he had left the theatre of his wickedness. One night, *Frere Basil* entered their abode with a face of dismay.—"Brother," he said, "I come from a shocking sight, the death-bed of a despairing sinner. I was called in, to administer the consolations of religion to an aged man, who has not long resided here! He will have no physician, though the people about him think he cannot see another sunrise; yet poverty is not the sole cause of his recklessness. He refused the last sacrament, calling himself unworthy of it: so I hastened to secure your charitable aid." "What is this unhappy patient's name?" asked the wife. "Gortz, sister." "Now, all gentle saints be praised!" she cried; "no questions, brother, our neighbor the notary must accompany us all. Pray heaven we are not too late!" This party accordingly hurried to the wretched abode of the dying man. As they entered his chamber, they heard him rave:—"Talk not to me of sealed confessions—the whole world gaped on *her* degradation, and I have wandered for twenty years, like the accursed, undying Israelite; still no rest from that thought. I can give ye nothing, mercenaries! If ye find any gold, bury it at the gallows foot, or lay it out in masses—but no! no hopes of pardon for *thy* murderer, innocent Lina!"

Caroline drew aside his curtain. At first he stared without recognition. When she called him by name, believing that he beheld her spirit, he coweringly hid his face; but she, removing his hand from his eyes, whispered, "Peter Gertz! take courage! I bring you peace and pardon. You are no murderer. The queen of heaven enabled her true servant wondrously to save me from death, and you from despair. I am a happy wife and mother. Yonder is my husband, come to serve you, if he can."

The moment Gortz was assured of her life, he started up, and—retributive justice again! begged for one hour's—for but one half hour's breath. "Some potent restorative," he cried; "my poor girl's fame must be cleared to all the world, and as much atonement made as wealth can do." The draught was given—the notary was ready. To him Peter deposed that, believing Caroline thought herself entirely dependent and in his power, her rejection of his suit, and threats of departure, had stung him to vindictive madness. She told him she had packed up, ready to set forth with the first light, and insisted on leaving the house to seek a conveyance, telling him that she had left her trunk open—he might search it if he would, for she had stolen nothing. These brave words gave his hitherto indefinite desire for revenge a feasible shape; and, during her absence, he had actually sewn into her raiment the plate and money, which he concealed at the bottom of her box, leaving it apparently just as he found it; and, when she returned, bidding her farewell with a semblance of relenting, ere he retired for the night. Having made this statement, he formally consigned the whole of his long-hoarded wealth to her, and sunk into a peaceful slumber, from which he never awoke in this world.

Rules for Ladies.

BY AN OLD BACHELOR.

1st. In crossing the street, always direct the gaze straight forward; never look to the right or left. To be sure, vehicles and horses may be coming, but they have drivers, whose business it is to see that the ladies are not run over.

2nd. When carrying an umbrella, always walk in the middle of the sidewalk, keep the umbrella perpendicular, while spread, never inclining it to right or left. It is the gentlemen's business to do this; and if they *do* get their hats knocked off into the mud, it will only serve to attract attention to yourself, and render them more careful.

3rd. Always have your dress trail at least a quarter of a yard upon the pavement, if you can manage to sweep it under a gentleman's feet, so much the better,—he will have to bow and apologize. Always make the gentleman understand that it is *his* fault.

4th. When the street sweepings become too heavy to drag upon the dress-skirt any longer, it may be necessary to get into a street car.—Here it is best always to occupy at least a seat and a half. If the car is full, and a gentleman offers you his seat, it is now allowable to thank him,—those horrid editors have said so much about this, that it is now necessary to thank even a rude mechanic.

5th. When you stop a street car for the purpose of getting in, it is always best to select one which is full, and approach it leisurely; do not hurry, otherwise, it might give the impression that you were thinking of the convenience of the occupants, who desire to reach their destinations speedily. Why should they be in a hurry? When the car stops for you, it will be best to use the same precaution against haste in leaving it.

6th. In taking passage in the steam-cars, always occupy an entire double seat, or, if you have a lady friend, turn over the opposite seat and use that also,—it will answer to fill with shawls, lunch-baskets, &c. If the train is much crowded, and passengers come looking for seats, you can affect not to see them, by pretending to look out of the car-window.

7th. In making purchases at retail stores, leave your purse on the counter at one end of the store, while you go to the other to look at some article you desire. This shows that you *have* a purse, and may save you much trouble in carrying it away again.

DIRECTIONS AS TO "RECEIVING ATTENTIONS."—We find the following practical advice adrift in our exchange papers:—"A young man admires a pretty girl, and must manifest it. He can't *help* doing so, for the life of him. The young lady has a tender heart, reaching out like vine-tendrils for something to cling to. She sees the admiration; is flattered; begins soon to love; expects some tender avowal; and perhaps gets so far as to decide that she will choose 'a white satin under thin gauze,' etc., at the very moment the gallant that she loves is popping the question to another damsel ten miles off! Now, the difficulty lies in not precisely understanding the difference between 'polite attentions' and the tender manifestations of love. *Admiring* a beautiful girl, and wishing to 'make a wife of her,' are not always the same thing; and therefore it is necessary that the damsel should be upon the alert to discover to which class the attentions paid her by handsome and fashionable young men belong. First, then, if a young man greets you in a loud, free, and hearty tone; if he knows precisely where to put his hat or his hands; if he stares you straight in the eye, with his own wide open; if he turns his back to you to speak to another; if he tells you who made his coat; if he squeezes your hand; if he eats heartily in your presence; if, in short, he sneezes when you are singing, criticises your curls, or fails to be foolish in fifty ways every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world! He only *admires* you, let him do or say what he will. On the other hand, if he be merry with every one else, but quiet with you; if he be anxious to see that your tea is sweetened, and your dear person well wrapped up when you go out into the cold; if he talks very low, and never looks you steadily in the eye; if his cheeks are red, and his nose only blushes, it is enough. If he romps with your sister, sighs like a pair of old bellows, looks solemn when you are addressed by another gentleman, and, in fact, is the most still, awkward, stupid, yet anxious of all your male friends, you may 'go ahead,' and make the poor fellow too happy for his skin to hold him! Young ladies! keep your hearts in a case of good leather, or some other tough substance, until the 'right one' is found beyond doubt, after which you can go on, and love, and 'court,' and be married, and happy, without the least bit of trouble."

A SUBSTITUTE'S OFFER.—Mr. Pilkinston, a small farmer in Pennsylvania, was some time ago drafted for the service of his country. His wife, though she possesses but a small stock of information, is one of the best conjugal partners, as she is much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. The other day as she was engaged in scrubbing off her doorsteps, a rough looking stranger came up and thus addressed her—

"I hear, ma'am, that your husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir, he has," answered Mrs. Pilkinston, "though, dear knows, there's few men that couldn't better be spared from their families."

"Well, ma'am, I've come to offer myself as a substitute for him."

"What?" asked Mrs. Pilkinston, with some excitement.

"I'm willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of *my* husband, you wretch? I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkinston, as she discharged the dirty soapsuds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to escape having his head broken by the bucket.

THE COLORED CONSCRIPT.—At Hartford, a colored hotel waiter who had been drafted, made up his mind to get an exemption certificate. Being sound himself, he procured a colored brother with a weak knee to go before the surgeon and personate himself, the unsound leg being sufficient, he supposed, to get him clear. But the leg was not quite unsound enough. The surgeon "passed" him, and the "provo" held him as an able-bodied soldier in Uncle Abraham's army. This scared the darkey with a lame leg almost to death. Turning a little pale in the face, he declared, "lor a massa, sar, I ain't *him*—ain't no soger at all!" "Who are you?" "O, sar, I comes just for de lame leg, to get him clare of the draaf—dat's all—'tis sartin—I can't go to de war—can't be killed down Souf, lor' a mighty bress you, let me go." With this explanation the facts seemed clear enough, and in 20 minutes both of the colored gentlemen were in the lock-up. One will "go," probably, and the game-legged one will get punished for his attempt to defraud. The draft is a great stimulant of genius.

☞ A very near-sighted man in Springfield was recently seen to bow politely to a cow the other side of the street, which he took to be one of his particular friends. If he were not "out of the draft," we should certainly think he was practising for the "decided myopia" dodge.

A GOOD STORY.—Editors, like other shrewd men, must live with their eyes and ears open. A good story is told of one who started a paper in a western town. The town was infested by gamblers whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not take the paper. He replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough, his next issue contained the promised "smasher;" and on the next morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum, when in walked a large man, with a club in his hand, who demanded to know if the editor was in.

"No, sir," was the reply; "he has stepped out. Take a seat and read the papers: he will return in a minute."

Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt response; "you will find him seated upstairs, reading a newspaper."

The latter, on entering the room, with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight continued till they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and had pounded each other to their hearts' content.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE.—The asserted superiority of the continental nobility disappears when it is subjected to the same investigation as the British nobility. However far back a family may go, we must come at last to some plebeian who founded its renown and power; furthermore, Gibbon remarks that it is almost impossible to prove a pedigree by names, arms, and authentic documents much beyond the tenth century of the Christian era. It is said that the Dukes of Lewis, in France, boasted of being descended from the princes of the House of Judah, and that they showed an old painting, on which one of these ancestors stands with upraised hat before the Virgin, who says to him: "Cover yourself, cousin." The Dukes of Croy have a worthy counterpart to this picture in a representation of the Deluge, where a drowning man is shouting to Noah, who is on the point of entering the ark, "Save the archives of the House of Croy." Nothing, however, surpasses the pedigree of the Valdez in Spain; it begins thus: "First was Valdez I.; his successor was Valdez II.; then came Valdez III.; about this period God created the world." A French bishop, notorious for his vanity, is said to have replied to the serious exhortations of his confessor: "Nonsense, God will never have the courage to condemn a Clermont Tonnerre!"

CLOCK OF CONSCIENCE.—Have you ever heard the clock of St. Paul's, in London. At midday, in the roar of business, when carriages and carts, and wagons and omnibusses go rolling through the streets, how many never hear that great clock strike, unless they live very near it. But when the work of the day is over, and the roar of business passed away—when men are gone to sleep, and silence reigns in London—then at twelve, at one, at two, at three, at four, the sound of that clock may be heard for miles around—Twelve!—One!—Two!—Three!—Four!—How that clock is heard by many a sleepless man. The clock is just like the conscience of the impenitent man. While he has health and strength, and goes on in the whirl of business, he will not hear his conscience.—He drowns and silences its voice by plunging into the world. He will not allow the inner man to speak to him. But the day will come when conscience will be heard, whether he likes it or not. The day will come when its voice will sound in his ears, and pierce like a sword. The time must come when we must retire from the world, and lie down on the sick bed, and look death in the face. And then the clock of conscience, that solemn clock, will sound in his heart, and if he has not repented, will bring wretchedness and misery to his soul. Oh, no! write it down in the tablets of our hearts—without repentance, no peace!

PSALM TUNES.—An English mathematician has made a computation of the number of tunes that can possibly be made from the notes of only one octave. He finds that from the major-scale alone, when used only in one key, 40,320 different tunes may be constructed, without any repetition. Of course the same number can be made from the minor-scale; so that in the natural key alone there can be 80,640 different tunes. Singing six of these each Sabbath in the year, it would take nearly two hundred and sixty years to sing them. Now when we consider that there are twelve major and twelve minor keys, and that the rhythmical combinations are still greater than those arising from the notes, we can see that we cannot begin to know the endless variety yet to come. Go on, then, tune-makers. There is room enough for you all to spread yourselves. Be original, don't imitate one another so much. You can't possibly use up all the ground before the war is over.

☞ "Abstemious" and "Facetious" are the only two words in the English language in which the five vowels follow each in order.

AN AGREEABLE CUSTOMER.—"Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this 'ere office till the boat starts; I'm afraid somebody will steal him."

"You can't do it," said the clerk; "take him out."

"Well, stranger, that is cruel; but you're both dispositioned alike, and he'll be kinder company for you."

"Take him out!" roared the clerk.

"Well, stranger, I don't think you're honest, and you want watching. Here, Dragon!" he said to the dog, "sit down here and watch that fellow sharp!" and, turning on his heel, said, "Put him out, stranger, if he's troublesome." The dog lay there till the boat started, watching and howling at every movement of the clerk, who gave him the better half of the office.

MEN'S EYES WILL WANDER.—Show but a strip of white stocking above your boot, or a bit of embroidered skirt, or a balmoral, and you may lead a New Yorker by the nose all over Manhattan, though all Wall street stand waiting for him. I have positively seen gentlemen stand at the ferry gates when their arms were half broken with bundles, eagerly bobbing their heads this way and that, to catch a sight of the gaiter boots as they alighted from the various omnibuses. And not all young men either, but grayheaded old codgers, who had grandpa written all over them. Why should a woman care about it, if her ankle be pretty?—Care? It may be just possible that if an exhibition is fore-ordained and inevitable, she may prefer to choose her audience.—*Fanny Fern.*

THE TYRANNY OF SPOILED BABIES.—What monarch so absolute as a spoiled baby, and who would not rather live in garrison at the Dry Tortugas than under the rule of one of those little despots! Mature tyrants sometimes relent, doff their boots and spurs, and give Issachar a recess. But under the coral sceptre of the Nursery Autocrat there are no intermissions for rest or refreshment. At dead of night, when grown-up oppressors sleep, your unweaned Diavolo is up and doing. He pipes his parents up for punishment half a dozen times between bed-time and cock-crow. He parades them in undress uniform, and puts them through their exercises in the shape of forced marches at the double quick, with the zeal of a martinet.

HINTS TO CARPENTERS.—When you start in business, make up your mind not to *chisel* or be *chiselled*. Be liberal to those you employ; it will be *plain* to all that you are no *screw-driver*, and as each day comes around, you will find yourself all *square* with everybody. Make it a *rule* that any man going into the workshop should scrape his boots. Should the *rule* be broken, impose a fine of sixpence, which may be called a *tin tax*. Try all in your power to get your men out of any *vice* they may get into; for instance if you *saw* them *screwed*, you, of course, would conclude they had been to an ale-house, and warn them that drinking porter to excess in the morning will surely bring them to an early *bier*.

☞ When the explosion occurred at Fort Lyon, one of the guards on duty on the ramparts was thrown about two hundred yards, carrying his musket with him, landed on his feet, and as soon as he could collect his bewildered reason, walked back to the fort and took the same post he had so suddenly vacated, and, soldier like, with his bent and damaged musket, saluted his superior officer as he advanced to inquire about his wonderful escape.

CURE FOR POISONING BY IVY.—In case of poisoning by ivy, plunge the part affected in hot water—as hot as can be borne—holding it there some time. The upleasant itching and burning sensation will be removed—and two or three applications are a sure cure—at least this has been the case with our informant.

☞ A genius down East intends applying for a patent for a machine, which, he says, when wound up and put in motion, will chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch, yoke, and ring him; or, by a slight change of gearing it will chop into sausages, work his bristles into shoe brushes, and manufacture his tail into a cork screw.

☞ A few nights since a large section of the rock on the north or Canada side of Niagara Falls fell into the yawning abyss below, giving the Falls on that side a more decided horseshoe appearance than they had before.

☞ Augusta, Maine, is one of the largest (not most popular) cities in the world.—According to the Kenebec *Journal* it contains sixty square miles. In some of the wards they kill wild bears.

☞ Some editor says, "Beelzebub got licked by Michael in Heaven." "Good enough for him," says another. "He had better let an Irishman alone next time."

FALSE TEETH FOR DOGS!—A valuable but aged dog, in San Francisco, has been provided with a costly set of false teeth by his doting owners—a fire company.

☞ Some women paint their faces, and then weep because it doesn't make them beautiful. They raise a hue—and cry.

A CANDID URCHIN.—"What did your mother say, my little man?" asked an inexperienced young gentleman of a little boy whose mother had given him an invitation to call upon her, and whose street door was accordingly opened to his untimely summons by the urchin.

"Yes, sir," said the urchin, quite innocently, "and mother said, if you were not a natural born fool, you wouldn't come on Monday mornin', a time when everybody was washin'!"

At this juncture, mamma, with a sweet smile of welcome made her appearance at the end of the hall, when, to her surprise, Mr. Verisopht, the visitor, bolted.

"What in the world does the man mean!" inquired the mother.

"I dunno," replied the urchin; "guess he's forgot suthin."

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—The following is worthy of the attention of all, particularly as the season is coming on when dogs "are no longer safe":—

"Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, and then bathe with and squeeze the wound with it one hour, then bind a little more salt on the wound for twelve hours."

The author of this recipe was bitten six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself with the above mixture, and offered to suffer himself to be bitten by any mad dog, in order to convince mankind that what he offered was a real truth, which numbers could testify.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.—Leather, to a great degree, is to be superseded. The London Times endorses the claims of an invention, owned by a Mr. Szerelmy, of England, which, according to the description of the article, possesses every quality of the real leather, and is vastly superior to it on many accounts. It will not crack, is tougher, will wear longer and will resist water as effectually as rubber. The leather cloth can be of any color, and a pair of boot tops which cost of calf skin $1 50, will cost of this material only twenty-five cents. The invention is of immense value.

☞ The Chambersburg, Penn., Valley Spirit says that while that ancient borough was under rebel rule, a rebel soldier applied to a lady for an axe to cut down the liberty pole which had stood in the square ever since the great uprising of the people upon the fall of Fort Sumter. She refused to give the axe. He drew a pistol from his belt, and threatened to shoot her unless she complied with his demand. She replied with perfect coolness: "You can put twenty bullets through my heart, but you cannot force me to give you an axe to cut down that pole."

ODDS AND ENDS.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

Why is a man's brewery like the well to the Israelites? Because He—brews drink there.

Death has consigned many a man to fame, when a long life would have consigned him to infamy.

A Missouri paper says that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They must be grave Diggers.

Of what use is it that a woman can prate about Bacon, if she cannot cook pork?

There is no greater treachery than first to raise a confidence and then to betray it.

A man's own good-breeding is the bes security against other people's ill-manners.

Afflictions are but as a dark entry into our father's house; they are but as a dirty lane to a royal palace.

Praise is sometimes as hurtful as censure. It is as bad to be blown into the air as to be cast into a pit.

Perhaps the infant, when he sighs and weeps, hears as in a sea-shell the moan and roar of the ocean of life.

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not.

Where one thousand are destroyed by the world's frowns, ten thousand are destroyed by its smiles.

There are two classes of disappointed lovers—those who are disappointed before marriage, and the more unhappy ones who are disappointed after it.

They say there are tropical flowers that expand with a perceptible sound. The full opening of the blossom of love is generally audible in a kiss.

Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. The Indian produces fire by rubbing of the driest sticks.

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion, confined within a circle of fire, will sting itself to death.

Character is like money; when you have a great deal, you may risk some; for, if you lose it, folks will still believe you have plenty to spare.

"In my youth," says Horace Walpole, "I thought of writing a satire upon mankind; but now, in my old age, I think I should write an apology for them."

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

TERMS—$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (14 lines this type) one insertion,	$1 00
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Half a square six months,	4 00
Half a square three months	2 00

Less than half a square charged as a square; more than half a square charged as a square.
Larger advertisements as may be agreed upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES, *leaded*, 12 cents per line for one insertion, each subsequent insertion 5 cents.

☞ All advertisements, not otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted UNTIL ORDERED OUT, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1863.

THE FUTURE.

The future of our country is wrapped in an impenetrable mystery. Look what way we may, no light can be seen revealing the future; nothing but darkness meets our gaze. True our arms, of late, on all sides have been victorious, and our enemies have been driven in all directions; but still our future destiny remains obscured, and we go groping on in search of it. The enemy, even after his many reverses, still shows a bold front and the work that remains before our brave soldiers is of gigantic magnitude. Neither Lee's nor Meade's army is in a condition to give battle just now, but both are bent upon recuperating their lost strength as speedily as possible for the next struggle. Our road to final victory will not be clear until Lee's army is overthrown and rendered useless for the accomplishment of any given object. To-day, notwithstanding the reverse it has recently received, it is a power capable of causing us immense trouble, and if the coming fall campaign does not see its strength materially curtailed, we may set ourselves down to the contemplation of two years more of war, for with next spring opens another Presidential campaign during which the nation will be too deeply wrapped up in the great questions at issue to give its usual support to war matters; and, doubtless, judging from precedents the course of the war will be more or less shaped to comply with the ideas of the dominant party. And in addition to whatever hinderances the political campaign may cause military operations, we will have another and greater obstacle to meet and overcome, in the filling of the places of the three years men whose term of service will begin to end in May. This is a question which has doubtless engrossed the attention of the adminstration before this. It is not to be supposed that all the three years men will return home at the expiration of their term, but enough will to materially reduce the efficiency of the army. It is well for us to look these facts in the face now, calmly and resolutely, so that we may be the better prepared to meet the questions when they arrive. The country has got a great work on hand Much hard work remains to be done, and upon how well we do it rests the issue. Each one of us must not forget for a moment that we have a special duty to perform, and that that duty cannot be placed upon a neighbor's shoulders without injury to the cause.

The more one reflects the more it becomes apparent that never before was there a government so completely beset on all sides with questions of the deepest moment as that which now rules this unhappy country.—Enemies surround it on all sides and stand ready to thwart every design it may attempt to accomplish. Men who ought to show a good example to their fellows, are the very ones that wallow deepest in crime and lead the unthinking masses in every way but the path of duty. Their teachings are of that nature which always come from depraved minds, such as are ever ready to sell their heritage for a mess of pottage and the rights of others for whatever they will bring. If the government looks across the Atlantic, it sees wrongs that ought to be redressed. If it looks across the Gulf to Mexico, it sees an European power wresting from a neighboring Republic its dearest rights and supplanting them with a despotism which foreign bayonets can alone uphold. So look where it will, it sees a designing enemy. But for all this, a nation whose foundation is liberty, whose ambition is liberty, and whose determination is liberty, can never be lost, even if the furnace through which it has to pass be heated ten times in intensity. God's undertakings never move backwards; obstacles may be allowed to arise, but they are swept away at the appointed time and his work moves on to its accomplishment. Before our present struggle is ended, we may be warred against by a world in arms, but the great principles that are at stake will receive new life and new impetus, and will come out of the ordeal purified and strengthened for all time to come.

☞ Several poetical favors are on file for publication.

STATE GUARD.—"Charles Choate and ninety-two others of Woburn, having forwarded to the Adjutant General a Roll of Enlistment for the State Guard of the Commonwealth, under Chap. 167, Acts of 1863, it was ordered that a Company be organized of the men thus enlisted." Accordingly a meeting was held in Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 5, for that purpose. John Cummings, Jr., Chairman of Board of Selectmen, called the meeting to order. On motion, a marking list was opened for the selection of Captain, and J. B. Winn was chosen, but he wishing to be excused, Major T. J. Pierce was chosen in his place. Chas. Carter, of North Woburn, was chosen 1st Lieutenant, and E. F. Poole, 2d Lieutenant. No regular time has yet been decided upon for the meetings of the Guard.

Below we give extracts from the acts, authorizing the formation of the State Guard:

SECT. 1. The citizens in the several cities and towns, above the age of fortyfive years, may form volunteer companies for military service, to be called the State Guard, and may uniform, arm and equip themselves, as a majority of the same may respectively prescribe.

SECT. 2. Each company of infantry or riflemen shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, a clerk who shall be one of the sergeants, and not less than sixty-four nor more than eighty-two privates.

SECT. 8. The commander-in-chief may order out the state guard to suppress insurrection, repel invasion by the public enemies of the United States, and to garrison the defences of the sea-coast.

SECT. 10. The guard may be ordered to aid the civil authority in suppressing a tumult, riot, mob or body of men acting together with intent to commit a felony, or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break or to resist the laws of the Commonwealth or of the United States, by the same authority and in the same manner as is provided by law for calling out the militia for similar duty.

SECT. 11. The guard shall not be required to serve beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 12. When ordered out for duty by the commander-in-chief, or by the civil authority, as provided in section ten, each member of the guard shall receive one dollar and thirty cents for each day's service.

ELOQUENCE.—It has been suggested to us that the press of Woburn ought to employ a reporter whose duty it should be to attend our Police Court and report, for the benefit of the youth of our town, the eloquence there displayed when cases of *great moment* are undergoing trial. The suggestor seems to think that much valuable talent is allowed to come to naught by not being caught up by the ready pen of some accomplished reporter. We take the liberty of suggesting that the School Committee do something in the matter, as guardians of the welfare of the rising generation.

ADDRESS.—Major J. P. Gould, of the 13th Mass. Regt., addressed a very large meeting in Stoneham, on Friday evening last, on the doings of the 13th Regt., since its arrival at the seat of war, and other topics. Among other facts mentioned, was this, that of the one hundred and one men composing the Stoneham Grey Eagles when they left home, only *five* are now with the company—a brief but sad commentary on the ravages of war.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—Services were held in the First Cong. Church, on Thursday forenoon, at which the Orthodox, Baptist, and Unitarian Societies were present. Rev. Mr. Kennard preached, and the sermon was deeply interesting.

COWS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm of Saturday afternoon last, three valuable cows were killed by lightning in a pasture near Central Square. Two of the animals belonged to Dea. Daniel Richardson, and one to P. L. Converse, Esq.

PATENTS GRANTED.—Stephen M. Allen, of Woburn, Mass., for improved leather paper. Samuel S. Weed, of Stoneham, Mass., for improvement in sole cutting machines.

FIRE.—Early on Friday morning, a fire broke out in the hardening shop connected with the East Woburn Saw Factory, owned by T. A. Henshaw. The building was consumed together with contents. Loss $500—insurance $175.

FURLOUGH.—Private Ephriam B. Penney, of this town, Co. F, 22d Mass. Regiment, arrived in town last Monday, on a furlough of six days, from the Convalescent Camp, at Alexandria, Va.

☞ Late Telegraphic Despatches say:—Gen. Johnston went to Mobile on the 27th. The scouts think the rebels will remain where they are unless Mobile is attacked, and say Johnston has lost 10,000 men by desertion since the fall of Vicksburg, and the remainder of his force is terribly demoralized. They are poorly fed, and the officers and men are greatly disheatened. The rebels in official circles acknowledge that Morris Island will be taken.

A great many secret societies have been organized with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union. Officers are arresting citizens and soldiers for being connected with them.

JUDGE MCCUNN.—This Judge, who has been discharging the New York rioters after they had been committed by other judges, has been curbed in his evil purposes by a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which prevents a City Judge from issuing the habeas corpus writ. Judge McCunn was dishonorably discharged from the army by Gen. McClellan for infamous practices.

Rebel Letters.

A friend who recently received a batch of rebel letters, captured a short time since in North Carolina, kindly handed them to us for perusal and use, and we make the following selections from them; of course the more private portions we leave untouched.

HD. QRS. 2d N. C. CAVALRY,
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade, March 24th, 1863.

Dear Bill—I wrote to you at Greensboro, which letter I suppose you never received. I should never have known where in thunder you had skedaddled to had not the long lost and almost forgotten M. G. R—— at last turned up in camp keeled up with the *rumatticks* and all other *ailin's* that the mind of man ever conceived of; and through that distinguished personage, now trembling on the verge of the dark and gloomy confines of the grave, as he says I learned that you were buying Jacks and Jinnys and were going to establish yourself near Tarboro for the purpose of supplying Stuart's division with mules to charge the Yankees with. Wont you get me a position as assistant under you? anything, good Lord, to get out of this mudhole, Gen. Lee's brigade and this darned place of starvation. We are only allowed eight lbs. corn a day now, and we don't get a blade of fodder. I have eight horses in my company fit for duty. Our horses have died like Yankees before old Stonewall's troops in battle. * * The snow has not been off the ground more than five days since you left. We have one dress parade a day, and have to drill with guns and sabres both at the same time, which rather gets me, and in fact I think that beats Napoleon and bobtail both. Capt. E. grunts and patiently endures it all, looking forward to the end, though it be far, very far off. * * Lucky B—— and myself have sent up for furloughs, and they would have been here by now had not Joe Hooker, a d—d skunk, got in the notion to get a decent thrashing by sending Averill's division on a raid in our lines; but Gen. Stuart told them to halt at Brandy Station. We lost 130 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Robinson has resigned and gone to Europe on business for Uncle Jeff. * * We are ordered to Orange C. H., the d—dest, meanest place out of h—. * *

Yours, JOE.

JAMES ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
July the 15th, 1863.

My dear cousin— * * There is quite exciting times at this place. They have been fighting for five days, and to-day is the sixth, though ther hasent been but verry little fireing going on to-day. Our loss is verry slight and that of the Yankees I have not heard, but I suppose it much greater than ours. We have captured some few prisoners. We are verry well fortifyed, and are still fortifying. We have to work night and day throwing up breastworks. I haven't had a night's rest since last Thursday night, and I am verry much fatigued. Our Brigade hasent been in any fight yet, and if we should have to go into it I hope that we shall all be enabled to go through and drive the Yanks of our soil. I hope this war will soon end, but it does really seem that they are working mighty slow about it. * *.

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., near Charleston,
July the 15th, '63.

Dear Aunt— * * We are on James Island and the Yanks are on it to. They are about 3 miles from us. We are exspecting a fight every our. We can't tel what our or moment we shal have to be fighting. The Yanks have landed in 3 or 4 places. They have bin cuming here for 4 or five days. They have got Moris Island over half of it in persesion. They have taken two baterys from our men before we came, but after awhile there came a brigade of Georgians and tuck them back but one, and that is so nigh to there gunbots that we can't get it back. All this was don Friday, Saturday and Sunday. If ther wornt no men here but those S. C. men, that the Yankes could of takon Charleston with a very little los. They are redy to go back in the union now. If they get persesion of Moris Island they will take Fort Sumter, but if we can keep them from takeing that Island they cant take Fort Sumter, and if they get Fort Sumter Charleston is agon sucker. I think that we can hold them in check until we can get reinforcment. * * I think that we shal have a hard time before we get thrue with this seage. Som thinks that Charleston is in a critical condition, but I cant give it up yet. I hope the lord will be with us, and be us in time of need. We must put our trust in him who is able to deliver us. * *

SOUNDING NIAGARA RIVER.—A gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the river Niagara below the Falls, writes as follows: "Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about ten pounds weight, attached to a No. 11 wire, all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. I then let the weight fall from the bridge, at the height of 225 feet. It struck the surface fairly with the point down, must have sunk to some depth, but was no longer out of sight than one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface, about 100 feet down the stream, and skipped along like a chip until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current, even with a momentum acquired by a fall of 225 feet. The velocity of the iron, when striking, must have been equal to 124 feet per second, and consequently its momentum was near 5,000 pounds. Its surface opposed to the current was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current."

☞ In anticipation of the universal longevity promised to mankind by the great physical reformer, Dr. Dio Lewis, would it not be neat and appropriate to speak of that gentleman, henceforth, as Dr. Never-say-die-O Lewis?

"THE PORT HUDSON FREEMEN."—We have received the first and second numbers of a paper bearing this name, and published at Port Hudson, La. It is earnestly devoted to the Union cause and we hope it will prove beneficial in converting the benighted region from whence it hails. We make the following extract from its columns:—

"A portion of the 50th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, consisting of Co. C, Capt. D. N. Stevens, (of Stoneham;) Co. B, Capt. J. D. Ward, and Co. D, Lieut. Abbott, were detailed to act as guard, under command of Capt. Stevens, assisted by Capt. Ward and Lieut. Upton of Co. A, acting as Adjutant, to proceed to Red River Landing, Vandalia and Natchez, with a portion of the rebel paroled prisoners who were surrendered to Major General BANKS at this place, consisting of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi troops, numbering about 1,100 men. On Tuesday of last week they embarked on the U. S. transport St. Mary, Capt. Talbott, and arrived at Red River Landing about dark, where they "tied up" for the night and proceeded on their way the next morning, reaching Vandalia and Natchez at noon. On the way up they passed several gun boats and steamers. On arriving at Natchez, they found it garrisoned by General Ransom's Brigade, who had taken possession of the place within a short time, capturing 7,000 head of cattle and 200,000 rounds of ammunition. At Natchez they saw some half-dozen river steamers, among them the *Luminary*, *Sunny South*, *Imperial and Planet*. After discharging the remainder of the prisoners they immediately started on their return to Port Hudson."

PARIS FASHIONS.—At the late races at Fontainebleau the ladies were generally attired in white thin muslin, trimmed with frills and laces and bright colored ribbons; and they wore coquettish hats, trimmed with wild flowers or with tufts of feathers, with a small veil over the face—*les femmes comme il faut* always add the veil to the round hat, not only to shade the face, but to soften and feminize the otherwise bold head-dress, which when worn without this addition gives too much *chic* (I pray my lady readers' pardon for the word) to the appearance.

The Empress was draped in the very softest shade of iris-colored taffetas, the dress and the paletot being made of the same tissue; the latter was fastened with mother-of-pearl buttons; the white horse-hair hat was decorated with white gauze veil. The Henry III, or *liguer* hat is trimmed with a bunch of cherries mounted on wood; underneath, just above the left ear, there is likewise a bunch of cherries. The most *distingue* hats are those made and trimmed entirely with one shade of color—the straw, the velvet and the feathers being similar. We see many little girle with peacock feathers in their hats.—Children's dresses are covered with soutache; the prettiest materials are of poplin or *toil de lin* (linen); they are made with low bodice and berthes.

A very fine braid forms around the skirt a pattern of sheaves of corn, festooned together with a ribbon; the same trimming is placed on the low bodice and very short sleeves.—The soutache is made of coral color upon white pique, in maroon, in black, or in violet upon gray poplin or linen. The lace collets, moultes, and shawls—now all the fashion—from the fabriques of Monsieur Violard, 3 Rue de Choiseul, are regal in their magnificence. We see worn in fine equipages and in the promenade alleys of the Bois laces that a few years since only graced the toilettes of royal personages, and which, from their great costliness, require a princely purse. But the plainer *Chantilly* is still in vogue, and we have also an imitation of the Chantilly, the *dentelle Monard*, of which are fashioned very becoming mantles.—*Cor. Jour. of Commerce.*

WOMEN AS HARVESTERS.—Several German girls have gone to service in the harvest fields of Northern Illinois, where they receive one dollar per day wages. The Galena *Advertiser* says that German girls are not the only ones that engaged in this employment. Last year in many districts around that city; where the men volunteering for the war, left a scarcity of outdoor assistance on the farms, women of energy turned out and assisted in gathering the crops. In many instances, in peculiar cases, the women of a settlement would go in a body and harvest large fields of corn for some poor soldier's lone wife in a single day.

DIAMONDS GUARDED BY POLICEMEN.—The tempting display of plate, and the dazzling profusion of diamonds at the Guards' ball at the Exhibition Building in London, were guarded by a perfect army of policeman, many of them got up in unexceptionable evening costume, gibus hat, &c. Scotland Yard has a body of young "blues" of unexceptionable appearance, who are specially employed on occasions of this sort, and for whom evening costumes are provided. The precaution was not unnecessary at the Guards' ball, for one policeman was walking about next day with £1500 worth of dropped diamonds in his pocket.

"COME, wife," said Will, "I pray you devote
Just half a minute to mend this coat,
Which a nail has chanced to rend."
"'Tis ten o'clock," said his drowsy mate;
"I know," said Will, "it is rather late,
But it's never too late to *mend!*"

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* says that President Lincoln has not drawn his salary for the past year from the Treasury. When reminded by friends that by putting the same upon interest he would receive an income of at least twelve hundred dollars, he replied that he thought the United States needed the use of the money quite as much as any person, and he would let it remain.

☞ The price of substitutes in Philadelphia ranges from $50 to $100. In one case the Philadelphia *Press* says as high as $250 has been paid, but men are offering themselves freely at the lower rates.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE POLISH QUESTION.—The excitement in France is on the increase. Throughout the whole country, says the Pays, in the departments as in Paris, in the saloons as in the workshops, there exists but one feeling, namely, approval of the steps taken by the Government of the Emperor, and a determination to sustain it in the firm and dignified attitude which it intends to assume in face of the singular pretensions of Russia. People have judged the Russian replies instinctively, and have found in them offensive expressions and fresh causes of irritation.

The Siecle says that every Frenchman feels himself insulted by the Russian reply.

The correspondent of the Globe asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is attentively observing the ripening process which marks the maturity of the public mind for a bold and daring measure. In well-informed circles there is an anticipation of a swift-handed blow, dealt at the very heart of the Polish question; as the People's Gazette of Berlin, in an article on a Polish war from a Prussian point of view, says, if a war is to be waged, it should be done now, and that France has every motive for striking now, and not waiting the doubtful situation of next spring.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph writes:

The effect produced by the tone of Prince Gortchakoff's letter is simply tremendous. The allusion to the use of the Emperor's name by a revolution which the Russian Minister has before declared to be the work of "a few worthless foreigners," and the denunciation of the Polish Committee, have mortally offended France, her Emperor, Ministers and people. Every one, in a word, echoes an expression which fell from the lips of the Emperor: "The savages are laughing at us."

These items sufficiently show the popular feeling. The various speculations as to what the Emperor will do, have no apparent foundations. Austria disapproves the Russian replies, and ranges herself with France and England. The letter seems disinclined to pursue the matter any farther. In the meantime, Russia is vigorously pushing on her military preparations, and now has 205,000 men in the field.

AMUSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—During the draft in the Fourteenth ward a little incident gave rise to much merriment, and contributed to the good feeling everywhere manifested about the conscription. In the crowd there stood a pale-faced Irishman, with his hands crossed and his arms behind his back. He gazed intently as each name was drawn from the wheel of destiny. He had not been heard to speak a word to anybody. Presently he appeared to be operated upon by some unseen galvanic battery. During his spasm he exclaimed in an F sharp tone.

"Wherl it round! wherl it round!—rouse it will ye!" shouted the man. He was evidently full of dread suspense.

"What's the matter with you?" shouted the Provost Marshal.

"Oh, be jabers, turn it round a dozen o' times, for that man you drawed last is my next door neighbor."

At this point the universal laugh came in.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A VALUABLE PRIZE.—We find a curious story in Galignani's (Paris) Messenger about the finding of a pot of Louis-d'or in the Rue Lafayette. It seems that a laborer, being at work there, struck his pick against an earthen jar and broke it, whereupon out rolled several pieces of gold. Other workmen hearing it jingle, rushed to the spot, probably with a view of "snacks," when the lucky finder of the treasure-trove cried out, "Stop! form a ring!" It was done. "And now, let no one move! He then quietly picked up all the Louis-d'or that had dropped out out, and put them in his hat. Then taking up the jar containing the remainder, he said, "now call a sergeant-de-ville to accompany me to the nearest police office, where I will deposit the money." So said, so done. The prize was found to consist of 978 gold Louis-d'or or of 24 livres each, bearing the effigies of Louis XV. and XVI., the whole amounting to more than £23,000 ($115,000). This was forwarded to the Prefecture of Police, where it will remain during the inquiry to discover the legitimate owners of the property. It is only after that is done that the share attributed by French law to the finder of treasure, can be paid to the lucky workingman.

☞ General Meade was frequently under fire at Gettysburg, though he does not appear to have exposed himself unnecessarily. He rode along the lines, attended by his orderlies, guiding every movement, and halting and sending to the front demoralized officers and men. At one time his horse was killed under him, the canister shot passing through the flap of the saddle, grazing the leg of the general.—*Exchange.*

Supposing Gen. Meade was under fire, what of it? We have heard of a large number of privates who were under fire in the same battles, and lost their lives in consequence, yet it is not believed that they exposed themselves unnecessarily, and some had their legs shot from under them. When will newspaper correspondents learn common sense?

☞ On the night of the 18th inst., some person or persons unknown, by means of a ladder, entered the back window of the office of the Provost Marshall of Bradford county, in the town of Troy, and stole therefrom all the books, papers, vouchers, blanks, &c., appertaining and belonging to the draft in that Congressional district. It is apprehended that this robbery will cause a suspension of the draft in the district for some weeks, as a vast amount of labor must be performed before the papers can again be made ready for drafting. Most of the enrolling officers failed to preserve a copy of the enrollment.

THE TUNE OF THE CONSCRIPTS.—We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred *dollars* more.

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says:

The city population is augmented daily by large arrivals of stalwart men from New York and other places, who announce their readiness to enter the United States service "for a consideration." They are in the market, and offer themselves for sale to the highest bidder, after the manner of the auctioneers. As a financial question, the drafted men of this city look with favor on the exemption of the New York conscripts by municipal action. Such a course keeps down the price of substitutes, for it throws upon this community a vast number of men, who have been kept back from entering the army by those who might desire we had no army at all, and enables thereby the people of this city not only to be exempt, but exempt at a low price. The "poor men" of New York will now enter the service, not credited to New York, but to Philadelphia. Thanks to the short-sighted wisdom of New York councilmen.

The price of substitutes ranges from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty. We have heard instances of the payment of as high a sum as two hundred and fifty. The latter is certainly an exorbitant figure in view of the fact that there are so many men offering themselves. Those who pay such high amounts will learn the mistake of acting too hastily. It is estimated that of those drawn from the wheel about one-fourth will enter the service. The remainder will be exempted by disability or by the procurement of substitutes.

Several hundred drafted men and substitutes started for Alexandria yesterday morning, where they will go into a temporary camp of instruction.

A SUGGESTION TO THE REBELS.—Jeff. Davis's last conscription ropes into his army every white male between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This is not sweeping enough, however, and the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser "goes one better." It calls upon the Legislature to pass a law conscripting every person between *sixteen* and *sixty*. Why the rebels should stop at these ages, we cannot conjecture. We suggest, to make a neat thing of it, that they conscribe every one between 14 and 80; and after this is enforced, pass another law extending the conscription to all persons between the ages of 10 years and a century. A reserve corps should then be formed of all under 10 and over 100, who should be armed with wooden guns—which article has already rendered the rebels excellent service in this war.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial* writes:

"The information from the front within the past few days shows that the rebel army continues to gradually move down the great valley of Virginia, hugging the fountain streams of the Shenandoah river, and protecting its supply trains with the Blue Ridge to the East, moving toward the lower gaps—Chester's and Thornton's—*en route* to Culpepper as a depot for the army, and the Rapidan river just to the South of it as a defensive line. It is manifest that the enemy neither intends to accept nor give battle for some time to come. No reliance should be placed in the published statements that a collision is in any wise imminent. The movements of the rebels are such that it is utterly impossible for it to occur in a month, if in fact the campaign opens again in Virginia before Autumn.

The long rigmarole of the sensation journals on the peace movements of the Cabinet as resulting from the critical condition of our foreign relations, purporting to be telegraphed from Washington, is understood to have its sole origin in the imaginative brain of a New York city journalist. If the advices since received from Europe did not contradict this story, it would show on its face evidence of its origin. It may be simply said that the Cabinet have yet discussed no peace measures likely to be based on foreign intimidation or anything else but the continued success of our armies in the field."

THE GREAT FIRE AT HAVANA.—It is stated that the great conflagration at Havana is practically a gain for us of no mean consequence, no less than $1,500,000 worth of cotton, sugar and other goods, belonging to blockade runners of British race, having been destroyed. This will add materially to the bankruptcy which has already befallen so many English merchants engaged in the contraband trade.

☞ A burglar who broke into a house at Euclid Creek, Ohio, during the absence of the family, and pocketed spoons and other "portable property," in getting out of the window stepped on an insecure cover of a cistern, broke through, and was drowned.

☞ A Maine paper says that not one-fourth of the hay crop in the southern part of the State has been secured as yet, and even that is in bad condition. Grass has as yet suffered nothing by standing; but longer delay in cutting it must injure the quality of the crop materially.

☞ Gen. Halleck says the draft is the thing for us now, though it may be unpleasant to take. He takes the ground that we must either raise two hundred thousand men this fall for victory and peace, or eight hundred thousand men next spring to prevent all that we have won being wrung from us.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.—The rebels are disposed to be indignant that Pemberton chose the Fourth of July, of all days in the calendar, to surrender Vicksburg to our forces. The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"The particular day chosen for the surrender was at least ungracious. Better that it should have been on the 3d or 5th of July. Why should the calamity have been aggravated to the South by such a selection of the day on which it should take place?"

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Deacon B. F. Thompson, took place at the Congregational Church last Sunday afternoon, and was in lieu of the usual afternoon service. After brief religious services at the late residence of the deceased, the remains were conveyed to the church, accompanied by a large number of mourners. On their arrival at that place, the coffin was borne by the Deacons into the church, and placed in front of the pulpit. The mourners occupied a portion of the centre pews which had been reserved for their accommodation, and the remaining part of the house was densely crowded; the Baptist Society omitted their service, and all joining in the last tribute of respect to their respected townsman. The pastor of the Church assisted by Rev. Mr. Hinckley, conducted the services, which consisted of Singing, Selections from Scripture, Prayer and Sermon. The text was in Revelations 3, 12. The largeness of the Christian's reward in glory, was the leading theme of the discourse. This was enlarged and dwelt upon to some extent.

He then proceeded to remark, that Benjamin Franklin Thompson, was born in Woburn, Jan. 18th, 1799. He was brought up in a plain New England home, and enjoyed to a limited extent the advantages of the town schools. Early called upon to carve out his own fortune he became an apprentice to his elder brother, with whom he afterwards became associated in business. On entering upon business for himself, he was very successful and has continued so to the present time being one of our prosperous merchants and was enabled to lay aside a handsome competence. He was a model business man. Prompt and punctual in all his engagements,—prudent in all extra risks, he avoided the shoals and quicksands upon which others have foundered. He put his own shoulders to the wheel whenever necessary to bring to a successful issue whatever measure he undertook. He was constitutionally an active man, and though he might have retired from business long since, yet preferred the activity which a business life required. He was a true friend, neighbor and citizen, and to the sick, the suffering and the needy cheerfully contributed the means at his command. In his workmen he took a personal interest, and by his familiar intercourse with them, secured their respect and confidence. He was emphatically a peace maker in the community, being possessed with excellent judgment, and was often called upon to harmonize disputing parties or claims. He was never carried away by impulse, but always acted from deep, honest convictions of duty.

He experienced religion under the ministrations of the Rev. Joseph Chickering in 1817, in company with about forty others, the fruits of a revival at that period. When he was born into the Church, he was not still-born, but was a live, active member of that body. He held the office of Superintendant of the Sunday School connected with that Church for several years, and in April, 1836, was chosen Deacon, which latter office he resigned in Dec., 1840. He removed to this place, then South Woburn, in 1839. Shortly after his removal here, he agitated the subject of another church in this locality, and may be said to be the father and founder of this Church and Society. He was the Chairman of the Committee of the Petitioners for withdrawal for the purpose of forming a new Church, and some extracts were given from the petition which was drawn up by himself, showing his interest in the work. He was the Chairman of the Sub Committee to obtain the first minister, and also of that to draw up the Church covenant, and the first Church meeting was held at his house; first Clerk, and Treasurer and one of the first Deacons, in 1850. He was Chairman of Committee on the building of the first Church here and of that for selling and letting Pews. He was a member of the committee for building the present Church edifice. He resigned the office of Deacon, Feb., 1852, before the installation of the present pastor. As a Christian he was faithful to all his religious engagements, and remained connected with the Sunday School to the time of his death. His voice has not often been heard of late years at the evening meetings, because he felt it to be the duty of the younger men to participate in them, and with a modesty worthy of imitation, he refrained from speaking. He lent himself to every good word and work. The cause of Temperance and Anti-Slavery found in him an earnest supporter. He believed in the capacity of all men for freedom, and in all places by his voice and vote gave it his influence. In the present National struggle he was deeply interested, and was ready in all ways to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

In closing, the reverend gentleman addressed a few words more particularly to the mourners as those who sorrow not as those without hope.

At the conclusion of the services, an opportunity was afforded for all who wished to take their last look of the deceased, after which the remains were escorted to their last resting place in Wildwood Cemetery by a large funeral cortege.

AUTOPSY.—A post-mortem examination of the body of the late B. F. Thompson, Esq., did not reveal any apparent cause for his death, but the vital organs appeared to be in a generally healthy condition. It is supposed that he suddenly became dizzy or faint, and that in falling from the wagon, the concussion caused his death.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The conscripts are ordered to report for examination on the thirty-first of the present month. Some have been up to Lawrence and been exempted, as noticed in last week's paper, as their notices do not state that they will not be examined *before* the time appointed, but leaves it an open question.

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

THE THREE READINGS.—There is frequently a very great inconvenience caused in circles of business, by correspondents who confound the three towns in their minds as though they were but one corporation, or, knowing that fact, have not properly located the parties to whom they write. As this state of things exists, it would be well for the Post Master of each town, to possess a voting list of each of the other towns, so that letters missent or misdirected might be immediately sent to their proper destination. The Post masters in these towns have already manifested a spirit of accomodation in this respect so far as they have information. If the enterprise would pay, it would be a good idea to compile a Directory of the three Readings, which, beside the names of all the persons for whom inquiry would be made, might contain much information of a local character, which would be valuable for consultation. Especially should such a Directory be placed in each train of cars on the Boston and Maine Rail Road, as it is not unfrequent for passengers to be on board these trains, without knowing to which of the Readings they are bound, and seek in vain of the conductors for information regarding the residences of those of whom they are in pursuit. But the necessity of such a Directory should not exist to the extent it does. It is a careless, heedless way of doing business, to direct an epistle to Reading, when the person for whom it is intended, resides in South Reading or North Reading. The mistake may sometimes honestly occur; but one who has a customer or a friend with whom he wishes to correspond ought to know where he resides. When letters come to South Reading, belonging to persons in North Reading, or go to Reading, belonging to persons in South Reading, who have done business in the same place for 20—or 25—or 50 years there is a gross, an unwarrantable carelessness about it, which ought not to be countenanced.

A merchant in this town was much annoyed some years ago by having his letters forwarded from Reading. He notified all such correspondents that his place of residence was in South Reading, and they would confer a favor by noting the fact. The evil was remedied in most of the cases; but circulars and letters filled with samples occasionally came from an extensive Dry Goods firm in Boston, forwarded from Reading. He notified the firm that his business connection with them would cease if they persisted in misdirecting his letters. They promised that the mistake should not again occur; but some time after a letter of samples of goods, came through Reading as before. The letter was returned unopened, and in this one instance, hundreds of dollars of profit probably, were annually lost to that firm, on account of a persistent obstinacy to blunder.—If like carelessness in all cases should be followed by like consequences, much would be done towards remedying the evil.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—Thursday was variously devoted by the inhabitants of our village. Some in their accustomed places of worship offered up the gratitude of loyal hearts to him who reigns and rules Supreme, for all the indications for good concerning our nation. Meetings were held by the Congregationalists and Baptists forenoon and afternoon, at their respective houses of worship. The day was more generally devoted to pleasure. Large numbers visited the Beaches to inhale the salt water breezes.—About thirty in one party went from the Rattan Factory of Mr. Wakefield;—some fifty from the Shoe Manufactory of T. Emerson's sons—and so on in numerous smaller parties.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. John W. Hammond, of Mattapoisett, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Porter as Principal of the High School.

M.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

The lightning made itself quite familiar in several localities in this place during the shower on Saturday last. It paid its respects to the house of Alfred Smith, situated some two miles from the village, but did not do any very serious damage. It appears to have followed the lightning rod attached to the house until near the ground, when it entered a room containing several persons but injured no one seriously, although it left its mark the entire length upon the bottom of one of the ladies' feet. It made holes in the oil cloth carpet wherever there were any nails underneath. Next, I notice in the same vicinity, the house occupied by the Misses Hartshorn, which was considerably shattered. The lightning appears to have first struck an elm tree standing near the house, and then passed into one end of the house damaging it very extensively. A calf that was near the tree at the time, lost his breath and never recovered it again,—the inference is that the calf is dead. A horse, also near by, felt the effects of the shock and down he went three times and up before he could resume his power of locomotion. Mr. Dana Parker's barn came in for a share of damage, having some shingles and a few boards torn off. The house of Ethan Willis was entered, and the plastering torn off, and a post split on the piazza. Two of these buildings had lightning rods attached and two had not, though the glass insulator on one of them at the bottom is said to have been cracked, making in my opinion little difference. Erect one or more poles somewhat higher than your house, putting them near house, attach lightning rods to them if you please, and in the opinion of one at least you will have the greater protection.

LENO.

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other Medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the Soldier exposed to Wounds, Sores, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 229.

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES.—CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.—Considering the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An *ally*, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Of course our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point,—*N. Y. "Advocate."*

☞ Last Sunday a clergyman, stopping at Congress Hall, Saratoga, remarked to the head clerk in the establishment that he had been to church that morning, and was surprised that more talented preachers were not employed in the village. "Oh," said the clerk, "we have very smart preachers here, but they have to give place in summer to those who come here from abroad, as a matter of courtesy."

☞ An order for thirty stoves, to be sent by the first boat, was received at St. Louis from New Orleans the other day, and is regarded by the local press as one of the symptoms of the reopening of the vast trade formerly carried on between that city and New Orleans.

☞ The Boston Post dryly remarks: A three-cent piece was deliberately put into circulation in this city yesterday, and the perpetrator thereof is still outside an insane asylum.

CLARA—"What does Tommy think? Why Tommy has just got a new little brother!"

TOMMY—"Have I, though? How jolly—there'll be somebody now to wear my old clothes!"

☞ Punch says: A foolish friend of ours declares that the discovery of the source of the Nile would in the dark ages have been called an act of source-ry.

☞ An editor out west wants to know "what's to become of women if muslin goes up much higher?" Our devil thinks the result will be that they'll turn out to be a poor *shiftless* set.

Special Notices.

WARREN ACADEMY.

The Fall Term at this Institution will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, with the present teacher, Mr. D. W. Sanborn, as Principal.

BENJAMIN CUTTER,
Secretary to the Trustees.

Woburn, Aug. 5, 1863. 3w.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF——

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
42—3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Married.

SWEETSER—BOYCE—In Reading, Aug. 5, by Rev. W. Barrows, aided by Rev. R. Tolman, Mr. Kirk Sweetser to Miss Delia E. Boyce, daughter of Benjamin M. Boyce, Esq., all of Reading.

Died.

SANBORN—Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, Corporal Herschel A. Sanborn, of this town, of Co. G, 13th Mass. Regt.

SHEDD—In this town, July 31st, Mrs. Sophia Shedd, aged 80 years.

RUTTER—In South Reading, Aug. 1st, Mr. William Rutter, aged 75 years.

CLEMENS—In South Reading, Aug. 4th, Mr. John H. Clemens, aged 23 years, and 7 months.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of the above is offered for sale at the
WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, on Main street, in South Reading, on MONDAY, August 17th, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—All that portion of land belonging to the Estate of William L. Brown, Esq., late of South Reading, which lies on the East of Sixth street, described on a plan of lots situated on Fairmount, so-called, in Reading, in said County of Middlesex, surveyed for William L. Brown, Esq., by Edward Bucknam in Oct. 1853. Said portion East of Sixth street consists of 126 lots, and they are bounded as follows: On the West by said Sixth street; on the South by land of Hopkins; on the East and North by a road leading from South Reading to the "Turnpike" in Reading.

The whole will be set up in one lot and sold to the highest bidder.

A plan can be consulted and further information given at the office of the subscriber.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Administrator.

South Reading, Aug. 1, 1863. 44—3w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, on MONDAY, August 10th next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by virtue of a certain mortgage deed, of date January 1st, A. D. 1857, signed by Peter Faley, and given to the undersigned, default being made and for a breach of the conditions of said mortgage, a certain lot of land containing about twenty thousand square feet, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning on the Westerly side of Beacon street, at a point about two hundred and twenty-five and one-half feet Southerly from Railroad street, and bounded Northerly by lot numbered thirty on the Plan hereinafter mentioned, about one hundred and sixty feet; Westerly by lot numbered thirty-three on said plan about one hundred and twenty-five feet; Southerly by lot numbered twenty-eight on said plan about one hundred and sixty feet; and Easterly by said Beacon street about one hundred and twenty-five feet, being the lot numbered twenty-nine on a plan of land known as the Emerson Land.

NATH. A. RICHARDSON.
Winchechester, Mass., July 16, 1863.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of Elbridge Wyman, late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, William P. Wyman, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty two cents, for the payment of debts and charges of administration:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said William P. Wyman is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Middlesex Journal, a newspaper printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this TWENTIETH day of JULY, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

43 J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of Betsy Richards, late of Woburn, in said County, Widow, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Daniel H. Richards, of said Woburn, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempted from giving any surety on his official bond, according to law in such case, made and provided.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Daniel H. Richards is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn; the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this NINTH day of JUNE, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

HATHAWAY'S CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers.

FOR SALE AT THE
WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

AUGUST MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN,
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30. p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45. a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6.30, p. m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a. m., 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

LEOPOLD MORSE,

NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING
GOODS!
At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,

OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,

BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.

37 3m

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.

Woburn, March, 1863.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,

MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,

AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,

38—1y 202 Washington Street

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to printing

POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.

Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.

Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

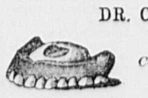
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

DR. C. T. LANG,



Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.

Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,

Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND Daguerreotype Rooms,

KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow,
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 23, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,

Successor to J. Russell Spalding,

27 Tremont Street,

38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLESEX WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Goverment. Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH,
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, } Vice Presdts.

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20 6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street.

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,162 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Butrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.

Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 94½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.

oct 4. 1—1y

R. R. R.

TO THOSE WHO DON'T THINK
AND
TO THOSE WHO DO THINK.

To those who don't wish to be troubled with thinking, but like to have their thinking done by some one else, *we say without explanation*, that

Radway's Ready Relief

Will relieve those who suffer pains, instantly on its application externally or by its administration, internally, and cures—

RHEUMATISM	in a few hours.
SORE THROAT	in fifteen minutes.
TOOTH-ACHE	in three minutes.
NEURALGIA, (paroxysm of)	in five minutes.
CRAMPS	in five minutes.
HEAD-ACHE	in ten minutes.
COLIC	in twenty minutes.
DIARRHŒA	in forty minutes.
LUMBAGO (pains of)	in ten minutes.
CHILLS	in fifteen minutes.
BURNS	in five minutes.
INFLUENZA	in a few hours.
CROUP	in ten minutes.
SPASMS	in five minutes.

AND DEEP SEATED PAINS by a few applications.

In all cases where pain is felt, the READY RELIEF should be applied. Taken internally—a tea-spoonful to half a tumbler of water—it will cure acidity of the stomach, and promote digestion; it is a pleasant and healthy stimulant.

TO THOSE WHO DO THINK.

We say that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most elegant and powerful medicine known to the world. This is not boasting; try it, if you feel skeptical, and be convinced. It combines in its composition the properties of a diffusive stimulant, an Anti-septic, a mild but effective Astringent, and a direct power over the nerves, neither narcotic nor anodine, that relieves pain, in a manner peculiar to itself, and for which we have no word in the English language exactly to express its action. The French call it *Soulagement*. So much for its internal administration. When applied externally, it will be found a most powerful counter-irritant, instantly reddening the surface to which it is applied, and withdrawing the blood from some neighboring part, where it may be congested or heaped up, causing pain and leading to inflammation. It fulfills the indication of equalizing the circulation most effectively, and most beautifully to minds that can understand its action.

TO THOSE WHO THINK.

Now, we hold that, all external remedies act either in one of two ways, or combine the action of both. First, they act directly upon the nervous system without touching the blood vessels—the *sanguiferous* system. All Arnica liniments, nerve liniments, &c., &c., belong to this class, and consequently only benumb the ends of the nerves, without affecting at all the circulation,—may temporarily stop pain, but have not the slightest effect in restoring the equilibrium of circulation, essential to healthy action; or, Secondly, they act upon the blood vessels without, as in the case of depletives, (leeches or cups) regard to the nervous system. Now, the fact is, that the nerves preside over the blood vessels, and an external application to be effective, must act upon both nerves and blood vessels.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

We proclaim has this double action of assuaging pain, by its specific effect upon the nerves and equalizing the circulation, by its effect upon the blood vessels. In this way it relieves and cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tooth-ache, Head-ache, and a variety of such like complaints. When taken internally, its astringent and diffusive stimulating properties check in the most natural manner, Diarrhœas, Colics, and other bowel complaints. Whilst for sore throats, accompanied by putrescency, and for Fever patients, with Typhoid symptoms, an eminent physician attached to the New Orleans Hospital, has pronounced it far superior as an anti-septic and anti putrescent, to the celebrated *eau Medicinale* of Raspail. He administers it internally to his patients, and sprinkles his wards with it.

Let the sick and all those who suffer pain, test its virtues.

1—1y RADWAY & CO., 87 MAIDEN LANE.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN-SHEAF
WHISKEY.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

JOHN G. COLE,

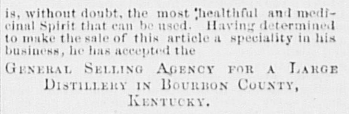
PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

Patent and Improved Spectacles



284 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, FIRST FLOOR UP STAIRS

DISEASE OF THE EYE MEDICALLY TREATED.

PROF. FRANKS & SON, of New York, Professor Franks, Oculist, Optician by Diploma to the New York Eye Hospital, Life Governor of the Eye Infirmary, Lecturer on the Eye, and Patentee, will attend. These spectacles seldom or even require changing to others of stronger magnifying powers, never tire the Eyes, and can be seen through as well by candle as daylight.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Millard Fillimore, ex Pres. of the U. States.
Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, late Governor of Conn.
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Isaac Wood, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
D. L. Rogers, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
J. P. Garrish, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
E. H. Dixon, Editor of the New York Scalpel.
D. M. Reese, Editor of New York Med. Gazette.
H. D. Bulkley, Editor of N. Y. Medical Times.
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C. Boswell, President Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford. 13—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters**, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to Females, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases.

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacure and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spiknard, Chamomile Flowers and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physicion, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the valuable Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensible as a

Tonic Medicine and a Beverage.

PURCHASE ONE BOTTLE.

It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

Price $1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5.

Prepared and sold by

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally throughout the country.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

JUST OPENING at the WOBURN BOOK STORE, a large lot of Toys and Fancy Goods consisting in part as follows—

Dolls and Doll Heads in variety, Fruit, Bead, and Willow Baskets, Cushions, Wax Angels, Beads, Drums, Whips, Whistles Rattles, Domino Masks, Paper Soldier Zouaves, Fire Engines, Toy Brushes, Jumping Mice and Jacks, Wagons, Rings, Harmonicans, "Noses," &c., &c.

Alabaster Inkstands, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Pearl and Ivory Paper Knives, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards and Checker Men, Puff Boxes, Watch Stands, Bracelets, Necklaces, Portemonnaies, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A LECTURE, by Dr. Culverwell, on the Cause and Cure of Spermatorrhea, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Affection of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Involuntary Emissions and Sexual Incapacity, the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office, Box 4586.
7

August Magazines,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE!

THE WOBURN BOOKSTORE is well supplied with a good stock of Books, Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, Blank Books, Room Paper, Fancy Goods, Toys, and almost everything usually found in a Stationery Store. The stock of

Bibles and Testaments

is large, and consists of a variety of sizes and styles.

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Hymn Books.

The various kinds of Hymn Books used in the different Societies, are always kept on hand. Those of particular binding, when not on hand, will be furnished to order.

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Such as Hymn and Tune Books, Question Books, &c., supplied at short notice.

Photograph Albums

in good variety, and at different prices, from 50 cts. upwards.

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suitable for children of all ages, including the works of the most favorite authors, in great supply. TOY BOOKS of all kinds and prices.

Blank Books,

Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket and Tuck Memorandums, and all kinds of Blank Books usually called for. BLANK BOOKS, of particular kinds, furnished to order.

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The various kinds of Books used in our Public Schools, are always on hand. Also, Rewards of Merit, in many different styles.

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The stock of Writing Paper is always large, and includes all kinds—Letter, Billet, Cap, Bank Post, Bill, and Ornamental.

Envelopes

Of all colors, sizes and qualities.

Pens.

All kinds of Gillott's, Washington Medallion, and many others, too numerous to mention.

Penholders,

In Wood, Bone, Ivory, &c., at all prices.

Ink.

Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Moore's and all other kinds. Also, Red and Blue Inks. Indellible Ink of best quality.

Pencils,

Slate and Lead, of every description. Faber's, Eagle, and Colored Leads in full supply.

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A good selection of new Sheet Music is kept for sale, and any piece not on hand will be furnished to order.

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A good supply of House Papers, Borders, Window Blinds, &c, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, at LOW PRICES, always on hand.

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Cartridge, Drawing, Blotting and Tissue Paper; Patent, Portable, Fancy and Office Inkstands; Playing Cards, Portfolios, Ink Erasers, Ivory Tablets, Tape Measures, Transparent Slates, Pencil Leads, Superior, Common and Perfumed Sealing Wax, Wafers and Stamps, Crayons, Drawing Books, Stamps, Rubber, Boxes Paints and Brushes, Pen Racks, Paper Tearers, Bill Files, Date Cases, Rulers, Ivory Folders, Sand and Boxes. Thermometers, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c.

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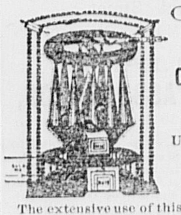
A large variety of Work Boxes, Reticules; Puff, Back, Round, Fine, Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Clothes and Shaving Brushes; Crotchet Needles, Emory Cushions, Port Monnaies, Wallets, Ladies' Money Bags, Visiting, Playing, Plain and Ornamental Cards; Dolls in variety, and toys of all kinds.

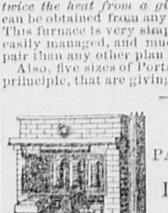
Main St. Woburn Center.



CHILSON'S
PATENT
CONE FURNACES,
PATENTED IN THE
UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The extensive use of this superior Furnace in the U. States, has acquired for it a reputation too well and favorably known to need more at this time than to call the special attention of those in want of the best possible means of warming dwellings, public buildings, &c., with *pure, fresh, healthful heat*, (free from that scorching, dry, red hot iron heat, and coal gas, so common to hot air furnaces) to an examination of this superior invention, which represents a cluster of Cones, or tapering Raditors over a broad, flaring shallow fire-pot. These cones being large at the base, and small at the top, secure the great and important object of retaining and holding the smoke and gases back, in contact with the burning fuel—thus thoroughly consuming the gases, while their heat is compressed up, into the cones, and made to impinge against and radiate from the tapering surfaces—*thereby securing twice the heat from a given amount of coal*, that can be obtained from any other plan known to man. This furnace is very simple in its construction, and easily managed, and much less liable to need repair than any other plan of furnace in use.

Also, five sizes of Portable Furnaces, on the same principle, that are giving perfect satisfaction.



Chilson's
PATENT ELEVATED
DOUBLE OVEN
Cooking Range.

Housekeepers and others interested in the use of Ranges or Stoves, whether wishing to purchase or not, are invited to examine the great improvements secured by five patented claims in this truly superior Range, now in so general use.

The subscriber confidently asserts these improvements to be far in advance of any other plan of Range or Stove in the United States, and believes an examination of them, together with the many thousand testimonials received from those in use, will fully substantiate this assertion. Sizes adapted for Hotels, Dwellings, Restaurants, or any public or private institution, fitted when desired with hot water backs, for bathing and other washing purposes; hot air fixtures, for heating additional rooms, and hot closets or plate warmers.

Also the celebrated Cone Furnaces, Portable Furnaces, Stoves, Grates Registers, Ventilators, &c., at wholesale or retail, at the subscriber's store, Nos. 99 and 101 Blackstone street, Boston, or at his foundry in Mansfield, Mass.

GARDNER CHILSON.

Parlor Stoves.

CHILSON'S NEW PARLOR STOVE has great improvements over any other Stove in the market, for its great economy in fuel, keeping fire day and night, and warming the cold air near the floor for a great distance around the stove. An oven and boiler attached when desired.

Nos. 99 & 101 Blackstone St.,
BOSTON,
OR, AT THE FOUNDRY, MANSFIELD, MASS.

Special attention given to putting up Furnaces and Ranges in any part of the country.

33—1y GARDNER CHILSON.

THE HORACE WATERS
Modern Improved Overstrung Bass
FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and *will stand any climate*. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*New York Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS in Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250 and $300; new 6¾-octave, $135; do., 6¾-octave, $149. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $85, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons,

Rosewood Cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop, Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums, with Pedal Bass, $260, $275 and $300. School Harmoniums, $40, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons and Harmoniums of the following makers, Prince & Co.'s, Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, New-York.

The Day School Bell.

35,000 COPIES ISSUED.

A new Singing Book for Day Schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartetts and choruses, many of them written expressly for the work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically; while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for seminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs, are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bell." Nos. 1 and 2, which have, had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $20 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price.—Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
481 Broadway, New-York.

Sabbath School Bell No. 2.

85,000 COPIES ISSUED.

It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages, Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1) which has run up to the enormous number of 650,000 copies—outstripping any Sunday school book of its size ever issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $23 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13 cents, $10 per 100; bound, 20 cents, $15 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents, $20 per hundred. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
481 Broadway, New-York.

New Instrumental Music.

President Lincoln's Grand March, with the best Vignette of his Excellency that has yet been published; music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals' Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our generals; music by Grafulla, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Gallop, and Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comet Schottische, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Gallop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—Spirit Polka; General Scott's Farewell Grand March, 25 cents each; Airy Castles, 30 cents, all by A. E. Parkhurt. Freedom, Truth and Right Grand March, with splendid vignette; Music by Carl Heinemann, 50 cents. All of which are fine productions.

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I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber, my darling; Lizzie dies to-night; Jemy's coming o'er the green; Was my Brother in the Battle; Why have my loved ones gone, by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by the Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each. Freedom, Truth and Right, a national song and grand chorus; music by Carl Heinemann, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomes, 30 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at the retail price.

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Shall ye know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth and Right, (national songs); Is There a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents per doz., $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompaniment, 25 cts.

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That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

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The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

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No heat is required in applying it.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

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For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

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This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Tin and other Metal Roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

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All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

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Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

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Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

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Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

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THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst cases may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

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Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

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To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

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NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC
Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours.

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

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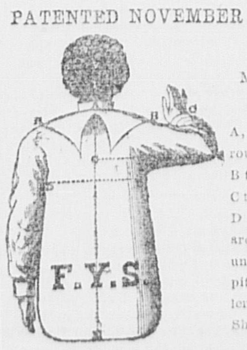

THE MEASURES are

A, the distance round the Neck.
B to B the Yoke.
C to C the Sleeve.
D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits.
E to E the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

Patent Improved French Yoke

SHIRTS!

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit.

BY sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

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CONSISTING IN PART OF—

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town containing 100 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine samples at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

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The best medicine for the disease I ever saw. CHAS. A. SMITH, No 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercialist, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

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Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

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THE STORE, situated in Woburn, on Main St., and recently occupied by Charles A. Smith, is to let. As a stand for carrying on the Dry Goods business, it is unsurpassed, and offers a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in business. For further informatio apply at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

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For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 46. WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Our Country's Call.

The voice of our country, is the voice of our God,
And our brothers are calling from under the sod;
From their graves that are strewn over every plain,
Their blood it is calling for help, in God's name.

For help for our country, in her hour of distress,
For the wrongs heaped upon us, we want redress;
So let 's tarry no longer, but with trust in his name,
We'll avenge every one that those traitors have slain.

The sacrifice truly is great, and will be,
But what is life worth, if we cannot be free?
Who'd live to be ruled by those traitors and knaves?
Far better 'twould be to die, than be slaves.

To die for our country! how sweet would it be,
If we knew by our dying, our land would be free;
So let 's all do our part, and be loyal and true,
And God will yet bless, the Red, White, and Blue.

H. P. Field.

Select Literature.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

A correspondent in the 21st Mass. Regt., writing to the *Southbridge Journal* from Mount Sterling, Ky., May 22d, 1863, enclosed the following story, the narrative of events in the life of an old man when he was young, a citizen of Mount Sterling, whom he met as he was walking out one evening, and who invited him to his house and related to him the story of himself as it reads below.

I am an old man now—time has almost done with me. My limbs, which once did their work so well in supporting my youthful frame, now tottering under their weight, and my vision is now so dim that all nature is but an indistinct shadow to me, and among the scattered grey locks upon my head there remains only here and there a raven hair to tell of the youth now past and gone, and remembrances of hours which can never come again, and I soon shall sink into my grave, as others have done before me, forgotten, unknown, save to a few whose hearts will still sadden at the recollection of me. Think not, dear reader, that these are the garrulous complaints of an old dotard, whose last act is in an effort to bring himself into notice, that his name may live after him. It is not so. I do not murmur. I am well content that so it should be. I have a better object than the mere seeking of the bubble reputation. I want to do you some good before I leave the world. Excuse then the simple styleof an old man who has forgotten all his flowers of rhetoric, and whose first attempt at authorship is made when he cannot even be inspired by nature's beauties, when his head is bowed beneath the cares and sorrows of seventy winters; but who, notwithstanding, has still a heart warm for those who yet stand upon the threshold of life, inexperienced in the trouble and also in the joys which maturer life brings with it.

My life has not been an eventful one. The same path which I have trod, others have trod before me. I have climbed its steeps and toiled in the burden and heat of its day; but I have too walked in its pleasant valleys, and been refreshed by its cooling streams. Occasionally a serpent has crossed my path, an adder has stung me. Sometimes a flower has smiled before me in all its beauty, and when I plucked it I have found treacherous thorns; but I do not forget the flowers without them, which gave to me nothing but pleasure. There was, however, a turning from this well beaten track—a passage in my life's history which redeems it from monotony, and which may win you as a listener for a little while. This one passage, which through a long vista of forty-nine years, quivers this aged frame with a sickening horror, will send a thrill through your young hearts which will be recompense sufficient for any babble on my part.

My life began in the State of Georgia, where my father owned a large plantation. He had started in life with but little, but by those strange turns and quirks of fortune had amassed an immense property. It is not worth while, as it has nothing to do with my story, to enter into a description of the personal appearance, character and mental qualifications of my dear father. Suffice to say, that he was a noble, high-souled Southerner, warm-hearted and generous to a degree which, had Dame Fortune been less constant, would have made and left him a beggar. It might with truth have been said of him that he was without littleness of feeling, and it makes my breast swell with honest pride to call him father.

My mother! Oh, what streams of tenderness flow in at the very name, refreshing and making me young once more! What do I not recall of her that is beautiful and loving, with her soft brown hair and smooth, fair brow, traversed, even as I first remember it, by lines of care; the deep blue eyes, too, with the shadow over them, showing that life had not been without its strifes to her.

She had rejoiced in the birth of many children, but bud after bud had dropped unblossoming from the parent tree, until I alone was left, and upon me was lavished all the tenderness of her loving heart. There was one other member of our family whom I must mention. It was a ward of my father's—a young orphan girl, left to him by an intimate friend, when she was but an infant. She was the only being who ever attempted to rival me in the affection of my parents, and we loved each other too fondly for jealousy. From being a spare, fairy like little thing, like indeed, to a fair flower, we called her Lily. The name suited her well. She was just the one to smile and rejoice in the sunshine, but bend and droop before the storm. She was younger than myself, and I well remember the pride I took in protecting her. She was afraid of everything; and I do not believe that any soldier's heart ever throbbed in the excitement of the battle field with more pleasureable emotions than did mine when Lily would look to me for protection against some imaginary danger. Sometimes it was a rabbit, as timid as herself; sometimes merely a stump, which in her eyes was certainly an old and very ferocious man; and sometimes it was but a harmless denizen of the poultry-yard walking toward her.

Those dangers did not, it is true, require any exercise of courage to enhance their pleasure to my boy spirit, but it was real happiness to feel that I was looked to for relief, and I felt myself a man in giving it. Thus our happy childhood passed away, with not a cloud to obscure its brightness, until I was fifteen years old, and Lily twelve. Then it was thought advisable that I should go from home to school, and take my first lesson in the minds and manners of fellow-men.

I shall never forget our grief in the separation, how Lily clung around my neck and sobbed as if her little heart would break; and how my dear father took her in his arms and laughingly bade her cheer up—that Willy would soon come home a man, and she should be his little wife.

I saw the surprised eyes and blushing face of the little girl, heard my father's hearty laugh, and I started off into the world with a new idea in my head and a new love in my heart. The suggestion was never absent from me afterwards. I looked upon her with different eyes, and peopled dream-land with her image. We wrote to each other, and when I went home at my vacation I found her grown more lovely, but I was conscious of a change in her manner to me. In her letters she would avoid all renewal of them. If I wanted to walk, she was sure to be in an industrious mood; if I proposed a private and confidential conversation, there was sure to be an interesting passage in some book which I must read to her. She was ever ready with an excuse, some device to prevent a renewal of our old familiar intercourse. With my parents she was the same mischievous, playful child; but with me she was suddenly transformed into the grave, dignified woman. Her manner puzzled, amazed and distressed me. It was the day I was to start for Europe, where I must stay for two years. I had tried in vain to find an opportunity to tell Lily of my feelings toward her. With the utmost freedom, as I had been accustomed to do from a child, I told my mother everything. It was my first real sorrow. Even now I feel the pressure of her soft hand smoothing my cheek as she tried to comfort me. It would be different. Lily was shy. I had grown too tall and she had lost my identity with the Willie of former years. She advised me to seek an explanation. As I left her room, I met Lily crossing the hall. I went up to her and said, in a playful way, "Come, Lily, I want you to go to walk with me this last evening. We will waken a host of recollections by a stroll in the grove. Now go get your bonnet, and come on." "Indeed, Willie, I cannot go this evening. I am sorry to deny you, but I must finish this piece of work."

I was provoked, and said, almost angrily, "Lilly, you are capricious, and I almost believe cold-hearted; I never did see anybody so changed."

She looked at me in astonishment. The crimson tide rushed over her neck and face until the very roots of her hair seemed set in blood.

"It is you who is changed," she said. "You are suspicious of me. You will not be my brother Willie any more. And I am to be tormented from year's end to year's end because I cannot——"

She stopped and hid her face in her hands, the flush upon her cheek deepening more in shame than anger. I drew nearer to her, but before I could touch her she had flown up the wide staircase, and I heard her door slam.

The mystery was to me solved—she loved me only as a brother—had fathomed my wishes to avoid giving me pain. I started off with a heavy heart. My disappointment was a bitter one, but in my heart I had to acknowledge that she had acted rightly.

From Paris I wrote to her, letting her know that I appreciated her motives. I never received an answer to my letter, indeed she never got it.

It was far from my intention, dear reader, to make this a love story, and after all this is but to act as an introductory to the one grand event I have promised to tell you of. Neither is it my intention to give an account of my travels in Europe. What I saw there other travelers have seen and put down in books. My heart was not in them. My two years were spent in wild longings to get home which I had not been able to shake off by my most desperate efforts. I had to acknowledge that I was still hoping on. I tried to improve myself in everything, and did improve. It was all in the hope that her sisterly affection had worn out in my absence and would give place to another and a tenderer feeling. She was the nucleus around which all my feelings clustered. I mingled in society, but the dark eyed daughters of Italy, and the sparkling vivacity of the French women only brought them into comparison with the infantine loveliness and infectious mirth of the companion of my boyhood, and I turned from them in utter dissatisfaction at the contrast.

Well, those two years flew by on leaden wings, but they passed at last, and I gladly returned home. I waited a day in New York, that my letter announcing my arrival might be before me. It was a sweet, bright day in early May that I drew near to my father's house. The carriage had been sent some miles to meet me, and old John was winning my thanks and praises by his efforts to hurry me on my journey as much as it was possible.

Everything seemed to have been done with reference to my return. Everywhere I recognized the hand of affection, and even Nature's self seemed to join in the general joy. The green grass, the smiling flowers, and the joyous note of the bird, all seemed to welcome me home. Oh, the magic of the word! My heart seemed to bound within me, and I could not restrain my disposition to leap from the carriage and return the greetings of my ebony friends with as much heartiness as theirs were given. Then came the silent embrace of my father, speaking more than volumes of words; and the tearful tenderness of my mother, as she thanked God for bringing me safe home. All this was happiness indeed; but I looked beyond. Behind my mother stood Lily, looking lovelier than ever in her sky blue dress, falling in such graceful folds around her slight but beautiful rounded figure. Her cheek was a little paler than when I left; but there was a light in her eye that made my heart bound. 'Tis true she was dignified still, but there was a shy, timid consciousness of the possession of feelings which she feared to betray. I was perfectly happy. I had never felt in such spirits. I laughed and talked in the wildest possible manner. At last we separated, or at least Lily left us, and my father, my mother, and myself, sat down for a quiet talk. How well do I remember it. We were discussing the changes which had taken place during my absence, and forming plans for the future, when my mother said, with rather a meaning smile, "And, now, my boy, you must begin to look out for yourself a wife. We shall sadly want a daughter when our little Lily is gone." I was thunderstruck. I felt as if crushed by a mountain weight. I looked from one to the other in amazement. At last I managed to ask, what was it—what did she mean. "Why, has not Lily written to you, the sly little minx. I thought she would have told you. She went to Richmond last winter, and brought back with her an elegant, fine-looking fellow, a Dr. Allen, and she has taken a fancy to the name. I think she is doing well, no doubt, but still I shall miss my little lady-bird, sadly. I too hoped it would have been different, but there is no accounting for tastes. Well, good night, Will, my boy. I am glad you are at home once more," and the old gentleman picked up his candle and left the room.

I do not know how long I lay with my head in my mother's lap—all my hopes blasted—my dream at an end. Not one word was spoken; but softly, softly moved the velvet palm o'er my fevered brow. I closed my eyes—I felt that she read my heart. She knew its agony, and if anything could comfort me her silent sympathy did. Every now and then she would stoop down and kiss away the scalding tears, which, in spite of my manhood, would flow, and say "Dear child," or "My poor Willie." But the long hours we sat there, she never pried into my secret, only gave me her silent sympathy.—At last we parted, and retiring to my room I threw myself upon my bed and gave away to my bitter grief. I had never had such feelings before. Heart and brain seemed crushed by one stroke. Thick darkness of night was nothing to the midnight of my heart.—For hours I lay tossing, groaning and lamenting that I had ever been born. The many blessings I had were as nothing. What were they in comparison with what was denied to me? Like a spoiled child I disdained all my toys because there was one beyond my grasp. Oh, how is that night written deep on my memory—bound into my heart. No soft hand to sooth away the anguish, and, alas! I knew not where to find comfort when no earthly friend was near. Hours must have passed, before, exhausted by my overwrought feelings, I fell into a strange slumber—so deep that I was unconscious of my own breathing, and yet acutely conscious of objects around. I had my eyes closed, but I felt the darkness pressing upon their lids. It seemed as if even my heart stood still. So horrible were my sensations that I longed to rouse myself, but, like a person in a nightmare, I was unable to stir; so I lay until it seemed to grow brighter around me, and I heard James (the servant) enter the room. I heard him step carefully and noiselessly for fear of disturbing my slumber. I heard him stop, surprised, at the foot of my bed, at seeing me still dressed as I had been the day before. He seemed at first to hesitate about calling me. He would walk about the room, and then return to the bed, as if there was something in my appearance which drew him there. I longed for him to touch me and arouse me from my horrible nightmare. At last he came close to me and called "Marsa William! William!" I did not move—I could not move. He laid his hand on mine. It was icy cold against his, and he rushed horrified from the room. All this I felt, but could not move. Then I knew that I was a living death. Oh, why was it that the agony at my heart did not send the curdling blood through my veins? But no; the same awful stillness reigned through my whole frame. Oh what would I not have given to use a finger, to move a muscle. I felt that I was indeed a living soul in a dead body. My hands lay crossed solemnly over my breast, as if to tell of quiet within; my features I felt were placid and calm.

My frame seemed no longer a part of myself. My soul writhed in agony and silence within its shell. I heard my mother's shriek, my father's groans, and there was another sound, it seemed like a wail of anguish from a breaking heart. Who was it? And the imprisoned feelings grieved and shook with something between pleasure and pain, but they gave no outward sign. I heard the confusion about the house, the physician, the minister sent for, orders issued with the greatest rapidity, but each one heard and felt by me. I seemed to be a mass of feelings, and each circumstance vibrated painfully against the tightly-strung chord descending through my whole frame, and, in its descent, touching each nerve, sending through me a thrill of the intensest anguish, the most exquisite suffering; but there was the same awful stillness reigning without.

They gathered around my bed—my father, my mother, the servants all—I heard their deep sobs, I heard the grief too great for tears—so sudden, so lately in health, and now—*dead!* I shuddered at the word; but the shell upon the bed was silent—quiet as ever. My mother's form pressed the bed beside me, her agony giving vent only occasionally in words, such as "Oh had he but been a child of God, I could have borne it; but death without hope." The doctor came—my eyelids were raised—through those half closed portals I gazed once more on the faces I so dearly loved; but my feelings gave no expression to those film covered pupils. My vest was undone. I heard the sad declaration in tones of deep sympathy, "No pulsation—all over." I felt my mother fall lifeless beside me. I heard my father's frenzied expression of grief, and I was left to be shrouded for the grave. It was done by the tender, loving hands of our own domestic, amidst tears over "poor Massa William."—But this did not prevent the thrill of horror, doubly intense because it only touched within. I was laid upon my own bed, each limb straitened, each fold laid in its place, the windows opened to prevent, as I shudderingly thought, the quick ravages of decay; and with many a sigh and many an expression of grief, they left me alone with my own dead body, the cool breezes sweeping over my silent frame, the sun in its gairish brightness peeping in and mocking at my sorrow. I remember, too, a dove outside my window, whose mournful note seemed to goad me to madness. They would drive it away, but it would soon return, and sung to me in its melancholy strain that livelong day. And now I must bow, I must stare the evil in the face, I must look beyond the grave, to which I would soon be taken. I do not remember that I had one hope of being saved from my living death. There seemed to be such a fixed immoveableness about my body that I could not realize motion, and I half believed myself dead. The recollection of my mother's agonized cry of "Oh! had he but been a child of God!" filled me with horror, and the idea of an entrance into the eternal world without preparation came over me in all its dreadful reality. My whole life passed in review before me. Alas! what a scene of black rebellion. In vain did I search for one act with which I might hope to appease the great God. They alone fled from me, and I seemed forced to view my sins which now, for the first time, struck me with their enormity. I hated myself. It seemed just in God to punish me thus severely. All His kind, watchful care came to my view in a new light. Why had I never seen it before, and now too late! How could I hope for pardon for a life-time of sin? Oh, no! I must despair—I could not merit Heaven. I could never do anything to show my love and gratitude. And then in connection with this thought, came my mother's teachings, my prayers lisped at her knee, and I repeated "Our Father," with a sort of tremulous earnestness I had never known before. But still I despaired. I seemed the blackest thing alive, and I then understood how devils would acknowledge the justice of God in their condemnation. As these and multitudes of other thoughts passed through my mind, I heard the door opened, and my mother stood beside me. I heard her saddened moan of agony. The soft hand smoothed my brow, and she said:

"My boy, my poor Willie, can it be? Oh, my God! thou alone canst comfort me under this most grievous chastisement. Oh, let me not murmur, let me but see the end to be worked out. Oh, if he had but given me one word to show that he rested in a Savior, trusted in him, I could have given up at Thy call without one selfish feeling; but now—oh no hope, no hope! My child! my child!" and shrieking forth her anguish they tore her from me.

Dear mother, when did you ever come near me without imparting comfort? Even now she spoke of a Savior, upon whom I might rest, in whom I might trust, even sinful as I was, and I prayed earnestly to be led in the right path. I had never before prayed from my heart, but now it seemed wrung out.

Again I was interrupted by the opening of the door, and felt my length and my breadth measured, with the remark, in a strange voice, that he was a stout corpse, to be sure.—"What could ha' been the matter with the poor gentleman to ha' took off so *suddint*?" ending with an inquiry as to who the property would go to now. "To the young lady, I specs," said James, "she is just like old master's daughter."

"I suppose," said the stranger, "they want satin lining, silver plate, everything done up in the best style."

"Never mind expense," said James, "everything must be done in the most genteelest style."

Imagine if you can, dear reader, what my feelings must have been at hearing myself discussed in this way. The mention of this young lady brought Lily before me. She alone had stood aloof from the body of her old friend; she did not care enough for her former playmate to induce her to look upon me once again. I pictured her to myself as the fond wife—I thought of her husband rejoicing in my death, because by it Lily would come to him a richly endowed bride. These thoughts brought fresh grief, and I tried to banish them. I now thought I had given to her the idolatry of my heart which ought to have been given to God.

Through that long day many came to look upon me. My poor father spent many hours beside me, mourning over the death of his brightest hopes. At last I felt it grow darker—I knew that the sun was going down. I must pass another long night, darkness around and within me. I remember that I was trying to pray for submission and support, when I felt the sheet lifted from my face, and then I heard the broken-hearted wail which had so chained my attention in the morning.

My feelings throbbed with pleasure—it was Lily. She had come alone, and such a sound could only come from a loving breaking heart. "Oh Willie! dear Willie! if you could but speak to me—but look at me—but tell me that you died loving, forgiving me! If you could but hear me now, telling how I loved you as I can never love any one else—how from my very heart I have longed for your return! If I only had some one to talk to, but no one loves me now. Dear mamma even shudders when I am near her!—papa does not notice me. I must weep alone. Oh, I am so desolate, so lonely and miserable."

I felt the light pressure of her hand on the bed. Her deep sobs went to my heart. I longed to clasp her to my breast, but my arms were stiff and cold, and refused their aid. I thought that my feelings must make my heart beat, but no,—still all was quiet, my hands still crossed upon my breast. I must go down to my grave with my only ungratified wish in my grasp. I had only to move to possess it and I could not.

"Oh, Lily," I said, or rather thought, "why did you come to torment me with vain hopes—why withdraw my thoughts from eternity?" And I made an effort to be happy in the prospect of heaven, but my thoughts would not soar above the breaking heart beside me. I wanted to comfort her—I wanted to tell her to leave me, to pray for consolation—I wanted to tell her how in my hours of darkness, I had found light—how in my writhing agony I had found rest in my Saviour,—but I could not. At last the door opened, and I felt the light from a candle. It was my mother's voice. I heard her saying "You here, my child?" and I knew that her arm was around the mourner. I heard from Lily's bursting heart the exclamation, "O had he but loved me!" I heard them talk together of me. I heard my mother tell of my long devotion to her, and then the sobs came quicker but more softly. Then my mother pointed her to the light beyond this darkness—the dark cloud brightly edged. She told of her own agony in the morning, and how in the stillness of her closet she had been wonderously comforted—how she had been assured that the child of so many prayers could not be lost—she was comforted by the unchanging God. Every now and then she would hush the quick sobs as if she were dealing with a little child. "There, now, my own child, my little Lily, don't cry any more. We will meet our Willie in heaven. We must not murmur at our father's chastisement. He had to take our idol in order to draw our rebellious hearts to himself." Not one word of reproach was uttered—nothing which could wound, and presently the sobs ceased, and gently putting her arm around her, my mother led her from the room.

Then came the servant bringing candles—the watchers, who were all companions of my own, and between their visits and my own reflections the long nigh passed not unhappily.

My funeral was to take place the next day. I took the most intense interest in all that concerned it. I knew the time was drawing near. I heard them set something down upon the bed—it was my coffin. I felt myself lifted and laid in it. I remember that my arms had to be pressed close in order that I might lie within its too narrow limits. I remember the painfully cramped feelings this gave me. I was then carried into the parlors. I heard the thick deep sobs through the two rooms. I heard the tremulous hymn, sometimes ceasing from emotion, and then taken up again. I heard the solemn voice of the minister say: "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble." I heard my own funeral sermon, and then the solemn, eloquent supplication to the Throne of Grace for the bereaved, and then the words, "the services will be concluded at the grave."

I felt the sheet lifted from my face, and knew that there were many loving eyes fixed upon me; more than one kindly tear fell upon my face. I made a desperate effort to open my eyes—and, reader, I succeeded. I have an indistinct recollection of shrieks, and the mingling of many voices, and I sank into a state of insensibility. When I awoke I was in my own room, and the pale, anxious faces of my mother, my father and Lily were bending over me. They looked wearied and worn, and I knew what they had suffered. Those weeks I spent in bed were the happiest of my life. My gratitude, my love to God were unbounded, and I felt that a lifetime of services would but feebly testify of purposes and feeling. I was at last able to sit up, and day after day was my Lily's sweet face beside me. Oh, so well do I remember one day when left alone with her, I called the blush to her cheek by an allusion to the scene in that very room; and asked her if she would indeed be my little Lily. There was no answer at first, but soon the little Bible beside her was opened, and the shining needle pointed me to what I read: "Whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

This was our betrothal. Our marriage was soon after, and we have trodden the path of life, side by side. Nor is the little, neat-looking old lady with well crimped cap and loving eye less lovely and beloved to me, than the Lily that bloomed in youthful beauty so many years ago.

An Unexpected Marriage.

Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished about a half-century ago, was a man of some humor as well as perseverance in effecting the ends desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following:

Of the various sects that have flourished for a day and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogerites, so called from their founder, a Tom, or John, or some other Rogers.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect was the denial of the propriety of the form of the marriage tie. They believed it was not good for a man to be alone, and also that one wife only should cleave to her husband, but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together, live as man and wife, dispensing with all forms of marriage covenant. The old Governor used often to visit Rogers and talk the subject over with him, and seek to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John nor Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them; they were very happy as they were—of what use could a mere form be—suppose they did thereby invite scandal—were they not bound to take up the cross, and live together according to the rules that they professed?—The Governor's logic was powerless to convince them,

"Now, John," said the Governor, after a debate of the point, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John: "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her in the forms of the world's people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her as the bone of your bone and the flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly I do?"

"And will?"

"Yes."

Then turning to Sarah, the Governor said:

"And you love and obey him?"

"Yes."

"And respect and cherish him?"

"Certainly I do."

"And will?"

"Yes."

"Then," said the Governor, rising, "in the name of the laws of God and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you man and wife."

The rage of John and Sarah was of no avail. The knot was tied by the highest authority of the State.

☞ A few mornings since we were relating to our family the fact of a friend having found upon his doorstep a fine little male infant, whom he adopted, when one of the olive branches remarked:

"Pa, dear, it'll be his *step* son, won't it?" We thought it would decidedly.

A Chapter of Blunders.

From a pleasant paper in "Once a Week," devoted to Sir Boyle Roche, the eccentric Irish orator, we make the following extract:

There is now another view of him to be considered—the pleasant little obiter dicta which have been put down to his score, and which there is no reason to doubt he really gave utterance to. After all, it is natural to suppose that the constraint of public speaking must have fettered the bovine fancy and checked the more frequent introduction of the conversational bulls, in the reading of which he is supposed to have had great skill.

Many of these are happily preserved. "Sir, I would give up half—nay, the whole of the Constitution to preserve the remainder." This, however, was parliamentary. Hearing that Admiral Howe was in quest of the French, he remarked somewhat pleasantly that the Admiral would soon "sweep the French fleet off the face of the *earth*."

By-and by came dangerous times of disaffection, and honest men's lives were insecure. Sir Boyle writes from the country to a friend in the capital this discouraging view of his position: "You may judge," he says, "of our state, when I tell you that I write this with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

On one occasion, when the famous letters to the Public Advertiser were attracting universal attention, Sir Boyle was heard to complain bitterly of the attacks of a certain anonymous writer "*called* Junius." He it was who recounted that marvellous art in gymnastics, when, in a tumult of loyalty, he "stood prostrate at the feet of his sovereign." He it was who denounced in withering language the apostate politician who "turned his back upon himself." He it was who introduced to public notice the ingenious yet partially confused metaphor of the rate. "Sir," said he, addressing the Speaker of the Irish House, "I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air—but mark me, I shall nip him in the bud."

It was Sir Boyle who spoke in feeling terms of the gentleman with whose family he was connected by marriage. "He gave me his eldest daughter, sir," he said to one of the professional wits of the Irish bar; "his eldest daughter, sir." To him the will replied—"If he had an *older* one he would have given her to you."

Mr. Curran used humorously to insist that these strange bits of confusion were all the result of careful preparation; perhaps scarcely crediting that there could be found a mind with such an inveterate constitutional twist in it. In the Irish House these sayings were welcomed with uproarious hilarity. There was the famous speech which confounded generations: "I don't see, Mr. Speaker, why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has ever posterity done for us?" He was a little disconcerted by the burst of laughter that followed, and proceeded to explain his meaning: "By posterity, sir, I do not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them."

His invitation to the gentleman on his travels was hospitable and well meant—but equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night." He it was who stood for the proper dimensions of the wine bottle, and proposed to Parliament that it should be made compulsory that every quart bottle should contain a "quart." Very pleasant, and yet perfectly intelligible, was his meaning—though it unhappily took the fatal bovine shape—was his rebuke to the shoemaker when getting shoes for his gouty limbs: "I told you to make one longer than the other, and instead of that you have made one smaller than the other,—the very opposite."

Still, he could hit hard, and for once avoided his natural blundering turn. Mr. Curran stated he was quite capable of being the guardian of his own honor. Sir Boyle retorted—"I wish the Hon. gentleman joy of his sinecure."

☞ An officer in Banks's Department recently received a letter from his little daughter at home asking him to send her money with which to buy a new bonnet, to which he replied as follows:—

"I would send you a kiss, dear daughter,
As pure from a fond father's lips,
And as chaste as the drop of water
That fresh from an icicle drips;
But kisses thus sent in a letter
Would loose all their sweetness for thee,
And I know it would please thee far better
To receive a few greenbacks from me;
But as I am "hard up," and you not in need,
You will have to put up with the will for the deed;
I therefore send you this nice little sonnet,
Instead of the greenbacks to buy you a bonnet."

☞ Buffon, it was once stated in conversation, had dissected a near relative. A lady, exclaiming against the unfeeling act, De Macran observed—"Why, madam, she was dead!" This remark reminds us of the French Princess who sat to Canova for her statue. A lady, to whom she spoke of the fact, inquired: "Did you not feel rather uncomfortable?" "Not at all," replied her Highness, "for of course there was a good fire in the room."

☞ The Vicksburg rebels lived several weeks upon mule meat. That's what made the rascals so stubborn.

☞ For a column of miscellaneous matter see last page.

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

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AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1863.

Woburn Conscripts.

Up to the present time about one half, or perhaps a fraction more, of the Woburn Conscripts have been examined. It is presumed that not more than one eighth of the men drafted from this town will be accepted, thus making it necessary to have another draft. Below we give the names of those exempted up to the present time, with the causes therefor:—

John P. Stevens, in service March 3, 1863.
Edward H. Haggins, only son of aged and infirm parents dependent for support.
Benj. Spinney, unsuitableness of age.
Patrick Garrity, anchylosis of lower jaw.
Humphrey Chadbourne, rheumatism.
Wm. H. Clarke, congenital heart affection.
Charles A. Sweetser, loss of teeth.
Robert Gordon, myopia and deafness.
Marshall Wyman, right and left inguinal hernia.
Stevens G. Cowdrey, aged and infirm parents elect one son.
Aurelius C. Frost, anchylosis of right elbow joint.
Edwarn Finnegan, unsuitableness of age.
Hugh Rafferty, alien.
Charles Boutwell, injury of right great toe joint.
Philip Teare, 2d, alien.
Thomas McCarty, confirmed sarcocele.
Patrick Coy, alien.
Charles H. Poole, super position of toes.
Asa Boutwell, in service March 3, 1863.
Oscar E. Johnson, imperfect physical development.
Charles Cummings, super position of toes.
James Murray, tuberculosis.
Elisha Mann, ulcerated internal piles.
George E. P. Morgan, imperfect physical development.
Samuel E. Sawyer, general debility in consequence of fevers.
Sylvester Totman, chronic bronchitis.
James Tweed, Jr., tuberculosis of right lung.
Charles S. Menchin, chronic disease of kidneys.
John W. Robbins, imperfect physical development.
Wilbur S. Knowlton, imperfect physical development.
Francis Richardson, injury to left clavicle.
Joseph McCarty, lameness from fracture.
Warren Fessenden, loss of teeth and caries of bones of the palate.
Charles A. Sturtevant, imperfect physical development.
Lewis P. Gleason, imperfect phsical development.
Daniel Richardson, organic disease of heart.
James A. Howard, injury of right arm.
Samuel Mann, severe scrofulous disease.
John King, atrophy of left deltoid muscles.
Joseph B. McDonald, weakness of left ankle.
Peter Murray, mother elects one son.
John G. Flagg, jr., imperfect physical development.
Lewis E. Corbett, mother elects one son.
Henry Hadley, only son of a widow.
Thomas A. Henshaw, Jr., unsuitableness of age.

The following named persons have been accepted:—Samuel S. Caldwell and Andrew W. Morton, reported for duty. David H. Tillson, Geo. A. Tidd, and Martin Doorley, each paid $300. Andrew Dearborn, Jr., replaced by substitute.

Mr. Thomas Emerson, our High School Principal, has had his case postponed until the decision of the Judge Advocate can be obtained.

BURLINGTON CONSCRIPTS.—The following named Burlington conscripts have up to the present time been exempted:—

E. K. Garvin, only son of widow dependant.
Elias Carter, fits and temporary insanity.
Samuel Walker, deformity of chest and cardiac disease.
John Winn, effects of acute pleurisy.
Abel Walker, complete anchylosis of right great toe joint.
Abraham G. Nichols, umbilical hernia.
Nelson Butters, diseased condition of feet.
George Carter, lameness from battle wound.
Henry Capell, cardiac disease.
Almon Waldo, chronic rheumatism of both feet.
Geo. J. Coburn, loss of right eye.
James F. Choate, loss of right eye.

☞ Private James Boyle, of this town, a member of Co. C, 50th Mass. Regt., returned with that company on Tuesday.—All the Woburn nine month's men without an exception have now returned home well and without receiving a wound in battle.

WOBURN STATE GUARD.—The guns for this company reached town this week. We may now look for the appearance of the veterans at no very distant day.

RECEPTION OF CO. C, 50TH MASS. REGT., AT STONEHAM.—This Company reached Stoneham, on Tuesday evening, and immediately dispersed to their homes. On the following day they met in front of the Town Hall, and, together with citizens, firemen, sons of temperance and cavalcade, headed by the Woburn Brass Band, formed in procession under the marshalship of Capt. William Hurd, and marched to Dr. W. F. Stevens' grove in the northerly part of the town. Here the assemblage sat down to an excellent collation, served in Stoneham's best style. After the collation, speeches were made by A. V. Lynde, Esq., Major L. F. Lynde, Mr. John Hill, Revs. Messrs. Wheeler and Squires, Capt. Marston, of the N. H. 12th, Lieut. Col. Ryder, 33d Mass., in response to sentiments. The occasion was one of deep interest to all concerned, and the reception was made as hearty as could be desired. Both Capt. Stevens and Lieut. Trull were sick on this occasion and the company was in command of Sergt. Francis M. Sweetser. Two of the company were left on the road home, sick, and one was killed in battle. With these exceptions the company returned with full ranks. They participated in the seige of Port Hudson, and have no reason to be ashamed of the record of their brief campaign of eleven months.

TOWN MEETING.—It will be seen by the Warrant, which appears in another column of this paper, that a Town meeting has been called for next Friday afternoon, to see if the Town will give the First Unitarian Parish a quit claim deed "to the land under and around the old meeting house at the North side of the common." Should the town agree to do so, a much mooted question will, doubtless, be set at rest, as, we understand, the above Parish will then purchase the Old Church for the sum of $4250.00, and at once proceed to remodel it, first moving it back from the street twenty-five feet.

SCHOOL TEACHERS APPOINTED.—The following Teachers have been appointed by the School Committee to fill vacancies:—High School—First Assistant, Miss Kate Butler; Second Assistant, Miss Delia Littlefield.—Center Advanced (Grammer) School—Miss Carrie Leavitt and Miss M. Maria Dennett. Cambridge street School—Miss S. Nichols. East Woburn School—Miss Farrington.—Several appointments remain to be made.

PICNIC.—The Methodist Sabbath School held a picnic near Horn Pond Mountain, on Wednesday afternoon. The gathering was quite large, and the good things with which the tables were bountifully laden, were enjoyed by all. The afternoon passed off much to the gratification of the assemblage.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—Last Sunday a steam carriage passed through our town, bound for Lowell, in which two men were riding. It glided along very prettily and quietly, but did not seem to inspire that life which a ride behind a good horse ever does. We have heard that the owner tried the speed of his carriage with a trotting horse at Lowell yesterday, but with what result we do not know.

☞ Private William Coveney, of Woburn, belonging to Co. D, 33d Mass. Regt., wounded at Gettysburg in the arm, has since had that member amputated below the elbow.

☞ Generals Butler and Howard, were present at Commencement Exercises at Waterville (Me.) College, this week. Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered the Oration.

LETTER FROM GETTYSBURG.—From a private letter, from a Woburn Volunteer, we extract the following. The facts mentioned, doubtless show the true cause of the apathy which ruled some parts of Pennsylvania when that State was invaded by the rebels:—

"I am nurse now at the Seminary Hospital, and have six good patients to take care of—three being minus an arm and the others a leg.

The rebels get better treatment here from the people, than the Union soldiers get. And this is loyal Pennsylvania! A State that sends a bill to government for 27 cts., for damage done in battle, and pelts the New Jersey militia with eggs because they would not stay six months. It is the meanest place I ever was in.

There is a rebel Major General and a Brigadier in the building, and a number of lower officers. The Provost Marshal has issued an order that the citizens shall not bring in things to the rebels to the neglect of our men. The people get but little sympathy from our men for what the rebs. destroyed. Give me disloyal Maryland in preference to this State. When the "Johnnies" were at York, a woman tore down "Old Glory" and trampled it under her feet. It makes my blood boil to see and hear these things, that I know to be true, and yet no notice is taken of them by the authorities. J. W. C."

H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S GREAT COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have received a copy of this map, and can vouch for its excellence. Its publication marks an era in the history of Maps. It is the largest, latest, plainest, and cheapest Map of the whole United States, including the Territories ever issued. It covers our entire country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern Boundaries of our Great Lakes, and from the Waving Pines of Maine to the Golden Shores of California. It is superior to all other Maps because it has just been engraved, and contains all the Towns, Rivers, Mountains, &c., made famous by the War, and not down on other Maps. Its Topography is accurate, and while it has an immense number of names, it does not confuse the eye with a great mass of unimportant matter. Size 40x54. Price—In sheets beautifully colored in counties, 60 cents. Mounted, $1.25. BENJ. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 515 Washington Street, Boston. The Map in sheets sent post paid for the Retail price.

Letter from 6th N. Y. Ind'pt Battery.

LITTLE GEORGETOWN,
NEAR THOUROUGHFARE GAP, VA.,
Aug. 6th, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR:—It would be useless for me to attempt as your correspondent, to give as news what has already become historical. The campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, its objects, incidents, and completion have already for a long time furnished topics for conversation, argument, remark. Therefore let me rather dilate upon the few things worthy of remark which came within my cognizance. A private soldier scarcely can attempt to carry on a prompt and interesting correspondence with a literary journal, most especially amid the activities of a campaign such as we have lately been undergoing.

My last I think was dated from Fairfax C. H., early in the month of June, and shortly after my return from furlough. Since that time we in common with the rest of the army, have visited Pennsylvania, by way of Edward's Ferry, Frederick, Taneytown, Gettysburg, and again nearly retraced our steps by way of Berlin, Leesburgh, Centreville, Warrenton.

Behold us now located at the village (said village comprises two houses and a brick church), of Little Georgetown, and close to Thoroughfare Gap, in company with 2d Brig., 2d Div., C. C. A. P., commanded by Col. Huey. One object appears to be to guard against a rebel raid through the gap upon our R. R. communication with Washington. We have been here ever since Aug. 1st, and appearances do not as yet denote any prospect of a move.

As to a continuance of our stay in this vicinity, it would not be a very unpleasant duty were it not for the irregularity of the mails, for as letters are the soldier's chiefest enjoyment, when any thing causes an interruption to the reception of letters, then he begins to be dissatisfied and desirous of a change nearer to headquarters, or at least to some place where communication is more direct. If it was not for this draw back I should be content to stay here the remainder of the summer.

The extraordinary coolness which has heretofore been our portion to enjoy, has at last given place to the heat of ordinary Virginia summers, and somewhat reminds us of the extreme heat which torturted us the last summer upon the peninsula. Fortunately the nature of our present duty does not compel any very violent or long-continued exertion, and consequently just now we are in the enjoyment of a luxurious laziness, which is doubly increased by the nature of our position. The country hereabout is a succession of hills and valleys, the latter green with the heavy growth of grass which the war has not spared hands to cut, and in pleasant relief to the white hill-tops shining beneath the beating sun. How pleasant then, these days of almost white heat, to seek the hill-top and there stretched out within the shade of some broad tree to lay half dreaming, or absorbed in lazy contemplation, watch the sunshine parching the whitened fields. The distant hillsides belted with dark pines, varying in shade according as the sun is clouded, or again shines forth, and in the valleys the long lines of green following the water courses, here and there enlarging into a grove about some old stone mill. Occasionally a farm-house gleaming whitely from out its surrounding shade trees, suggesting of coolness and comfort. These constitute the features of a landscape, which, seen from beneath a spreading tree as one lies extended with half-closed lids, inspires a feeling of inward enjoyment which to appreciate must be experienced. Or if one feels inclined for more active pleasures a short walk leads to hillsides where one may pick blackberries unsurpassed in size, flavor, or plenty. The abundance of blackberries in this vicinity is perfectly immense. An hour suffices to fill a waterpail, and blackberries in every style, "au natural," or "a la sucre," are become a daily dish with us. And then as the sun declines comes the daily bath in some swift flowing stream. This, though last, is not the least of our pleasures, for the luxury of cleanliness after the recent restrictions thereupon during the late campaign, is doubly appreciated. So you will see that at present we are in the enjoyment of arcadian pleasures which are by no means less pleasing because of the hardships of the Pennsylvania campaign.

Of news of the Army of the Potomac, I can give you none as we have been so long separted from the main body on outpost duty that probably more is known at home on that head than here among us. Gen. Meade's headquarters are reported to be at Germantown, six miles from Warrenton.

When Lee's army fell back across the Potomac, Gregg's division of cavalry to which we have been attached for some time lately, made a movement across the river at Harper's Ferry. On the afternoon of July 15th, we arrived in the vicinity of Shepardstown, Va., where we laid till the succeeding afternoon, when we were attacked by the rear guard of the rebel army. At this place we captured 3600 lbs. of bacon, 2 ambulances, and quite a body of prisoners. On the afternoon of the 16th, as we were lying half asleep, we were aroused by picket firing, which in a short time became quite a fight. The rebels attacked our dismounted cavalry skirmishers beyond a belt of woods in our front, but were unable to drive them when reinforced from a line of stone wall which they maintained as our line of defence. From where we were stationed could be plainly heard the yells of the rebs as they charged the wall, and the counter-shout of our fellows in reply. Finally they brought up six pieces of artillery to aid them, but were unable to accomplish their object then. The 1st Penn. Cavalry which have obtained the name of being the best skirmishers in the Army of the Potomac, have more than maintained their reputation. To these six pieces we replied with but two, holding six others in reserve. These last six pieces were so posted that had the enemy made their way through the woods they would have been exposed to a most merciless enfilading fire from three points. For several hours we stood to the pieces in readiness to give them a reception should they have made an opening through our skirmishers, but at length the appoach of night put an end to the fighting. By persons engaged this was said to be a very smart cavalry fight. That night we fell back to Harper's Ferry along the river. On the way our 'cassion ran off the road into a ravine 15 feet deep, where it laid bottom side up, the pole horses on their backs and their driver under them. Luckily neither the driver, horses, or cassion were injured. After three hours hard work, we managed to right it, and just as the sun was rising we reached the little town of Bolivar, which is situated upon the heights just above Harper's Ferry, in a pouring rain. Here your correspondent managed to get a breakfast at the house of a German resident quite in civilized style, and I can assure you after a night of such toil and fatigue it was by no means unwelcome.

From there to this place, we in conjunction with cavalry, have covered the rear of the army, which laudable occupation we are also now engaged in. HOPLITE.

SUMMER HAUNTS OF OUR AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.—Longfellow is in his "House by the Sea," drinking in the delicious breezes and listening to the murmur of waves at Nahant. Prof. Agassiz is in his own retreat on the opposite side of the same little peninsula, and he and Longfellow often meet. Neither is idle, and it is fortunate for both that no convenient steamer runs from Boston since the war, bringing its cargo of admirers to break in upon deep studies of nature. Nahant was the favorite resort of Prescott, and there, too, Motley loved to spend the weeks when the dog-star rages. Bancroft has his *campagne* at Newport, where, surrounded by his books, he can enjoy, as well as at his residence in New York, the quiet study of history within sound of fierce breakers. Whittier's little cottage nestles amid maples and elms in Amesbury, Mass. A few minutes' walk brings him to the summit of hills, whence, in different directions, he can view the White and Green mountains, the lordly Merrimac, and the broad sweep of ocean. Fields, "the American Moxon," as Charles Lanman felicitously terms him, has been spending a few weeks in the "White Hills," but is now back again to the "Old Corner."

Lanman himself has been fishing and writing in the region of the Glen and Alpine House. Church is at his home on the banks of the Hudson. His "Chimborazo" (*not* Cotopaxi) is about completed, and will add new laurels to him upon whom the "London Art Journal" said "the mantle of Turner had fallen." Gifford, brave and noble fellow, has been doing service in his third campaign with the New York Seventh. Minerva never loses when Gifford pays attention to Mars. Bierstadt is with Fitz Hugh Ludlow in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Bradford, our best marine painter after James Hamilton (the illustrator of Kane), is on the coast of Labrador. Welby, a Danish marine painter of great merit, and brother to the artist so well known on the Continent, is among the islands that stud the shores of Maine. Welby is an intimate friend of Hans Christian Andersen, and was well acquainted with the great Thorwaldsen. Heade goes to Brazil to paint scenery and humming birds, and takes to the Brazilian Emperor some of Darley's exquisite things.—*Publisher's Circular.*

FEARFUL MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Post* states that for the week ending on Tuesday, there were nearly one thousand deaths in that city, being about two-thirds the average mortality of London, which city has three times the population of New York. Of the entire number, about five hundred were either caused or accelerated by the effects of the heat. Five hundred and eleven children died during the week, of whom four hundred and seventy-five were of foreign parentage. The city press is unanimous in its commendation of the new City Inspector, Mr. Boole, whose faithful discharge of duty in the way of removing foul matter from the city, undoubtedly does much to prevent the outbreak and spread of the most dreadiful epidemics.

PROSPECTS OF AN ICE FAMINE.—The protracted continuance of unusually hot weather has operated disastrously upon the short supplies of the dealers, and in some parts of the country there is an almost certain prospect of an early exhaustion of the stock. In New York, within ten days, ice has risen in price from forty cents to one dollar per hundred weight; in Philadelphia two cents per pound is demanded; in Springfield, twenty-five cents per hundred; in Hartford, one cent per pound, and the present rates in our own city are fifty cents per hundred, by the quantity; sixty cents for family supply, and one cent per pound for small lots.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ Cases have recently come to light in Springfield in which honest hard-working men have been warned to leave the place, threatened with personal violence if they persisted in remaining in the city, and almost every other means used to drive aliens from the prosecution of their trades there.

☞ The Unionists of Ohio say that George E. Pugh, the copperhead candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship on the Vallandigham ticket, is opposed to the prosecution of the war not from principle but from *Pugh*sillanimity.

☞ The following pithy platform has been adopted by the 50th Ohio regiment:—

Resolved, That our platform is: The Union, first, last, and all the time; peace when it is established; war until it is.

☞ Hon. Henry Wilson will please accept our thanks for a copy of "Messengers and Documents, 1862-63."

For the Middlesex Journal.

In Memory of Ella Florence S.

Spring a mantle green was spreading
Over valley hill and glen,
And the tiny flowers were blooming
Where the winter snow had been.

Birds were singing in the branches
Songs of praise to Him above,
When a little birdling stranger
Oped a parent's fount of love.

Blue eyes peeped through silken fringes,
Filled with tenderness and love;
And her smile was pure and lovely
Like the ransomed ones above.

Strong the tiny link that bound them
In the golden chain of love;
And a garland hope was weaving
Bright as starry crowns above.

But a shadow dark was stealing
O'er the sunbeam bright and gay,
Soon the summer flower has faded
Quickly loved ones pass away.

With the angels Ella's singing,
In the mansions of the skies;
With the spring-flowers ever blooming,
Sweet the bud in Paradise.

ALMA.

STONEHAM, August, 1863.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The New Haven Journal relates the following very singular case of disease caused by drinking water on the coast of Guinea:

Some ten months ago Mr. Charles Monroe, of Fairhaven, was at Lagos and at Accra, on the Guinea coast, whither he had sailed as mate with Captain Post, in the bark Elizabeth, and while there he drank of the water of that part of the world, without thinking to take the precautions commonly in use among the natives for the prevention of a terrible disease known as the Guinea worm. It appears that the Africans always boil this water before drinking, in order to destroy the minute, invisible egg of the worm, which is so small that it is absorbed by the bloodvessels from the stomach, and is in that manner distributed in various parts of the body, usually the legs, where it is hatched, and after a long time makes its appearance in the shape of a white, thread-like worm, pointed on both ends, and it twines and twists all about the muscles, and veins, and arteries, and producing no particular feeling of uneasiness until some part of its body comes near the skin, when bad inflamations take place. It was in March last that Mr. Monroe began to be troubled with them, and for three months he has not walked a step. He is now in the Connecticut State Hospital, under treatment, and one worm has been taken from the bottom of his foot that measured over two feet long. The way it is done is this: When the surface of the skin is so pricked or irritated as to show where the "critter" is, a thread is fastened to him, and a small weight attached to the other end of the thread. The worm gets tired of pulling so steady a strain, and gives ground a trifle, day by day, and as he comes out, a little spool winds him up until he is all out.—The pain is very great. For forty nights Mr. Monroe hardly slept on account of the suffering. One worm is now in process of being drawn from his heel, and those medical men who have never seen a case of the kind are much interested. Great care has to be taken not to pull too hard, because the worm would break, and the trouble be much prolonged. Its medical name is *dracunaculus*, and it grows to be several feet in length. It is endemic in hot countries.—When the bother commences, it appears under the skin like a varicose vein, and after a painful boil has been formed and the skin broken, the head of the animal is discovered. Mr. Monroe is very patient under this strange affliction, and we hope before long to see him restored to health.

EFFECT OF THE REBEL FIRE ON OUR VESSELS—SURVEY OF THE STEAMER RICHMOND.—The effect of the severe engagements in the Mississippi on our naval vessels cannot be imagined by persons unacquainted with naval matters. Wednesday the United States steamer Richmond was formally surveyed at the Brooklyn navy yard by a board of officers detailed for the purpose by Rear Admiral Paulding. Every part of the vessel was minutely examined—the masts, decks, rigging, ward rooms, holds and engines. The result of the investigation proved that the amount of repairs to be effected on the ship will cost as much as the construction. Having been in several severe engagements—among others with the rebel steamer Ivy, with Fort McRae, with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, with the Chalmette batteries and New Orleans, with the Vicksburg batteries, with the rebel ram Arkansas, and with Port Hudson, it is not to be wondered at that her hull has been considerably jarred. One of her masts has been so much displaced that its effect on the keelson has been very deleterious, and may probably necessitate a very extensive repairing of the keel. There are said to be still two solid shot buried in the interior of the vessel.

The officers of this and other ships engaged on the Mississippi state that the Richmond is hardly more damaged than the generality of the fleet. If this be so, the overhauling and repairing of the squadron will be one of the most extensive operations performed at our navy yards for some years. Already the work of refitting vessels is felt so severely at the different naval stations that men-of-war on their return are obliged to be sent to ship-builders for repairs. The Richmond, Brooklyn, Hartford and Pensacola were four of our first steamers, and have done more service since this war began than any of the other vessels. The navy must do without them now, however, for a considerable period, as it will be nearly half a year before they can be ready for service again.

REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.—The Surgeon-Major of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, writes to the London Times, that the root of the pitcher-plant is a specific for this disease. An ounce of the root is sliced and infused in a quart of water and allowed to simmer down to a pint, and given in two table spoonful doses every four hours, while the patient is well nourished with beef tea arrow-root.

RECRUIT FLOGGED BY A PROVOST MARSHAL.—A provost marshal at Pittsburg, of his own motion, and with no color of law, ordered the infliction of fifty lashes upon an alleged deserter within his district, and superintended himself the execution of this infamous sentence. A Pittsburg journal thus describes the scene:

"Hagan was seized by the guard and taken to the 'rendezvous' in the third story, where preparations were at once made for carrying the order into effect. The man, as we are informed, was stripped naked, gagged and handcuffed. A raw cowhide was procured, and a soldier, named George Palmer, corporal of the guard, under directions of Deputy Provost Marshal McHenry, who was present, proceeded to lay on the stripes. Hagan, comparatively powerless though he was, resisted, and McHenry, as is alleged, called on the soldiers present to hold him while the stripes were being laid on. This the latter refused to do, whereupon, as the report goes, McHenry himself seized the wretched man and held him until the entire fifty lashes were administered. Hagan struggled violently in his agony, but before the sentence was half carried out he fell prostrate on the floor, and while in this condition the balance of the lashes were administered to him. His condition when taken up was pitiable in the extreme. His back was like a piece of raw beef, the cowhide having cut through the skin, and he was so exhausted that he could not support himself. A gentleman who saw him to-day, while the doctor was dressing his wounds, states that he must have received a most shocking flogging, and that had he not been a man of strong constitution he would have died under the infliction."

A QUAINT VIEW OF MUSICAL SCIENCE.—A Highland piper having a scholar to teach, disdained to crack his brains with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers. "Here, Donald," said he, "tak' yer pipes, lad, and gie us a blast. So, verra weel blawn, indeed; but what's a sound, Donald, without sense? You may blaw for ever without making a tune o't, if I dinna tell you how the queer things on the paper maun help you. You see that big fellow, wi' a round, open face (pointing to a semibreve) between two lines of a bar, he moves slowly from that line to this, while ye beat ane wi' your fist and gie a long blast; if, now, ye put a leg to him ye mak' two of him, and he'll move twice as fast; and if ye black his face, he'll run four times faster than the fellow wi' the white face; but if, after blacking his face, ye'll bend his knee, or tie his leg, he'll hop eight times faster than the white-faced chap I showed you first. Now, when'er you blaw your pipes, Donald, remember this—that the tighter those fellows legs are tied, the faster they'll run, and the quicker they're sure to dance."

"FORBIDDEN FRUIT."—M. Noel, a French agriculturist, speaking of the introduction of the potato into France, says "This vegetable was viewed by the people with extreme disfavor when first introduced, and many expedients were adopted to induce them to use it, but without success. In vain did Louis XVI. wear its flower in his buttonhole, and in vain were samples of the tuber distributed among the farmers; they gave them to their pigs, but would not use them themselves. At last Parmentier, the chemist, who well knew the nutritive properties of the potato, and was most anxious to see it in general use, hit upon the following ingenious plan. He planted a good breadth of potatoes at Sablons, close to Paris, and paid great attention to their cultivation. When the roots were nearly ripe, he put notices around the field that all persons who stole away any of the potatoes would be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. No sooner were the new roots thus forbidden, as it were, by authority, than all persons seemed eager to eat them, and in a fortnight the whole crop was stolen, and without a doubt eaten. The new vegetable having been found to be excellent food, was soon after cultivated in every part of the kingdom."

QUININE.—Alexander the Great died of the common remittent fever at Babylon, and Oliver Cromwell was carried off by ague. A few doses of quinine would doubtless have saved their lives, and might have materially influenced the course of history. But when the great Macedonian expired, the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark produced by the Chinchona trees were unknown outside their native forests, and when the Lord Protector had breathed his last they were just beginning to be known in London. Since then the value of quinine has been generally appreciated, and who shall say how many valuable lives are daily saved by its administration? In low, marshy situations where ague prevails, and in the tropics, it has become indispensable. All the pluck, enterprise, and devotion of modern explorers would in many instances have been completely neutralized by deadly climates, if it had not been for abundant supplies of this medicine; and, aided by the name silent agent. Europeans have been able to plant happy homes in districts which, without this powerful aid, would have been simply their burial places.

☞ A colored firm in Newark, New Jersey, having suffered some peculiar embarrassments, recently closed business, and the senior member gave the public the following "notis:" "De disholution of coparnersnip heretofo resisting twixt me and Mose Jones in de barber perfession, am heretofo resolved. Persons who ose must pay the scriber. Dem what de firm ose must call on Jones, as the firm is insolved."

☞ A Mrs. Harrow was lately taken before a Bow street magistrate in London, and fined one shilling and costs, for having an "unsightly and disgusting exhibition" in front of her shop, such exhibition being no more nor less than "a number of large crinolines eight feet above the foot pavement, and projecting three feet into the public thoroughfare."

THE COTTON BALES ON FORT SUMTER.—A Washington correspondent writes: "The report received last week, to the effect that the cotton bales placed in front of Sumter for its defence were all destroyed, appears to have been incorrect. Only two of the bales took fire, and since then fresh bales have been prepared, which are bound with sheet iron, rendering them capable, it is believed by the rebels, of affording the completest protection to the fort; this, however, remains to be seen. It is evident the Confederates are not sure of a successful resistance, as the fort is said to have been mined, preparatory to its total destruction in the event of an attack threatening an ultimate capture or reduction of the fort."

GENERAL STUART'S DINNER EATEN BY GENERAL BUFORD.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Brandy Station, Va., 6th inst., says:

"Some people have contended that Stuart no longer had command of the rebel cavalry, but that Fitzhugh Lee was the chief of that branch of the army. Whether this be so or not, as I before stated, Stuart fought Buford last Saturday, for Buford ate his dinner in a cosy little house nestled among pines, cedars and jessamine, about one and a half miles from Culpepper, where Gen. Stuart and staff were going to dine. Every luxury and delicacy that could be procured in this poor ransacked country was smiling on the white, spotless linen which covered the table. The chairs were placed, the wine ready to be uncorked, the piano in the dear little parlor open as it was left but a few minutes before.—The fair occupant of the stool (I hope I am not slandering her features when I call them fair), had no doubt hurried on a sun-bonnet and slipped off to Culpepper. The 'Bonnie Blue Flag' would not sound so well in the old parlor, and she feared Gen. Buford and staff could not appreciate her selection of songs.

"However, the dinner was appreciated; and if smacking of lips and looks of regret at the fragments they could not eat was of any significance, the dishes prepared by these kind people met with the appreciation of all the partakers."

☞ The $40,000 stolen from the room of paymaster McFarland at Washington, was taken by his clerk McCarty, whom he left in charge of it. McCarty, was hunted up next day and arrested, and all the money recovered. He was found at Bladensburg with a woman.

☞ Our people will be delighted to learn that Secretary Welles has just given orders to build a fleet of some half a dozen very swift ocean steam gunboats. They are to be built expressly for speed, and must be equal to any craft of the kind afloat. They will be completed in about three months.

☞ An armorer in Springfield, in order to escape the draft, had six of his teeth extracted on the 12th. The Springfield Republican says he has gained the uneviable reputation of being an unmitigated sneak.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

MASS. 50TH.—The long looked-for day arrived on Tuesday of this week, for the return of the nine months men of the Mass. 50th Regt. After an absence of about 11 months, and no satisfactory intelligence received from them of late, with regard to their anticipated departure for home, friends of the Richardson Light Guard in this town became very uneasy, and were almost sick with "hope deferred." On Monday a dispatch from Buffalo announced that they were thus far on their way, and that in all probability our company would reach South Reading at half past 12 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, instead of which they arrived in Boston at half past 4, P. M., and at South Reading at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The very wet travelling caused by heavy rains during the afternoon did not prevent a large gathering to welcome the soldiers home. Doct. S. O. Richardson had not forgotten to have a Band of Music from the city in readiness to accompany them from the depot to the Town House, the Yale Engine Company, in uniform, acting as escort to the procession, all being under charge of N. S. Dearborn, Esq., Chief Marshal. The cannon, situated on the Common, in its loudest tones, held forth a long discourse. The exercises in the Hall were designedly short from the belief that the fatigued soldiers would prefer ro retire to their quiet homes to receive the greeting of friends, than be long detained to listen to the delivery of speeches, however excellent they might be. After a collation in the Hall, the meeting was called to order by J. S. Eaton, Esq., one of the Selectmen, who stated that no formal ceremonies had been arranged, and that an address of welcome, by Daniel Allen, Esq., in behalf of the citizens, would be all the speech making for the evening, after which the audience would be at liberty to interchange congratulations and retire from the Hall at their pleasure. Mr. Allen in his usual earnest, animated style, spoke cheering words of welcome, which were *warmly* received. The Band played several pieces of excellent music, which added much to the pleasure of the interview while in the heated room. One of the company was left at Clevelond, being unable to continue the journey farther. Amid the general rejoicing for the returned, a sadness prevails for those who fell by disease, and whose mothers, companions and friends are clothed in mourning, because there is no hope of their return.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—Rev. T. N. Jones, of North Reading, lectured in the Congregationlist Vestry, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., giving an account of the battle at Gettysburg, the field of which he visited soon after the conflict, and bore away with him many relics of interest. Mr. Jones is an interesting speaker, and clothes his thoughts in acceptable language. The room was filled with an attentive audience. M.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—This day was observed by appropriate religious services in the Vestry of the Congregational Church, in the afternoon, and were rather slimly attended. The extreme heat of the weather was doubtless one prominent cause for the small number present at the services, in connection with the absence of any sermon on the occasion. Both of the church pastors are enjoying their summer vacation during this month.

WAR ITEMS.—Major John A. Bolles paid us a flying visit this week. By the transfer of Gen. Dix to the Eastern Department, which comprises New York and vicinity, Major B., as one of the staff is also transferred.

Capt. Alfred Norton was at last accounts in Chambersburgh, Pa. Capt. Young is still in the department of the Gulf, under Gen. Banks.

REMOVAL.—Mr. S. M. Allen is taking down the buildings recently purchased by him at Baconville, and erecting from the material thereof, a building on the opposite side of the railroad track, for storage.

WATER WORKS.—It is thought that the low land at Baconville will be overflowed in about two months, but it will be some time longer before the entire works will be completed, perhaps a year.

THE DRAFT.—Among the drafted individuals in Portsmouth, N. H., is Rev. Mr. Eddy, the former pastor of the Baptist Society here. Owing to the small number of able bodied men obtained by the first draft, it is probable that another batch of the first class will be called upon to make up the requisite number. The first class must be entirely exhausted, before the second class is called upon. Some of the papers seem to have the idea that the first class have all been drafted, whereas a large number remain "waiting orders."

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Sheriff Charles Kimball has sold the spacious mansion house and land connected therewith, owned and formerly occupied by him, in the westerly part of the town, for the sum of $11,000. A great quantity of vegetables is raised upon this farm, the results of the labor and cultivation of the same. No better farms are to be found in the State, than those on the "West Side," as it is termed, of our town, and from them the Boston Markets obtain an early and abundant supply of vegetables and fruits. This fact will be apparent to those who have visited this locality, and seen the crops raised by the industrious and enterprising farmers of that vicinity.

TALL GRASS.—Our townsman, N. A. Richardson, Esq., has demonstrated that as tall if not taller grass grows here as any where else in New England. Your correspondent saw a specimen cut on his place a few days since, which was *six feet and one inch* in height. It is of the quality called "Fowl Meadow," and raised upon a reclaimed bog. It is represented to be a nutritious and in all respects excellent variety of grass and well worthy of cultivation. Although a small town, and rather insignificant a place in the eyes of some, yet we can boast now, of some tall grass, and let us see which of our neighbors can raise some taller.

EXCELSIOR.

☞ The editor of the Portland *Transcript* has lost one of his junior partners by the draft, but consoles himself as follows:

As for ourselves, being an old married man, we are thrown among the *second class* people, where we take our place with great modesty, awaiting our turn with a stiff upper lip. We would, however, remind those first class people that they are not to take on airs because they have secured all the best places and got front seats. We in the rear will insist on "hats off in front" and a fair sight at the show. We are only reserving ourselves for a great emergency. It is well enough to send youngsters and old bachelors to fight a retreating foe, but when the rebels make their final struggle the best manhood of the nation will be needed to meet them, and then the "married men over thirty-five" will show the stuff they are made of, and be in at the death of the rebellion!

☞ Volunteering in New Jersey is said to be going forward very briskly. In Newark more than half the quota of nine hundred men has been raised. The persons volunteering are principally members of the nine months' regiments recently mustered out of service.

GEN. LEE AND THE HOSTAGES.—A relative of the rebel General Lee, who is a resident of Washington, and said to be a loyal man, discredits the story of Gen. Lee's threatened resignation in case his son shall be executed as one of the hostages for Capts. Sawyer and Flynn. This gentleman strictly affirms that, on the contrary, Gen. Lee would see sons and nephews executed rather than vary one iota from the strict line of military law and discipline.

☞ People who are sick or ailing always want, and generally expect, immediate relief from the use of the remedies that are prescribed. Anything, then, that operates immediately must of course be popular; but the great want, heretofore, has been for something that could be prescribed for both nervous and external complaints which would bring immediate relief. "*Lawson's Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative*" is an article of this kind; it is indeed a pain-killer. It is no less infallible in cases of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and chilblains, than in cases of Lame Back, Sprains, Stiff Joints, and External Inflamation. The positive cures it has wrought are numbered by hundreds; and there are comparatively few instances in all the list of diseases for which it may be prescribed, where it would not, if applied according to directions, effect an immediate and permanent cure.—*Peterborough N. H., Transcript.*

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per box. 230.

☞ "No upper teeth" does not exempt a man before the Philadelphia Board of Enrollment. If otherwise healthy, he is accepted for cavalry service.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The members of Co. C, 50th Regt. Mass. Vol. Militia, are hereby notified to appear at Camp Lander, Wenham, Mass., on Monday, August 24th, instead of Monday, August 17th, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service.

D. N. STEVENS,
Capt. Com. Co. C, 50th Regt. Mass. Vol. Militia,
STONEHAM, August 14th, 1863.

WARREN ACADEMY.

The Fall Term at this Institution will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, with the present teacher, Mr. D. W. Sanborn, as Principal.

BENJAMIN CUTTER,
Secretary to the Trustees.
Woburn, Aug. 5, 1863. 3w.

WM. H. CLARKE,
Organist and Musical Director of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.
Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.
Terms per Quarter, $15.
Office—Rear entrance of the Church, (Up Stairs.)

Hours for pupils, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Thursdays.

New and *Warranted* Piano fortes for sale, from $160 and upwards, according to compass and style of finish. eow–6m

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL.
DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
42–3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Married.

EASTMAN—FOWLE—In Woburn, Aug. 13, by Rev. J. C. Bodwell, Mr. Frank C. Eastman, of Chelsea, Mass., to Miss M. M. Fowle, of Woburn. No cards.

Died.

STILES—In Woburn, Aug. 13th, Sophia C. Stiles, aged 45 years, 9 months.

RUSSELL—In Somerville, Aug. 6th, Cordelia E. Russell, aged 25 years, 3 months.

TYLER—In South Reading, Aug. 8, Miss Catherine B. Tyler, aged about 13 years.

UPHAM—In South Reading, Aug. 13, Chas. Herbert, child of E. S. and Hannah B. Upham, aged 8 months.

TOWN WARRANT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To either of the Constables of the Town of Woburn, in said County, GREETING:

IN the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Woburn, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Woburn, on FRIDAY, the twenty-first day of August, at 3 1-2 of the clock, P. M., to act on the following articles viz:

Art. 1.—To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

Art. 2.—To see if the town will authorize the Town Treasurer to give a quit claim deed to the First Unitarian Parish, in Woburn, of all their right, title and interest in and to the land under and around the old meeting house at the north side of the common, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Northerly by land of Plympton heirs, easterly by Winn street, southerly by Pleasant street, westerly by land of Mrs. Ruth Abbott.

And you are directed to serve this warrant by causing the same to be published seven days at least before the time of holding said meeting, in the *Woburn Budget* and *Middlesex Journal*.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant with your doings thereon to the Town Clerk at or before the time of holding said meeting.

Given under our hands, at Woburn, this twelfth day of August, A. D., 1863.

JOHN CUMMINGS, JR., WM. TOTMAN, WALTER WYMAN, E. N. BLAKE, MOSES A. TYLER, L. G. RICHARDSON, E. E. THOMPSON, A. E. THOMPSON, ELBRIDGE TRULL,	SELECTMEN OF WOBURN.

A true copy, Attest,
EDWARD SIMONDS, Constable of Woburn.

Administrator's Sale of
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court within and for the County of Middlesex, I shall sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the hereinafter described Real Estate, as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty two cents.

Said premises consist of a certain piece of land situated in Scituate, about one half of a mile Westerly from the harbor, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the Westerly side 12 rods and 12 links by the road; on the North, 7 rods and 15 links by land of John Brown; on the East, 12 rods and 12 links by land of Noah Jenkins, and on the South, 7 rods and 15 links by land of D. Putnam.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WILLIAM P. WYMAN,
Adm'r of Estate of Elbridge Wyman.
Woburn, August 13th, 1863.—46-3w.

COLLECTOR'S SALE IN WOBURN.

THE following described lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Mass., owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1862, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the SELECTMEN'S ROOM, in Bank Block, Woburn, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1862, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

EDWARD SIMONDS,
Collector for the Town of Woburn, for the year 1862.

ALBERT R. MATTHEES, of Roxbury. Two acres Tillage land, five acres English Mowing and five acres Wood land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Easterly by land of Stephen Lynde; Northerly by land of John Bigelow and Thadeus Richardson; Westerly by land of Gilman S. Lowe, and Southerly by Railroad street.

Tax for the year 1862, $27.26

JAMES A. FULSOM, of Roxbury. One acre of Tillage land, one acre of English Mowing, and one and a half acres of Pasture land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Westerly by land of John Hill, of Stoneham; Southerly by land of said John Hill; Easterly by land of William Hurd, and Northerly by Railroad street.

Tax for the year 1862, $7.98

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of OBED STEARNS, late of Winchester, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mehitable C. Stearns, of Winchester, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving any surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Mehitable C. Stearns is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

46-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of South Reading, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to EDWARD MANSFIELD, Esq., of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said Edward Mansfield is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, William A. Richardson, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

46 J. H. TYLER, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, on Main street, in South Reading, on MONDAY, August 17th, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—All that portion of land belonging to the Estate of William L. Brown, Esq., late of South Reading, which lies on the East of Sixth street, described on a plan of lots situated on Fairmount, so called, in Reading, in said County of Middlesex, surveyed for William L. Brown, Esq., by Edward Bucknam in Oct. 1853. Said portion East of Sixth street consists of 126 lots, and they are bounded as follows: On the West by said Sixth street; on the South by land of Hopkins; on the East and North by a road leading from South Reading to the "Turnpike" in Reading.

The whole will be set up in one lot and sold to the highest bidder.

A plan can be consulted and further information given at the office of the subscriber.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Administrator.
South Reading, Aug. 1, 1863. 44–3w

COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & MCDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

H. HARRIMAN,
HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.
Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.
Repairing neatly done.

Central Market,
Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD.

WM. PRATT,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.
347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

HATHAWAY'S CAMP WRITING CASES!
The best thing in the market for soldiers,
FOR SALE AT THE
WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.
Woburn, Feb. 14.

August Magazines,
For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p. m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.03 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5,19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9 55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6·30, p. m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p. m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.
OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

LEOPOLD MORSE,
NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,
Is now offering his entire
Wholesale Stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!
At Retail.
This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure
REAL BARGAINS.
Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,
(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)
HAS REMOVED TO
208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,
SILK AND WOOL DYER,
OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,
BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.
37 3m

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is
Large and Varied,
and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.
Woburn, March, 1863.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,
MILLINER,
Keeps constantly on hand
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice.
☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.
Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
EFFECTED IN
Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,
AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c, &c.

Particular attention paid to printing
POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.
Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,
CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.
BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.
Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
ALSO, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.
☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*
WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

DR. C. T. LANG,
Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,
Woburn Centre.
Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, MASS.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
WOBURN, MASS.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S
AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND Daguerreotype Rooms,
KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.
PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow,
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 23, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it. HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds. MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.
South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.
South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36–1y

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &, &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children They are useful in every house They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY
E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,
Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20 6m.

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street.
At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk....	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year........	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes.........	198,629 10
" taken last year........	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets..........	63,883 84
" taken last year........	19,162 40
Losses paid last year..........	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year..........	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Buttrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.
Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44– 6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

SKIN DISEASES CURED
RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY
DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP!
CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY
Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT*—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

TWO BOTTLES.

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia.

THREE BOTTLES.

Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure.

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

CHILDREN.

RADWAY' RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the esolvent will insure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

6 RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat GOLDEN-SHEAF WHISKEY. Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,
when made, as it ought to be, from
Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

Patent and Improved Spectacles

284 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, FIRST FLOOR UP STAIRS
DISEASE OF THE EYE MEDICALLY TREATED.

PROF. FRANKS & SON, of New York. Professor Franks, Oculist, Optician by Diploma to the New York Eye Hospital, Life Governor of the Eye Infirmary, Lecturer on the Eye, and Patentee, will attend. These spectacles seldom or even require changing to others of stronger magnifying powers, never tire the Eyes, and can be seen through as well by candle as daylight.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex Pres. of the U. States.
Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, late Governor of Conn.
Hon. James Y. Smith, Merchant, Providence, R. I.
Hon. E. Huntington, ex-Lieut. Governor of Mass.
Hon. Robert B. Cranston, Mayor of Newport, R. I.
Prof. B. Stillman, M. D., Yale College, N. Haven.
Prof. E. Ives, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. J. Knight, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. W. Hooker, M. D., Yale College, N. Haven.
Prof. P. A. Jewett, Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. C. Hooker, M. D., Yale College, New Haven.
Prof. Mott, M. D., New York Medical University.
Prof. M. Payne, M. D., N. Y. Medical University.
Prof. C. R. Gilman, M. D., N. Y. Med. University.
Prof. A. C. Post, M. D., N. Y. Med. University.
G. Wilkes, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
A. Dubois, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
Mark Stephenson, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
Isaac Wood, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
D. L. Rogers, M. D., New York Eye Hospital
J. P. Garrish, M. D., New York Eye Hospital.
E. H. Dixon, Editor of the New York Scalpel.
D. M. Reese, Editor of New York Med. Gazette
H. D. Bulkley, Editor of N. Y. Medical Times.
W. S. Charnley, Pres. Quinipiack Bank, N. Haven.
P. Hammond, Cashier City Bank, Worcester.
H. Pillsbury, President Merchants' Bank, Lowell;
C. Boswell, President Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford. 13—1y.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, &C,

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN,
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Miſcellaneous.

For the Middlesex Journal.

"Boat and Saddle."

"Wohlauf, Kameraden, auf's Pferd, auf's Pferd
In's Feld, in die Freiheit gezogen! —
Im Felde, da ist der Maan noch was werth
Da wird das Herz noch gewogen:" —

In vain we cry "Up! Up!"
And call for "comrades brave!"
Many feet flee the stirrup,
Many hands spurn the glave.
Ah me!
Man looks to his neighbor—"It is *you*, not *I*,
That is called to the battle to fight—to die."

The Fatherland calleth—
"Up! gird on the sword.
To day blood stain exalteth,
Yes! 'tis Heaven's accord."
Ah me!
Man looks to his neighbor—"It is *you*, not *I*,
That is called to the battle to strike—to die."

Fair Liberty trembles,—
Yet her banner unfurls,
At the sight man disembles,
And his act is a *churl's*.
Ah me!
He looks to his neighbor—"It is *you*, not *I*,
That is called to the battle, to bear 't—to die."

The brave men cry "Up! Up!
Come, help us stem the tide!
Come, quaff the battle cup,
And with us sternly ride!"
Ah me!
Man looks to his neighbor—"It is *you*, not *I*,
That they call to their side, to ride—to die!"

Still holding, ye cravens,
Your lives from the scale!
Then to ye may Heaven's
And Life's gladness fail!
Yet, sooth!
To the gallants who, like men, said "it is *I*,"
Be the patriot's crown, or to live or to die!
R.

☞ Connecticut is celebrated for its basswood hams, but Massachusetts is rather ahead on spruce veal. For a Deputy Sheriff in one of its towns posted up the following notice:—"Taken on execution and will be sold at auction on the 24th, one express wagon, one-individual half of a lot of spruce logs estimated to make forty-five feet of boards and two calves.

☞ Prentice finds in Humphrey Marshall's obesity a never failing butt for jocose allusion, "We should think," says the inveterate wag, "Humphrey Marshall would have to march slow. He looks as if it would be a heavy task to fetch up his rear."

☞ A western paper speaks of the circumstances of a bird building her nest upon a ledge just over the door of a doctor's office, as an attempt to rear its young, in the very jaws of death.

☞ It is a singular fact that women cannot look from a precipice of any magnitude, without becoming dizzy. But, what is more singular the dizziness departs the very moment somebody puts his arm round her waist, to "keep her from falling." Queer, isn't it?

☞ If you put two persons into the same bed-room, one of whom has the toothache, and the other is in love, you will find the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first.

Queer Amusement.—"Gardener, why do you water the walk so much?" *Gardener*—"Sure, maister has nothing to amuse him, and so makes me keep the sidewalk wet, while he looks out'o the windy at the ladies' ankles."

☞ The following is deceptively promulgated under the head of zoological information:—"The black Tapir is found in many districts of Sumatra, but the *Red Taper* chiefly in the District of Columbia."

Rebus—To kiss one again.
Omnibus—To kiss them all.
Blunderbus—To kiss the black girl by mistake.
Syllabus—One lady kissing another.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Ky., have twenty two children. This is perhaps the most extensive Brewery in the West.

☞ "Tom, what in the world put matrimony into your head?" "Well, the fact is, Joe, I was getting short of shirts."

☞ Young ladies who faint on being "proposed to," can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ear you were only joking.

☞ Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, lived a great portion of his life with a Spanish Jewess, viz: Jew Ann Fernandez.

☞ A little boy at Aroostook, heard a sermon from the text—"Ye must be born again," and came home crying through fear that if born again he should be a gal!

☞ What animals took the least baggage into the ark? The fox and the cock, as they had only a brush and comb between them.

☞ When is a window like a star? When it is a skylight.

☞ Why is the nose put in the middle of the face? Because it is the scenter.

☞ Women can keep a secret, but it generally takes a good many of them to do it.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN.
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters,** and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs General Debility, and the Purifying and Enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to **Females**, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases,

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

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FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters

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Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

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☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

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7

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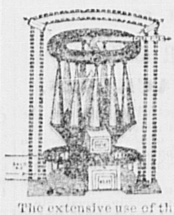

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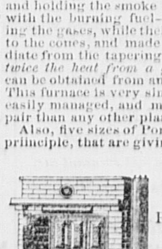

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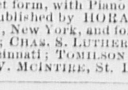

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It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to New and Old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by *GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.*

No heat is required in applying it.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shrinking of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Tin and other Metal Roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not Crack in Cold or Run in Warm Weather, and will not wash off.

Leaky Tin and other Metal Roofs can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a perfectly water-tight roof for many years.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stoves, Ranges, Safes, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturers' use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, and will not crack in Cold or run in Warm weather.

These materials are adapted to all climates, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a Lucrative and Permanent business.

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Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. [7—1y]

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OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIER'S & SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Fulx, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New-York and London," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

⁂ Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

★ ★ ★

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INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The Great natural Bone Setter.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.
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Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
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Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
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I sthe best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
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Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.
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PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient Army Checker Boards which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail. Call and examine.

Harper for August,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore,

LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "Lawson's Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use Lawson's Curative."

Dracut, November 19, 1860.

Hon. Peter Lawson: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative and Nerve Tonic." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

Brighton, May 12, 1859.

Peter Lawson, Esq.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

Wilmington Depot, May 16, 1859.

Hon. Peter Lawson. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "Neuralgic Curative" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

Billerica, Mass., March 14, 1860.

Peter Lawson, Esq. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in any remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

Waltham, October 17, 1860.

Peter Lawson, Esq. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

Lowell, Dec 15, 1862.

Hon. Peter Lawson. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by Peter Lawson, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The Curative is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

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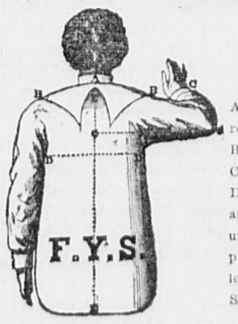
PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.



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are
A, the distance round the Neck.
B to B the Yoke.
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VOL. XII : : NO. 47.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Will You Love Me, When I am Old.

BY A——.

Will affection still enfold me
As the day of life declines;
When Old Age with ruthless vigor
Ploughs my face with furrowed lines?

When the eye forgets its seeing,
And the hand forgets its skill,
When the weary words prove rebels,
To the mind's once kindly will;

When the deaf ear, strained to listen,
Scarce can hear the opening word;
And the unfathomed depths of feeling
Are by no swift currents stirred;

When the leaping blood grows sluggish,
And the fire of youth hath fled;
When the friends, that now surround us,
Half are numbered with the dead;

When the ready tongue is palsied,
And the form is bowed with care;
When our only hope is Heaven,
Our only help is Prayer;

When our idols, broken round us,
Fall amid the ranks of men;
Until Death, in mercy, takes us,
Will thy Love endure till then?

Select Literature.

NOT SO FAST.

BY J. B. SYME.

"There is nothing I so detest in a man, Arthur, as a want of punctuality," said old Uncle Ben, to his sister's son, as he gave several rapid whiffs from his pipe and looked sourly over his shoulder at the young man, who was seemingly reading attentively.

"I have often heard you say so, dear uncle," replied his nephew, with a smile; "but I am glad that this feeling of detestation towards men's failings does not extend to all men; you are not misanthropic for all."

"Come, come, jackanapes, you want to cajole the old man, do you?" replied Uncle Ben, with something more than an affectation of anger. "You want to have me all smiles to this James Jones, when he pleases to wait upon his humble servant, because he is a friend of thine, forsooth?"

"I am sorry that he has disappointed you, uncle," said Arthur seriously, "not so much for your sake as his. Your recommendation can be of advantage to him; this disappointment cannot but affect you. You have cause to be angry, I do confess; and perhaps the idea that he is to be favored, and is in dependent circumstances, may have infused a little more of the acrimony of offended pride into your temper just now than would have otherwise been the case; but I could bet a good round sum that there is some sufficient cause for his detention."

"None of your college education here, sir!" said old Uncle Ben, rather testily, as he rapidly drew several mathematical diagrams on the floor with his feet, caused his chair to perform sundry military evolutions, and emitted a platoon of tobacco puffs before he settled down into rest again. "I detest betting; it is a vulgar practice, and in discussion it is the only argument of the greatest of fools. You speak plainly, too, young man," continued the burly old merchant, in a tone of some feeling; "when did I ever despise poverty or treat it with disrespect!"

"Never, my own uncle," said Arthur, apologetically; "yet I am certain that you judge hastily of poor James."

"Punctuality is a part of veracity, sir; veracity is the very soul of business; and this James Jones, though he were as deep in the mathematics as Sir Isaac Newton, and as great a foreseer of events as Moore's Almanac, will never make a clerk worthy of my bread and butter."

"Ah, his is a sad story, uncle—"

But Uncle Ben laid his hand on Arthur's mouth and interrupted him ere he had proceeded with the sentence. "I know what you would say, sir, because you have already said it: young man of talent—high principle—widowed mother and orphan brothers and sisters—his father an old acquaintance of my own—he an old school-fellow of yours—met him by accident—heard his tale—recommended him to your Uncle Ben, who recommended him to Jackson Brothers as a clerk, upon whom, forsooth, he has never called. Ah, ah, Arthur, you shan't find me so good natured again!"

"Perhaps some accident prevented him—some fortuitous circumstance over which he had no more control than over the elements," said Arthur, warmly.

"Circumstances, pooh! what merchant ever pleaded fortuitous circumstance for nonfulfillment of his engagements, or admitted them either on cash days? I have received a lesson never to try to push along loadstone."

"And is it thus that our charities are chilled?" said Arthur, feelingly; "perhaps causes which demand a surcharge of our benevolence are those which for want of knowledge extinguish it. We should be cautious, even in the most glaring apparent circumstances, when they are *only* circumstances and not established facts."

"I never disappointed any man in my life," said Old Ben, with a look of pride. "And I have a right to demand that the world shall do by me as I have done by it. It is but fair, nobody will deny it; the *I owe you* shall be fully squarred *per contra*. It is a safe maxim in trade, and it is as safely applicable to the common transactions of life."

"I deny that you have a right to demand your pound of flesh from the world, uncle," said Arthur mildly, for the ducat it owes you. Because you have been punctual, precise and prosperous, that is not sufficient reason why all men should be so. They are not so, dear uncle, and have never been so, therefore you have only reason for giving thanks to Providence, and exercising more common charity towards your less fortunate fellow-men.—But poor Jones," he continued, recurring to the cause of this discussion, "I wish I knew what has prevented him from waiting on Jacksons."

The room in which the uncle and nephew sat was comfortably and even elegantly furnished. The wall was prepared with a warm and elegant Parisian design of flowers done in the brightest of colors, tipped with gold leaf and enlivened with twigs bearing birds of paradise. A rich red moreen hanging, laid gracefully over two large brass-knobbed supporters, fell with a fine sweep on the floor. The carpets and sofas were beautiful; the fire bright and inspiring, and the wind was whistling with a wild savage sound without, which gave additional cheerfulness to the crackle of the coals and the light of the gas within.

Benjamin Bell had been a merchant, and a highly respected and reputable one; he had made a fortune, and retired from business when, as he said himself, his constitution was as sound as that of the father of all the Bells, Great Tom of Lincoln. He still retained the punctilious habits which he had acquired from an early and careful discharge of all the maxims laid down in "Poor Richard's" code of moral and social economy; got up at seven, breakfasted at nine, read the Lloyds and exchange columns in newspapers till eleven, maintained all his old friendships, and returned to dinner at four, supped at eight, and went to bed at the last stroke of eleven.

His nephew, Arthur, was a physician, a profession which is more fruitful of heroes than any in the world. They face the most infectious of death-breathing diseases, and invade with modest valor the vilest haunts of poverty that even cholera lords it over. They fall, and no monumental marble tells how or where; yet they are followed to the breach by noble, devoted men, whose lives have been spent in study and the acquirement of knowledge; and so they go on in their silent yet glorious crusade against the ills to which man is heir, without dreaming of the meed of fame. In one of his visits to the house of a poor widow, he had discovered in the only support of this decayed gentlewoman and her family, an old and esteemed school-companion of his own.

James Jones was a promising scholar, and a youth of generous feelings, but necessity is too captious regarding the primal prerequisites of bread and butter to pay much attention to mental capacity and the aspirations of genius, so that when he quitted the university, at the death of his father, he wore his last surtout out as light porter in a large paper warehouse. It was to this young man that, at his nephew's solicitation, Uncle Ben had given a letter of recommendation, and this letter not having been presented when the punctilious old citizen had called to personally support its prayer, had produced the foregoing disquisition on punctuality.

"Letter, sir," said Mary, as she presented a sealed missive to Arthur, with a curtesy, and then left the room.

"Who can this be from?" said the young man, as he hastily broke the seal. "Ah, uncle," said the physician, feelingly, "this is from poor Jones! He informs me that he was apprehended for a small debt, which he owes to an inexorable creditor, just when passing along to Jackson's with your note and a happy heart. Well, 'there's many a slip 'twix the cup and the lip.'"

"Debt!" said the old merchant, hastily, as if an adder had stung him. "One so young and already in debt! Well, how merciful! I thank these bailiffs, I assure you I do; they have prevented the commission on my part of a crime. I would have introduced a spendthrift, and perhaps a gambler, into the house of Jackson Brothers, but for this lucky accident."

"You were not wont to be so uncharitable, uncle," said his nephew, softly; "may not this debt have been contracted at some period of distress?"

"Bah!—distress!" said the old merchant, sharply; "when I was a lad, I lived on half a crown a week; I took dinner like Whittington, who was Lord Mayor of London, on a doorstep; and, being a member of the abstinence society, always had my tea at a pump. I never owed a shilling."

"When we make ourselves the scale by which we weigh out to others our allowance of charity, it may be less kind than partial," said the young man, smiling. He was independent of Uncle Ben, and he was not afraid to be candid to him; and as Uncle Ben was really far from being unkind, and certainly was as favorable to candor of opinion as to punctuality, the uncle and nephew got along pretty considerably to each other's satisfaction, and none the worse for little occasional tiffs.

On the morrow, Arthur Elmar was early gone upon some professional business, and as Benjamin Bell, Esq., had nothing particular to engage him, he called upon Jackson Brothers, moralized a little upon the degeneracy of human nature, and the difficulty of judging men even after a long life observation, and finally took his leave, congratulating himself and the senior partner of that extensive concern upon their reciprocity of opinion regarding human nature. Uncle Ben trudged along, however, musing and muttering to himself now then, and thinking of this young Jones in spite of all his endeavors to the contrary. Uncle Ben had been left to fight his way through the world when young; but if he had no one to back him or push him along, he had none to drag him back. It is comparatively easy to push one's self through a crowd, when your coat, tightly buttoned, covers all your encumbrances; but everybody knows who has tried it, that it is no joke to take some five or six dependants with you. Ben's hat covered all that he required to care about as the head of his family, and when he took his dinner daily he had performed the most important provisional service to his household, so that his mind had become as individual as his body, and owned very few relations in the broad world of sympathies. As the old merchant walked along, however, the rain began to patter, and then it began to fall rather heavily, and then it came down in drops that put the resistive power of the crown of Uncle Ben's hat very much to the test, and it whipped into his face, and sported on his shoulders, until he took refuge in an entry which led to several humble dwellings, and there he internally lectured himself upon the necessity of continually carrying an umbrella. As he stood and looked upon the large aqueous drops that were falling with loud smacks upon the pavement, and rebounding in a thousand particles, his ear was suddenly attracted by the sound of voices, and, stepping farther into the doorway, he thought that one of the speaker's tones were familiar to him.

"Mr. Jones had been unfortunate in business, I believe," said a voice, which was attuned to the soft and gentle cadence of humanity, and which Uncle Ben at once recognized as his nephew Arthur's.

"He died in bankruptcy," replied the widow, softly.

Uncle Ben started, and muttered something about a nest of hornets and hereditary dishonesty.

"Was there not some blame attributable to the folly of a partner?" inquired Arthur, in a sympathetic voice.

"There was; but he was more callous than my husband, and he lives," replied the widow mildly.

"And you have obtained no support since then save what you have obtained through your son?" pursued the young physician.

"He has been a blessing to us all," said the widow, meekly; "so cheerfull, so hopeful, so contented. Ah! we shall know what it is to be alone now!"

"I have had a note from him, and he tells me that it was for debt he was arrested; he was not like one to contract debts."

Old Ben rubbed his hands, and Arthur rose, in his estimation, ten per cent. for the observation.

"He contract debt, sir!" replied the widow, somewhat proudly. "Ah! not he! It is for the medicine that his poor father used upon his death-bed. Week after week has he laid by a portion of his earnings to discharge the little expenses of that weary time; he has succeeded with all save this Mr. Whaite, who is now disposing of his business, is retiring into private life, and is peremptory in collecting what is due him."

"But your son was not liable for this."

"He went and voluntarily rendered himself liable," said the widow. "He has often said that he would live through life on bread and water before any one should suffer from having known his father. Many, many nights has he sat and copied papers, when others slept, in order to earn a little to assist in discharging his father's obligations; and now, when he was so hopeful, so sanguine, the cup is dashed from his lip—"

"No, it is not!" shouted Uncle Ben as he crushed his hat almost over his eyes, and hastily buttoning up his coat, again hurried into the street. "Poor boy! noble fellow!" muttered the burly merchant, as he hurried along towards Jackson Brothers, alike regardless of the rain or dinner time. "I'm a positive old mule!" he exclaimed, as he caught himself firmly by the breast, and attempted to shake himself fiercly; "to be so harsh!—so unjust!"

Arthur Elmar had heard his uncle's interjectional apostrophe to the widow's narrative, and starting with amazement, had hastily bade her farewell and pursued his relative; he was only in time to see the brass buttons on the broad skirts of his coat, and the wide brim of his low-crowned hat vanish in the door of Jackson's counting-house. So, feeling that it would be dangerous to break in upon his uncle just then, he turned his footsteps towards Mr. Whaite's, the apothecary, and in a very short time had so operated upon the heart of the dealer in compounds and simples that the doors of the prison were open for poor Jones, and that evening he was sitting once more in his own humble dwelling.

"I have thanked you every day since," said Jackson, senior, as he confronted Uncle Ben at his own fireside, and laid himself back with an easy air in his chair. "The old court clock is not more punctual than he, and you know what sort of a clock ours is. And then, again, you could hardly excel him in calculating foreign rates of exchange: and everybody knows that you were something at that business once. He's a treasure, sir, is James Jones," exclaimed the kind old man, waxing warm, "I mean to advance him."

"I think our Arthur considers that Emmy Jones a treasure too," said old Ben, smiling. "It is not to feel her mother's pulse that he goes to their pretty cottage so often."

"If she is as modest, intelligent, faithful clever as her brother, so she is a treasure," said Jackson, warmly.

"Arthur is a romantic fellow," continued the old man, with a little of his accustomed severity; "he would not take an old fish like me in."

"Well, uncle, you are forming hasty conclusions again!" exclaimed the gentleman in question, as he entered the room, shook Mr. Jackson warmly by the hand, and caught the last words of his relative's sentence. "By-the-by, I wish you to go Jones's with me to-morrow. They are quite anxious to get a peep at this old man, about whom I frighten the younger children, in despite of the veneration which the elder members of the family entertain for him. Will you go?"

Uncle Ben did go to visit the house of his protege; and this Emmy, with her black glittering curls, and her eyes so full of glowing kindness, and her modest cheeks, that flushed and dimpled when the old man patted them, gathered flowers for Uncle Ben, and presented them with such a modest grace that he declared she was "quite a pretty girl!" What an admission for Uncle Ben! And he further was heard to asserverate that "had he been Arthur Elmar, that was a girl he should choose for a wife."

Uncle Ben now sits in his arm-chair, a little touched with gout, and, consequently, a little crabbed in temper; but at intervals of rest he is constantly lecturing the young Joneses and Elmars upon the folly of forming hasty judgments. Suspicion may be a positive injustice to innocence, and is as often wrong in its positions as correct. Charity, that "hopeth all things, believeth all things," may lead to suffering too; but then no man is injured by it save him, perhaps, from whose heart it exhales, and around whom it sheds a fragrant balm of heavenly incense.

Modern Novel Writing.—It is estimated that two novels, or six volumes, every week, are produced in England; consequently, only the reader possessed of excellent digestion, of ample means, and entire leisure, can hope to keep pace with the press. If he has a week's illness, if he undertakes a journey, he is thrown out, and can never be in at the death. It is curious to reflect that, at this present moment, the manufacture is going on. A hundred deft pens are even now careering over foolscap sheets, pursuing the fortunes of imaginary personages.

Murders are now committed, tender farewells are spoken, fathers are getting reconciled to prodigal sons, with all of which the world will be acquainted anon reading with wet eyes. Of course the greater portion of contemporary novels are worthless, or nearly so; but as a set-off we have more eminent names in this special literary walk than in any other. We have one eminent poet, and we have a dozen eminent novelists. Strike off the poor and indifferent novels, and there will remain a certain number of books of this class, written by men and women at present alive, or but recently deceased, exhibiting greater literary skill, wit, humor, imagination observation of character; more general intellectual resource, in fact, than we shall find in any other department of cotemporary literature.

During the last ten or twelve years a larger amount of good English brain has expended itself in fiction than in philosophy, history, poetry or biography. The novel has of late been the favorite vehicle of English genius. It is the favorite literary form in the reign of Victoria, just as the drama was the favorite form in the reign of Elizabeth, and the essay and the didactic poem in the reign of Anne. Out of the mass of books written in our time, posterity will concern itself with the works of one poet, of perhaps three essayists, and of at least—not to stretch the point too far—half a dozen novelists. And it is just possible that the novelists will be the most highly valued of all.—*North British Review.*

A Beautiful Thought.—I was reading the other day that on the shores of the Adriatic Sea the wives of the fisherman, whose husbands have gone far off upon the deep, are in the habit at eventide of going down to the sea-shore, and singing, as female voices only can, the first stanza of a beautiful hymn; after they have sung it, they will listen, till they hear borne by the wind across the desert sea the second stanza, sung by their gallant husbands as they are tossed by the gale upon the waves, and both are happy. Perhaps if we could listen, we too might hear on this desert world of ours some sound, some whisper borne from afar, to remind us that there is a heaven and a home; and when we sing the hymn upon the shores of earth, perhaps we shall hear its echo breaking in music upon the sands of time, and cheering the hearts of them that are pilgrims and strangers, and look for a city that hath foundations.—*Dr. John Cummings.*

A Lock of Hair.

Only a lock of hair, tied with a silken string,
Carefully kept for years, like a miser's pile of gold:
Little to prize in the keeping of such a simple thing,
But for a darling head long lost in the days of old.

Only a lock of hair. Ah, well, it were better to have
Even one little tress safe from the Spoiler's hand,
Than, with the light of her love down in the darkling grave,
Lonely to wander around a desolate, weary land.

Only a lock of hair. Yet sometimes to look at, and kiss:
Something to keep in mind what never can be again:
Something to tell of days unshadowed by anguish like this:
Something to bring soft thoughts to a saddened and dreary brain.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Humanity in a Horse-Car.

[The Boston *Sunday Herald* draws some spicy portraits of individualities under this head, of which the following is a specimen:]

There are people you are pleased to see in a horse-car, because they are perfectly harmless and of no trouble to anybody. We allude to the pretty young men with thin hams, and perhaps eye-glasses, who blush when a girl looks at them, and who, in their anxiety not to tread on anybody's corns, contract themselves into the smallest possible space, and remain as quiet as little lambs. If ladies come in when the seats are all taken, these nice young men are the first to jump up, and the manner in which they do it shows that it is a luxury to them if the little civility is accepted. We presume these innocents are great favorites at home. They must have been very good babies, lying in their cradles all day long and sucking their thumbs; and when they arrived at the age when rude boys play in the sand and mud, and have rough-and-tumble fights with their playfellows, they remained in the house by the side of their mothers, rejoicing in their protecting care, reading picture-books and building block-houses. We venture to say that they were never given to tearing their trowsers, and that they were never in the habit of coming home with wet and sandy hair and with their shirts wrong side out, which indicates to the watchful mothers of rough and hearty boys that her prodigies have disobeyed her injunctions "not to go near the water until they have learned how to swim," and have been down the river with Tom, Dick and Harry to turn somersaults in the drink. These innocent children are very consoling to fond mothers, because, whatever they are worth, they have not cost much. The nice young man keeps a scrap-book, into which he pastes poetry taken from the newspapers, and he generally shows a preference for "lines" written by Imogene, Irene, Pauline, and Evangeline, which abound in pictures of "twinkling stars" and "fleecy clouds." The poetry printed in the Journal suits them, for they have been seen to pore over it with evident delight, then cut it out with a small pair of scissors and fold it carefully with other pieces taken from periodicals with ornamented borders. Yes, these are good quiet creatures to have for companions in the horse-car, but you need not expect that they will ever signalize themselves by anything heroic. They will never set the river on fire—they would start at the suggestion of anything so horrid, and rejoice secretly because the thing cannot really be done. Sometimes, when we have seen spirited girls in company with these fellows, we have wondered if they did not wish they could borrow somebody else's fellow a few minutes just to have one vigorous hug, instead of the feeble faltering of such a courtship. But spirited girls marry them sometimes,—generally after the innocents have quietly waited until the girls have fritered away all their better chances,—and then the harmless and patient young men rapidly become hen-pecked husbands, and those having vitality enough for the first condition may be found at home tending the babies after the first year, while their wives are off skylarking. That is the natural end of the innocent, and really that is all he is fit for. We don't want to hear anybody declaiming about the rights of some married men being invaded by their wives. When a man and woman are united in the holy bonds of matrimony, it does not take long to find out which is "the man of the house," and which is the one to stay at home as a piece of nursery furniture. A man is always treated as well as he deserves, and his wife would be glad to see him capable of better things, even though she rejoices in her authority over him. Come with us into the horse-car, and we will pick you out the chaps who will surrender their breeches unconditionally at the first demand, and the women to whom such surrenders will be made.

Happy let the man be who raises a boy free from that ill-conditioned spirit of rowdyism for which boys are so apt, and still having vigor enough in him to be a terrible rowdy if he did not know better.

☞ The man who courted an investigation says it isn't half as good as courting an affectionate girl.

☞ A New Orleans paper says, "A true Union woman is like the sugar we sometimes get—a combination of sweetness and grit."

A Hen Story.—The following story is told by a paper in Stockton, California:

"One of our prominent Republican citizens is now engaged in a singular controversy with one of his colored 'brethren.' The dark-haired 'brother,' it appears, owned a hen; this hen visited the premises of her master's white 'brother,' and thereby hangs a tale. The said negro's hen then laid a nest full of eggs upon the Republican's lot, and commenced setting. The said Republican, having some choice Spanish hens' eggs, took advantage of the hen's situation, and removed her own laid eggs, and in their stead placed the Spanish hen's eggs. In due course of time the eggs were hatched. But now comes the irrepressible nigger, and demands both hen and chickens, claiming that the former is the mother of the latter. The Republican demurs to this, and puts in a plea that the real mother is the hen that laid the eggs. The nigger 'don't see it,' and points to a precedent where his old master, Judge McGee, 'when a woman sued for a divorce, 'gin the children to the woman, 'cause she brooded 'em.' The real question between the 'brethren' is, which hen is the mother of the chickens? The negro threatens to sue, either for the chickens, or for damages from use of his hen. Whether this question will be carried to the Supreme Court remains to be seen."

"A fair exchange, no robbery."—If any one doubts that the highest honor and integrity reside in the bosom of a Dutch baker, the following adventure of Mr. Kloptenfussen will be a very useful study. A neighboring family recently sent to Mr. K's bakehouse a rabbit smothered in onions, to be cooked for the Sunday's dinner; but while this mess stood on a low shelf, awaiting its turn in the oven, Mrs. Kloptenfussen's tomcat (whose inherent knavishness of disposition no virtuous examples could counteract) slipped in and devoured the rabbit entirely. To remedy such a loss, or to punish such a crime, would have seemed difficult to most people; but Mr. Kloptenfuesen accomplished both objects at once, and in the most complete and admirable manner. Though the cat was a great favorite in the family, and of much use as a ratter, his Roman-like master put him to death, skinned and properly prepared him, and substituted him for the rabbit in such a satisfactory manner that the people to whom the dinner belonged ate it with great relish, not suspecting that any change had been made in the ingredients. Here was an unparallelled triumph of equiety!—the robber being made to take place of the stolen article, and full reparation being made to the party robbed, without any of those vexatious delays which usually attend the administration of justice.—*Harper.*

The Fire that Nick Built.—*Intemperance.* This is the fire that Old Nick built.

Moderate Drinking. This is the fuel that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Rum Selling. This is the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Love of Money. This is the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Public Opinion. This is the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

A Temperance Meeting. This is one of the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

The Temperance Movement. This is the smith that works with a will, to give force to the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Eternal Truth. This is the spirit so gentle and still, that nerves the smith to work with a will, to give strength to the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Wife and Lady.—The Providence Post says:—"It is certainly not in good taste for a gentleman to speak of his wife as his 'lady,' or to register their names upon the books of a hotel as 'John Smith and *lady*,' or to ask a friend, 'How is your lady?' This is all fashionable vulgarity, and invariably betrays a lack of cultivation. The term *wife* is far more beautiful, appropriate, and refined, whatever may be said to the contrary. Suppose a lady were to say, instead of 'My husband,' '*My gentleman*,' or suppose we were to speak of 'Mrs. Fitz Maurice and her gentleman.' The thing would be absolutely ludicrous, and its obverse is none the less so, if rightfully considered. A man's wife is his wife, and not his lady; and we marvel that this latter term is not absolutely tabooed in such a connection, at least by intelligent and educated people."

☞ A coquette thus slandered the aggressive sex:

You men are angels when you woo the maid,
But devils when the marriage vow is said.

The lover, not to be outdone, replied as follows:

The change, dear girl, is easily forgiven—
We find ourselves in hell instead of heaven.

☞ Labor Lost—An organ-grinder playing at the door of a deaf and dumb asylum.

Hints about the Dahlias.—The dahlia is our favorite flower, and it must from its many desirable qualities always be popular, if at present it is a little out of favor. Some in our yard are now—Aug. 1st—in full perfection of bloom, and are truly magnificent. Any garden soil will grow this flower, but we prefer a compost made of old black garden mould, clay and sandy peaty loam. In wintering the dahlia, take up the tubers as soon as the tops are killed by the frost, do not separate them, but pack them away in a box of dry sand or loam placing them in a dry cellar out of the way of frost till wanted for propagation in the spring. This flower is particularly worthy of culture on account of its cheapness, the ease with which it is grown and the rich display it makes in the garden when the other flowers are gone.

The "Stonewall" statue again.—We cull the following item from a leading English Journal. What does such action mean? "An influential committee, consisting of many noblemen and gentlemen, has been formed in England for the purpose of obtaining from Great Britain a recognition of the worth of General Thomas J. Jackson as a hero and a Christian. The committee has arranged with Mr. Foley, R. A., to execute a marble statue, heroic size, of the general, for one thousand pounds, while five hundred pounds may be required for pedestal, inscription, and other extras. They state that it is not intended that subscriptions to the statue should imply any opinion on the merits of the American struggle. The completed statue is to be offered to Virginia."

☞ As a party of gentlemen were taking supper at a country inn, one of the guests found the poultry rather tough. After exercising his ingenuity to no effect, in trying to dissect an old fowl, he turned to the waiter and asked:

"Have you any such thing as a powder flask?"

"No sir, we have not; do you want one?"

"Why, yes, I think the shortest way is to blow the fellow up."

Insect Life.—Insects, generally, must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily—imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver, and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from gum or censer. Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for a night in the fold of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of the summer air, and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a clear dew-drop, and fall to and eat your bed-clothes.

The Wit of the Bourse.—Among the speculators with which Paris abounds is a Jew who is noted not only for his luck but his wit. He had to preside over a meeting of indignant shareholders, who called him and his brother directors very ugly names. At last, one poor duped wretch jumped up, and, addressing the chairman, cried out: "You mean to eat us up!"—"O dear, no!" calmly replied the Jewish capitalist. "My religion forbids that."

Boston has received many hard rubs, says the Albany Argus, but an anecdote of a little three year-older about leaving home on a visit to that metropolis is a little ahead of anything yet. At the close of her prayers, the night before her departure, she added, with the utmost simplicity—"Now, good bye, Mr. God, I'm going to Boston in the morning, to be gone two weeks."

Miss Chase's Betrothal Ring.—The betrothal ring ordered by Senator Sprague for his intended bride, Miss Kate Chase, is a diamond solitaire set in enamel and not chased. It is described as a beautiful and tasteful ornament, worthy of the beautiful young lady who is the happy possessor of the token. The price of the ring was $2,000.

A new Stamp.—A man in Hollis, New Hampshire, has a pullet which has laid an egg having the exact representation or resemblance of a postage stamp imprinted upon the shell.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

The poor thing evidently thought the egg couldn't pass without a stamp attached.—*Hudson Gazette.*

"**Stonewall" Jackson** has made his last raid on earth, but Michael must look out for his communications in case of another rebellion in Heaven, for "Stonewall" will go with his State, and Virginia is going to the Devil.

☞ A woman's league has been formed in New York. We will venture the proposition again. If a miss is as good as a mile, how many women will it take to make a league?

Ferguson, the Poet, Died of Starvation.—A splendid monument adorns his grave, and on it is written, "He asked for bread and ye gave him a stone." The finest sarcasm ever uttered.

☞ A young man who was too modest to go to bed by a "petticoat lamp," has been caught in the skirts of the city.

☞ Sleight of Hand—Refusing an offer of marriage.

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (14 lines this type) one insertion,	$1 00
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Half a square (seven lines), one insertion,	75
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One square three months,	4 00
Half a square one year,	6 00
Half a square six months,	4 00
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Less than half a square charged as a square; more than half a square charged as a square. Larger advertisements as may be agreed upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES, *leaded*, 12 cents per line for one insertion, each subsequent insertion 5 cents.

☞ All advertisements, not otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted UNTIL ORDERED OUT, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1863.

The negro has always occupied a very low position in this country. His black skin has condemned him to almost universal disfavor. No opportunity for the improvement of his condition has been afforded him; he has been consigned to a state of abject servitude, and consequently has been debarred from employing his time in those avocations filled by white men; his civil rights have been denied him, and he has been drifting about hither and thither, an alien, as it were, in his native land. And all this came from petty prejudice and grovelling meanness; from minds incapable of expansion and of looking upon all God's creatures as belonging to one great family. But how does this narrow mindedness and abuse appear, when viewed in the light of history, as reflected from the battle fields of Louisiana and South Carolina, which have wreathed the negro in immortal glory and hurled the libels of his maligners back in their teeth? Verily, some men have cause to hang their heads in shame, for wrongs inflicted upon the helpless negro.

The rebels begun this war for the ostensible purpose of binding still tighter the manacles of the slave, but wofully will they be disappointed. The burdens they intended for the negro will fall with crushing weight upon their own shoulders, and will bow them to the ground. The noble bearing and manly straightforwardness of our black soldiers—who are not troubled with guilty consciences such as torment Southern slaveholders and Northern persecutors — in defending their liberties and their country, prove to the world that they are true men; that they love freedom dearly, and that they are endowed with all those qualities which the white man has ever declared they did not possess. What greater honor could the soldier achieve, than that which our black defenders have gained in their contests with their unfeeling enemies? At all points they have behaved themselves like men, never yielding, even when confronted by those very men who have always brow beaten them and taught them that their first great duty was submission to their commands, except when beaten back by sheer force of numbers. The black man is destined to act a part in this war that will raise him far above his former condition. Hitherto he has been simply a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," but now he will become the possessor of certain inalienable rights that will place him in his true position, and he will appear all the better for his years of servitude and estrangement from the world.

Who is there that can say that the negro in his lonely cabin never hopes for liberty—for the glad day when he and those near and dear to him shall be free as the air they breathe? The self-blinded master may say so, and may believe that he is contented, but he knows nothing of the secret workings of those brains which he attempts to mould to suit his selfish purposes. The heart that beats beneath a black skin is as capable of feeling the pangs of imprisonment as that which throbs within the white man's breast. Let no man think for a moment that this nation will have reason to regret the day when it armed the negro and sent him forth to battle for his rights and the rights of his kinsmen in bondage, for it will be looked upon with pride by posterity, inasmuch as it gave an ill-used race an opportunity to prove the falseness of the aspersions cast upon it. Jef. Davis may retaliate by arming his slaves, but

> "What are fifty, what a thousand slaves
> Match'd to the sinews of a single arm
> That strikes for liberty."

Let him arm and equip his slaves. Let him educate them in the art of war, and what are they good for afterwards, for the purpose of slave labor? Every one he so educates is one more added to the list of the redeemed from bondage, for

> "Slaves that once conceive the glowing thought
> Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
> All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength,
> The scorn of danger, and united hearts,
> The surest presage of the good they seek."

Look where you will, the cause of the negro wears a prosperous appearance. No movement that has yet been made, has tightened his shackles, but everything tends toward his emancipation. He is to be the great gainer from this war. God has taken his cause in hand, and success is certain. Well may the rebels tremble at past transgressions and quail before future punishment; for the hand writing on the wall is too plain to be mistaken. Already can be heard the clarion notes proclaiming freedom to the enslaved. The cause of civilization and freedom never moves backward. It may be delayed and thwarted for a time but it finally succeeds, and the world is made better thereby. War may be deemed a great calamity, and it is to the people that carry it on, but it is the greatest civilizer, and the best improver of mankind, the world can produce. Where the arts of diplomacy fail, stern war is successful. If this rebellion does not teach us a lesson that we will not soon forget, we must be very dull scholars indeed. But the signs are that when we again repose in peace, we will be stronger and better governed than ever before. Men will take more interest in the affairs of the country, and will feel that they have other duties to perform than those immediately connected with their individual concerns.

TOWN MEETING.—At the Town Meeting held yesterday, to see if the town would give the First Unitarian Parish in Woburn, a quit claim deed to the land under and around the old Orthodox meeting-house, the articles in the Warrant were disposed of as follows:

On Art. 1, Chose Horace Conn, Moderator.
On Art. 2, it was

Voted, That Gawin R. Gage, the Treasurer of the Town of Woburn, be authorized and directed to give a quit claim deed of the town to the First Unitarian Parish in said Woburn, in consideration of one dollar paid by said Unitarian Parish, of all their right, title, and interest in and to a certain lot of land, situated in said Woburn, the same being the lot of land lately occupied by the First Congregational Parish with the meeting-house now standing thereon, bounded East by Winn street, North by the land of late Augustus Plympton, West by land of the late Samuel Abbott, South by Pleasant street, upon the condition that said meeting-house be removed back from where it now stands not less than 20 feet, and no building shall ever be erected on said land nearer than 20 feet from the land of said street. And the Treasurer shall require of responsible parties a Bond, that the conditions of this vote shall be complied with within one year from the date of said deed.

☞ Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A., who is now enjoying a brief furlough North, after above a year's absence from his family, has been lecturing in various towns in N. H. and Mass of late, and received liberal contributions, in money, clothing and books, for the benefit of the soldiers and contrabands at Newbern and vicinity, one lady handing him a string of Gold Beads to be converted into Bibles for the Freedmen of the South. He reports to us, that in addition to his Chaplaincy labors, he preaches occasionally to the colored people, and acts as an agent of the Christian Commission in distributing valuable documents among Regiments, Prisons, Hospitals, &c. On returning to North Carolina, he is to officiate at a new U. S. Gen. Hospital in Morehead City, a healthful and beautiful location on the line of the Railroad between Newbern and Beaufort where excellent Government buildings have recently been erected sufficiently large to accomodate 800 patients. The prospect of the Negro race, whose enslavement has been the chief procuring cause of the Rebellion and the War, it greatly improving in the old Fine Free State as well as elsewhere throughout the country.

WOBURN SOLDIERS.—Private William H. Matthews, of Co. H, 16th Reg. Mass. Vols., was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d. Nothing was heard of him until last Saturday evening, when a letter was received from him, stating that he was at College Green Barracks, Annapolis, Md., having been paroled by the rebels August 10th.

Corporal Michael M. Matthews, of Co. G, 13th Mass. Regiment, who was wounded in the leg at the battle of Gettysburg, arrived home last Friday evening, on a short furlough, from the hospital at York, Pa.

Capt. Cyrus Tay, of Co. B, 32d Mass. Reg., having recovered from the wound he received at Gettysburg, left town last Monday evening for the Regiment. Herbert Persons, son of Mr. Jesse Persons, depot master at the Watering Station, went with him as servant.

Private Thomas Foley, of Co. F, 16th Reg. Mass. Volunteers, is at the Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., where he has been for some time past, on account of a sprained foot, which he received on the march from Chancellorsville.

Private Dennis Murphy, of Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., who was run over by a mule team a short time since, is in Ward 5, St. Joseph's Church Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Oliver Morton Wade, formerly of Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., left town Monday evening to join Mr. Ephraim Hackett, Sutler of the 22d, as clerk.

Private Ira W. Keyes, of Co. H, 29th Mass. Regiment, is sick at Camp Dennison, Ward 32, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE. — This excellent little periodical for boys and girls, for the present month, has reached our table, and we find it stored with many good things suitable for the youthful mind. Every boy and girl would be better for reading this magazine. Numbers will be supplied at the Woburn Bookstore.

GODEY FOR SEPTEMBER. — This excellent fashion magazine appears for the coming month, with many attractions. The fashion department is excellent, and cannot be excelled by any other periodical of the kind in the country. We commend Godey to the attention of the ladies. For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

☞ The 39th Regiment was at Rappahanock Station last week waiting for Conscripts. Col. Davis was acting Brigadier.

ALLOTMENT MONEY. — Over $2000 have been received in town from the "Rangers," as allotment money, during the past week.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Our Foreign Born Citizens.

BY HOPLITE.

Until very lately it has been too much the style for people flattering themselves on their preoccupation of American soil to sneer at and treat with contempt our citizens of foreign birth. Forgetful of the time when their fathers were foreigners, driven from their native land to seek liberty of conscience and action, and the opportunity to toil, they expatiate upon what injury to them, and to the country at large is the influx of foreign population. They deplore the "good old time" when foreigners were rare, and comment upon the assurance which claims equality for the Irishmen with the native born citizen.

Are we or are we not a republic?

Does not the Irishman, who toils the livelong day delving amid rime and gravel to complete the roads which as firmly knit our country together as do the constitution and the laws, bear his proportionate part of the responsibility to deliver his new found right of freedom to posterity unimpaired, and if possible increased in lustre? Has he not as nobly fought to preserve that right and the organization of the country, that grants to him that freedom, from the pestilent attack of dissappointed demagogues and a misguided people, as he whose family for generations has inherited the boon of citizenship? Truly, Then let us not, as children are wont at school, persecute new comers. Rather welcome to these shores the foreigner seeking the citizenship of freedom, and let us remember that these emigrants are not the poor, wearied out despondents of monarchy lacking energy and ambition, as seems to be the too prevalent opinion. Men, who are of such a stamp and living so remote, are not those who seek the uncertainties of our new country, which, though sufficiently praised, yet presents enough of doubt to deter a weak mind. What is true to settlers is equally true of emigrants. Settlers are nearly always enterprising, courageous, prosperous. Emigrants are at least commonly industrious and thriving. What matter is it whether you yourself have forsaken the land of your birth to seek "the land of the free and the home of the brave," or your great-grandfather had sought a refuge from religious intolerance or political fury at or near the institution of this free government. A few years more or less in the land should not be such a great matter of pride.—Remember this then, "all men are born free and equal."

Again there is at least one positive advantage to the country which accrues from emigration. Exclusiveness in race begets feebleness of mind as well as of body. Why should not this be true of humanity as well as of the animal kingdom. Pay attention to a farmer's care in the breeding of his stock.—He will not keep one stock more than three years without crossing it with another, as he says to its improvement. Now the tide of emigration always flowing to this country allows of the improvement in the human breed which otherwise would tend toward deterioration. And this is true that the continual assimilation of different nations into the race of this country is what retains to its people its national forwardness and vivacity of intellect.

It is pleasing to observe that the custom of abusing our foreign born citizens is growing gradually into disuse. A more liberal tone seems to pervade the public mind. And, although the *Tribune* with customary virulence may vituperate the Irishmen of New York and seek to lay the whole blame of the late riots upon their shoulders, people are not generally misled thereby. Any one will not allow but that all riots are composed of the lower order of the people. Is it the Irishman's fault that his countrymen to a great degree compose the lower class in this country? Let us not blind ourselves to facts and not lay any such fault to a race of men because a portion of that race are from the necessities of their condition confined to a certain class. This would indeed be injustice. It might be said with equal truth that our army is composed of Irishmen, for it is almost equally true that our army is composed of the lower classes. If then the riots are laid to the account of the Irish, let them also receive the meed of their bravery as the winners on the fields of union victories. It ill becomes those who dwell in a city, notably the advocate of liberty almost to the point of license, to be guilty of such a degree of intolerance of opinion. It smacks too much of the spirit that led to the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Day in France once on a time, and later to the expulsion of the Yankees from New England. Intolerance of caste or nation is only less to be despised and shunned than that of religious opinion.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA., Aug. 13, 1863.

THE CONTINENTAL for September, is upon our table. It contains a variety of excellent matter, much of which is especially adapted to the scenes and trials through which we are passing. For sale at Woburn Bookstore.

THE ATLANTIC for September, is for sale at the Woburn Bookstore. The contents of this number are such as will give pleasure and satisfaction to the reader.

☞ On Thursday, July 23, a young man named Johnson was executed at Corinth, Miss., according to sentence of court-martial, for desertion. Just one week from that date, on the 30th ult., A. H. Johnson, brother of the first-named, was executed at Memphis, Tenn., for the same crime, being the second of the family suffering the death penalty for desertion.

A NEW DRAFT.—In regard to the prospects of a new draft being ordered, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial* says:

"Nothing is given out from the proper quarter that would lead to a belief in the current rumor which is published, that another draft will be ordered after this one is finished."

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—That the South is nearly exhausted of its fighting men is shown by the comments of the Southern Press upon the new conscription. We gave a table a few days ago derived from the census, showing what the white male population of the states in rebellion is, and giving estimates based on this population, of their present ability to supply an army from the ages between eighteen and forty five. Our estimate was a little over 70,000, as the greatest number which could be raised under the new Conscription. One of the southern papers has a table giving its estimates founded upon the same census facts, and it makes the present number of persons liable to duty between those ages to amount to 95,000. Admitting that the last number is nearest to being correct, all the force Davis can rely upon, when taking the entire population, for the draft between eighteen and forty five, is less than one third of the number President Lincoln has called into the field under the draft.

Therefore Davis' armies, confessedly now too inferior in numbers to make any effectual opposition to the Union armies in the Southwest, can be strengthened, with all his efforts, only to less than one-third of the additions which are being made to the Union armies. With this disproportion of resources, every campaign growing more adverse to the rebel cause, what possibility is there of their ever succeeding in the object of their attempted revolution? The fact is seriously impressing itself upon the Southern journals. The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress says:—"The condition of affairs is such that we must have more troops or *abandon the cause*. But other rebel journals show that they cannot strengthen themselves in this way one third as much as the Union army can be increased, so that the disproportion now so damaging to the rebel cause grows greater with each effort on their part to equalize it. The South cannot get more out of the country than it possesses, and she has been so prodigal in the expenditure of the material which composes her armies, that now she has nothing else to rely upon.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"THE SMITHS."—John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels; and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeets; and the Russian sneezes and barks Jonloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton, he becomes Jahon Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras, he becomes Ton Qa Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiweiski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico, he is booked as Jontli F'Smitti; if of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to 'Ion Smikton; and, in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

SCHOOLS.—The school in the upper room of the school house on Washington Street, corner of Mt Vernon Street, is hereafter to be known and designated as the Gifford Grammar School, and that in the lower room as the Gifford Primary;—that in the upper room of the school house on Swanton Street as the Adams Grammar, and that in the lower room as the Adams Primary. All the scholars in the Adams School, as heretofore existed, that were qualified for a Grammar School, are transferred from the lower to the upper room.

The School Committee at a meeting August 20th, 1857, after the Adams School House was built, established the following as the boundaries of that school division, viz:

The Adams Division shall include Mr. Andrew Todd's house and all south thereof to the house owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Stone opposite to and including that of Mr. J. B. Judkins; thence through the Private Street by the side of said Stone's house to Elm Street, through said Elm Street to Mt. Vernon Street; thence on Mt. Vernon Street to the Stoneham line."

On inspection of the registers of the Gifford and Primary Schools it appeared, that quite a number of pupils have been attending those schools, who rightfully belong in the Adams Division. The Committee have decided that these children must attend the school in their own division. In order still further to reduce the number of the Gifford Grammar and Primary Schools, the portion of the Centre Division lying north of Mr. E. Sanderson's store, west of the Boston and Lowell Railroad and its Depot, and east of Wedge Pond, has been included in the Rumford Division, and the children in that section required to attend the Rumford School;—the portion of the Centre Division west of Pine Street has been included in the Wyman Division and the children in that section required to attend the Wyman School. Other transfers have been made where children were not attending the proper school. This will serve to lessen the number of scholars in those schools which have been of late very much crowded, and equalize and distribute them more proportionately. This course although inconvenient and objectionable doubtless to many parents, is rendered necessary and unavoidable under the circumstances. By the adoption of this plan the Committee are enabled to have the schools in two of the school divisions on the graded system, which is far preferable to the mixed plan. It is difficult in small towns thus to arrange the schools on account of the small number of them which are located some ways apart in different parts of the town.

The second examination for candidates for the High School will take place on Saturday morning Aug. 29th, at 8 o'clock, in the High School House. The Fall Term of the Schools will commence on the Monday following Aug. 31st, and continue 12 weeks.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—I have just received the following letter from our respected fellow townsman, Capt. W. F. Young, the contents of which will doubtless be interesting to his numerous friends and the public generally. It is dated at

"HEAD QUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
4TH DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Donaldsonville, La., July 27, 1863.

Really, I did not intend so long a time should elapse before writing to you. But I have found myself so constantly occupied or so confused by the bustle and tumult of camp, as to render me quite unfit for intelligent correspondence. Doubtless, you have received some intimation, from time to time, of my movements in this new, and to me, untried calling.

In my boyhood days I was accustomed to dwell upon sieges and battles as belonging to the severe experiences of our heroic ancestry, and the grand, historic days of struggling republics or crumbling empires, little dreaming, that so soon I should be called upon to take my part, however humble, in the stern and grim realities of conflicting armies. How few of us, three short years ago, could have been made to believe in the existence of that wide spread corruption and treason, so soon to break out in open rebellion against the benign government of the Fathers—a government which had fostered, protected and defended the peculiar interest of those about to resort to arms for its overthrow and destruction. We were resting under the fancied security of perpetual peace, and when the warming voices of God's prophets disturbed our repose by admonishing us of impending danger, we denounced them as "agitators," "fanatics" and "madmen." Some, even, with the thunders of battle bursting over the very capital of the Nation, refused to believe in the determined purpose of treason to destroy the Republic, declaring it to be, only a "misunderstanding" between "brethren of the same good intentions," which would be amicably adjusted in "ten" or "sixty" days. How little these selfwise quietists understood the crisis already upon us—how blind to the revelations everywhere bursting upon the vision of unselfish and patriotic men—how oblivious to the surging tides, dashing with portentous fury against the government of Washington and Jefferson—how purposely unwilling to understand the momentous significance of the constantly unfolding events of the hour! At last the lightning flashes of two years of conflict have opened the eyes of the blind, and the thunderings of a hundred battles, echoing far up among the hills of the free North has unsealed the ears of the deaf, and they are beginning to realize that "our misguided brethren of the south," were at the opening of the war confirmed and inveterate enemies of democratic principles and democratic institutions, who had sworn in the secret councils of their midnight circles, that their purpose was to overthrow and destroy utterly, the American Republic, and build upon its ruins a despotism fashioned after their own hearts, with Slavery for its chief corner stone.

It cannot be possible that any intelligent person can longer doubt the deliberate and settled purpose of the rebel leaders—a purpose long entertained and prosecuted with a zeal and desperation worthy a better cause.

But thanks to God and the strong arms and heroic hearts of the Soldiers of the Republic, this gigantic conspiracy against these United States and the liberties of mankind has been checked in its wicked career. The Spirit of the Revolution still exists, and the days of Hancock and Adams have not been forgotten. Love of ease, and riches or the lust of passion and luxury have not yet, so far corrupted the people as to render them willing slaves to the demands of the invaders of the sacred rights of free government. All the time-honored memories of Lexington and Concord, of Bunker Hill and Yorktown cluster around the holy cause of redeeming, forever, our beloved country—every foot of her soil, from the grasp of this hord of political atheists and revilers of the blessed gospel of the Declaration of Independence.

But I commenced with the intention of writing you a familiar letter rather than dwelling upon the causes of the war, of which I am sure, you are, already, sufficiently convinced. You will, no doubt, however, be interested to receive a few words in regard to the conduct of the colored soldiers, of which this department has several Regiments. You may recollect that considerable excitement was occasioned, last winter at Baton Rouge, when some of these colored soldiers first appeared in the streets of that city, which resulted in some transactions not altogether creditable to some white officers and soldiers. But the colored soldiers went into service under Col. Nelson and so distinguished themselves for soldierly conduct and bravery on several occasions, particularly in the assault of the rebel works at Port Hudson, on the 27th of May, as to effectually silence all opposition. So decided is the change, that the very men ready to mob the colored soldiers in the streets of Baton Rouge last winter, are now loud in their praise and most ready to share with them the honors and perils of the field. The most prejudiced begin to see that the black man will fight and that the success of our cause demands he shall fight for, rather than against us. Can any sane man object to this reasonable conclusion? No one, here, now objects to arming the blacks unless in may be some gone-to-seed West Pointer, of which a few still linger in this department and whose chief occupation seems to be in decrying all "irregular" methods of putting down the rebellion.

The glad tidings of the surrender of Port Hudson, has reached you long ere this. Our forces entered the rebel stronghold on the 8th of July, amid demonstrations of great joy. The artificial defences of the place are not formidable, but its natural advantages make it the strongest point on the River. But it has fallen, and Vicksburg has fallen—may Richmond and Charleston soon follow and peace, again, be restored to our war-worn country.

I cannot omit to mention that the bearing of General Banks, during this entire seige, has added to his reputation as a military leading without detracting anything from his well known kindness and urbanity. Military men, particularly military leaders, are proverbially hard, abrupt and uncivil. Gen. Banks has not yet acquired this official peculiarity, and, I trust, he never will. When he does, I think he will have forgotten himself, and his gifted nature have lost one of its rarest qualities. We need high minded and kind hearted men to lead our armies instead of Turks and military despots. Good discipline and official kindness are not inconsistent, whilst vulgar abuse and profanity from men with straps on their shoulders have broken the spirit of many a brave soldier, rendering him unfit for the discharge of the important duties of his position.

* * * * * *

My own health is fair though the climate has taken too large a share of my flesh. My spirits however are good. Mr. Haskins is ill with fever but convalescent, and will probably be about in a few days."

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

CONSCRIPTION.—At the rate the conscripts throughout the Commonwealth are rejected on account of physical inability, a very poor show would be made in attempts to raise another large army—or to fill up the thinned ranks of the present one, with any great success. Yet it is well that the examination should be somewhat rigid, to prevent the acceptance of those, who at the first exposure, would be likely to become inmates of hospitals at the expense of the government, far away from family and friends, who would esteem it a privilege to be allowed to administer to their necessities in case of sickness.—But the result of the examinations is a matter of surprise as well as amusement. Many present themselves with full confidence that they shall be accepted, for they know of no earthly reason why they should not be, but meet with disappointment, and are obliged to carry there money home again, with the reflection from that hour that they are not able bodied men. But there it is fair to presume that the Doctor knows better than they do, and they ought to submit with a becoming resignation. Others, again, go, carrying testimonials of their own inability from their family physician and are quite sure they shall not pass the fiery ordeal for they *know* they are not able; but the difficulty is in making the examining surgeon think so—for they too, are disappointed, when welcomed "as just such men as the government needs." This town however, has a larger proportion of able bodied men than some other towns. Of sixty-three, nine were accepted, and a number more *almost*. Two who would probably have been accepted, were out of the Country before the draft, one of whom left the requisite sum behind, to be paid over in case he should be conscripted. One at the time of the draft, was very sick and has since died. Of the nine accepted, we learn that two only propose to join the army, as business offers sufficient inducements to justify their complying with other government conditions. Of the two, one is a young colored man, and probably the only representative of the African race in town, enrolled at the time. The following persons will take a just pride in knowing that, by high authority, they have been selected from the many, as young men of symmetrical proportions, and free from those "spots and wrinkles" with which most of us are incumbered. Henry N. Evans, William H. Bacheller, George H. Sweetser, Joseph L. Day, Eugene E. Emerson, George Beaumeister, Isaac Johnson, (colored,) Geo. W. Aborn, and Harrison C. Sweetser. The two who intend to go, are, Henry N. Evans, and Isaac Johnson.

ITEMS.—A few nights ago, some one took two valuable fowls from the roost, and some ready made linen from the grass, in a yard at the foot of Albion street. It is sometime since we heard of such petty thefts before. It is reported, that, on the day of the National Thanksgiving, four hundred persons from South Reading alone, visited Chelsea Beach. Others went to Tudor's Grove, and similar places.

The Baptist Sabbath School in Town have voted to have an excursion to Chelsea Beach, next Tuesday, if pleasant. M.

SOUTH READING CONSCRIPTS.—The following list comprises all the names of the exempted conscripts from this town that we have been able to procure. But a few names remain to be given.—[ED. JOUR.

David B. Oliver, unhealthy condition of feet. Rufus H. Emerson, permanent extension of right thumb. Thomas N. Crane, only son of aged and infirm parents. Granville S. Hill, general debility from chronic dyspepsia. John E. Sweetser, in service March 3d, 1863. Nathan F. Danforth, only son of aged and dependent parents. J. F. Thompson, feeble physical constitution with tendency to phthisis. Moses Staples, duly enrolled in 1st district Maine. Daniel Cary, feeble and imperfect organization. Solomon H. Nickeson, feeble organization and spinal irritation. Henry W. Eustis, loss of lower molar and upper front teeth. Frederick M. Baker, varicose veins and ulceration of right eye. Henry Aborn, in service March 3, 1863. Charles C. Bridge, left scrotal hernia. Cornelius C. Pierce, general debility from chronic dyspepsia. Oscar Hutchinson, epilepsia. Adam A. Hawkes, loss of all the teeth. Albert M. Knight, spinal disease. Charles L. Simpson, only son of dependent widow. James Jameson, wound of left foot. Moses Boardman, hereditary tendency to phthisis. Everett Nichols, feeble and imperfect organization. German S. Churchill, general debility from disease of digestive organt. James Collins, myopia. Elbridge Newhall, injury of liver from a kick. Haley F. Dager, deformity of left leg. Martin Chamberlain, deaf and dumb. Frank R. Peacock, only son of a dependent widow. Oliver Sweetser, duly enrolled in District of Columbia. William H. Bachelor, feeble physical organization. Henry D. Fuller, ulcerated internal piles. Jeremiah W. Hartshorn, only son of a dependent widow. Albert S. Wiley, discharged from service in consequence of bullet wound. George Abbot, tuberculosis. William Dole, feeble physical constitution. Joseph L. Wiley, cerebral disorder. Montecello C. Evans, hereditary weakness of epigastric region. William H. Wiley, blindness of right eye. Albert Hawkes, disease of pancres. William H. Lewis, feeble physical organization. James M. Pierce, only son of a dependent widow. Patrick Kenney, father of motherless children under 12 years of age. John Dole, cardiac affection. William Magner, unsuitableness of age. Richard Britton, varicocele. Albert H. Danforth, deafness.

STONEHAM.

For the Middlesex Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper comes to our table every week, well-stocked with local news from towns surrounding us. Does a dwelling-house burn in Burlington? The light of the fire gleams out in the next "Journal." Does a man move into Winchester, having purchased the house lately owned by John Smith? The *event* of his *advent* thither is duly chronicled. Does a new schoolmistress assume the chair of instruction at the "Wiley school-house" in South Reading, or some other Reading? A newspaper item comes of that.

These places all have their weekly notices of local news. But Stoneham is silent, Stoneham is reticent, Stoneham hears all her neighbors chatting with each other, while she sits a mute listener. She may well adopt the words of the greatest of Roman Satirists: "Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamene reponam?"

The language will be readily recalled by your "Latin readers," who will need no translation from me, and the other division, who have limited their studies to their "own tongue, wherein they were born," will not care to know what "the stuff means."

So many matters crowd upon the attention that one hardly knows where to begin. Our returned soldiers are fast recovering their old habits of business and thought. To some it has been a year of sad experience, but most of them have increased their strength of muscle, thickened the adipose substance and tissues, so that they are now "children of a larger growth," which is just about equivalent to saying that they are men.

Capt. D. N. Stevens, of this company, is still compelled to keep his room, I am told, on account of a violent attack of dysentery. He was unable to be present at the reception given to his company last week.

One of the company who was left sick at Cairo, Morton Dyke, returned this week with the 47th.

The diseases which so generally prevail during dog days have visited our place—a lively season for the doctors, though a deadly one for the patients.

The manufacturers are all doing a good business. I hear of a slight falling off in the work of some establishments, but no essential curtailment.

The social and political harmony so characteristic of our citizens, remains unshaken. How good and pleasant a thing it is to see fellow citizens dwell together in peace,—no backbitting, no discord, no tongue of slander, no miserable gossipping about one's neighbors. Commend me to such a community.

LEE.

STONEHAM CONSCRIPTS.—Yesterday about seventy of the Stoneham Conscripts made their appearance at Lawrence for examination. We are unable to publish a full list this week, but shall do so next. Below we give the names of the "elected"—

A. M. Latham, J. C. Chase, Moses Sweet, O. M. Clements, T. J. Corbett, Benj. Atkinson.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

The great day of trial has come off and out of forty-eight conscripts the large number of *two* have been pronounced capable of shouldering a gun and discharging the same with intent to kill. Now this may be all right, but there is a look about it that excites the strongest indignation of the people generally, copperheads excepted of course. That there should have been only two adjudged able to do good service in the army is, plainly speaking, a burlesque on medical science, and an insult to the town of Reading, and every loyal man will so regard it, and if the examinations throughout the State exhibit the same ratio what an immense army we shall *speedily* have. If this is the way things are to be done the influence may be fairly drawn that if the Army of the Potomac was in the hands of the examining Surgeons at the present time they would annihilate it in forty-eight hours. But, say some, we have had enough invalids sent to the army already, and it is high time to put a stop to it. Agreed, but suppose so strict examination had been required at the commencement of the war, the rebels would ere this have been in possession of every Northern City, and traitors and knaves knocking at our doors. Copperheads never should be allowed to sit in judgment on conscripts if the government is in earnest in putting down the rebellion. The two accepted are Richard Nichols and Ephraim Wight, and of course they must feel a little proud to think they are the only able bodied ones among so large a number. It is high time the goverment had taken this matter in hand and taken some effective measures to prevent such gross impositions on the people as it is now believed is done by many of the examining surgeons. But why find fault say some; alter the law if it is not right. Does the law say that if one foot is a sixteenth of an inch longer than the other that such a man is not able bodied? that because one of his great toes does not correspond exactly with that of a *perfect* man, therefore he is disqualified to do military duty? It seems that the most frivolous pretexts are resorted to to justify the giving of exemption papers. To draw a picture, a man (that is, he supposes himself to be a man before examination) is required to walk around the room, and the assistant surgeon notices that in his walking or running he puts one foot before the other and thus issues exemption papers to the conscript without delay; the conscript looks astonished and exclaims, how can I help this since I have been taught from a *mere boy* thus to walk in this manner, but the surgeon replies, you are not to blame my dear sir, it is hereditary in your family. This is about as sensible as many of the examinations that have taken place since the conscript act went into operation. By the way, since 46 out of 48 are not considered able bodied, it is to be feared that our citizens will be visited by an army of Physicians who do not find lucrative practice in other places, taking up their abode among us, but in the present state of feeling if they were of the same school of most of the examining surgeons, their safety would consist in making their exit at the earliest possible moment. The particular disabilities of the Reading conscripts I have not learned definitely, but the following may give a clue to some of them. Hipopolorum, which is calculated to pull backward whenever the subject attempts to go forward and vice versa. Phydrococulum,—this generally puts a man in an extremely awkward position as he can neither turn to the right or to the left, and if he advances at all it must be backwards. Paupatetic seclo-fantandum,—this seriously affects the hearing in times of extreme danger and causes doleful sounds as when a flea alights in the ear, making the conscript imagine a severe conflict going on when all is peace and quiet. Piquetetarpupusum,—this inclines the foot from its horizontal position to a perpendicular one and fastens the subject deep in the mud at once. Stacato-mineroo, — this affects the nervous system at times to such an extent as to place each muscle in direct conflict with the other thus placing the subject at hors du combat with himself. Of course exemptions issue at once to all such.

A little son of Dea. Edgar Damon a few days since chopped off one of his thumbs while engaged in splitting wood.

Co. D, of the 50th Regt., arrived home Tuesday evening of last week, and a large concourse of citizens and friends assembled at the Depot to receive them. Some of them look hale and hearty, while others show very sensibly the effects of the climate to which they have been exposed. Seven of their number have died from disease. A reception was given this company to day (Wednesday) in Parker's grove, but time will fail me this week to furnish the particulars, hoping next week to be able to give a pretty full account. It is believed to have been the largest gathering in this town for many years.

LENO.

READING CONSCRIPTS.—Below we give the names of those of the Reading Conscripts who have been exempted, as far as we have heard. We understand that but *two* out of the forty-eight drafted, were accepted, and that one of these has paid the commutation fee, and the other will enter the service:

Charles Wakefield, only son of a widow dependent. Francis F. Dole, loss of teeth and right inguinal hernia. Edward B. Young, myopia. Nathan R. Morse, father of motherless children under 12 years. John M. Way, delicate physical organization. Edward C. Nichols, injury to left knee joint. William R. Davey, myopia. William E. Weston, congenital defect of eyes. Dexter R. Temple, myopia. J. Brooks Nichols, impaired constitution. Isaac Harriman, chronic opthalmia. Everett P. Richardson, delicate physical organization. Loammi G. Richardson, debilitated constitution and strenuous diathesis. Herrick Batchelder, Jr., loss of teeth and rheumatic affection of tendo ochellis of both eyes. Luther B. Pillsbury, loss of lower molars and general debility.—Waldo Perkins, hereditary predisposition to phthisis. William N. Fletcher, coxalgia. Phineas Jaquith, imperfect constitutional vigor. Henry D. Wright, organic disease of heart. Nathan S. Kidder, right inguinal hernia. Samuel Nichols, loss of under teeth. George A. Parker, chronic rheumatism. Jas. D. Kimball, organic disease of heart. Josiah Poor, tendency to phthisis. William H. Temple, loss of teeth. Clarence Austin, chronic opthalmia. John C. White, deafness. James O. Carter, constitutional disability. Charles G. Rogers, lameness. Edward M. Burbeck, right inguinal hernia. Charles O. Tweed, permanent retraction of two fingers left hand. William M. Phillips, super position of toes. Albert F. Converse, chronic rheumatism. William Clement, permanent retraction of last phalanx of third toe of right foot. George H. Porter, chronic disease of heart. Melvin Kingman, feeble physical organization. Clifford P. Weston, deafness. Henry S. Buck, super position of toes. John E. Dole, constitutional inguinal hernia. Benj. M. Hartshorn, only son of a widow dependent.

☞ People who are sick or ailing always want, and generally expect, immediate relief from the use of the remedies that are prescribed. Anything, then, that operates immediately must of course be popular; but the great want, heretofore, has been for something that could be prescribed for both nervous and external complaints which would bring immediate relief. "*Lawson's Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative*" is an article of this kind; it is indeed a pain-killer. It is no less infallible in cases of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and chilblains, than in cases of Lame Back, Sprains, Stiff Joints, and External Inflamation. The positive cures it has wrought are numbered by hundreds; and there are comparatively few instances in all the list of diseases for which it may be prescribed, where it would not, if applied according to directions, effect an immediate and permanent cure.—*Peterborough N. H., Transcript.*

☞ "Samuel, can you tell us of what parentage was Napoleon the Great?"
"Of Cors-I-can!"

A NEW YORK HERALD STORY.—The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch says that the negroes used by the rebels as soldiers are to be allowed $5 for each United States musket, $25 for each United States horse, $50 for each United States negro soldier captured by them, and $50 for each scalp of a United States officer commanding negro soldiers.

SMALL POX has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 231.

☞ A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The members of Co. C, 50th Regt. Mass. Vol. Militia, are hereby notified to appear at Camp Lander, Wenham, Mass., on Monday, August 24th, instead of Monday, August 17th, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service.

D. N. STEVENS,
Capt. Com. Co. C, 50th Regt. Mass. Vol. Militia,
STONEHAM, August 14th, 1863.

WARREN ACADEMY.

The Fall Term at this Institution will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, with the present teacher, Mr. D. W. Sanborn, as Principal.

BENJAMIN CUTTER,
Secretary to the Trustees.
Woburn, Aug. 5, 1863. 3w.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL.
DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth o Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
42–3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Married.

FLAGG—ALLEN—In Boston, 18th inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Gardner, John G. Flagg, Jr., to Miss Maria Malville, daughter of Hon. Stepheh M. Allen, both of this town.

PARKER—HOLLAND—In Chelsea, Aug. 20, by Rev. Mr. Plumb, Mr. F. Warren Parker to Miss Susan Holland, both of Woburn.

NOBLE—THURSTON—In Stoneham, August 14th, by Silas Dean, Esq., Mr. William H. H. Noble to Miss Melissa Ann Thurston, both of S.

WILEY—FLETCHER—In South Reading, Aug. 11th, by Rev. E. A. Eaton, Mr. Enos Wiley of South Reading, to Mrs. —— Fletcher, of Saugus.

EMERSON—WILEY—At the same time and place, and by the same—Mr. D. U. Emerson, to Miss Ellen C. Wiley, (daughter of Mr. Enos Wiley), both of South Reading.

Died.

MOSES—In this town, Aug. 9, Miss Abby H. Moses, aged 65 yrs., 9 mos.

BURNS—In this town, Aug. 16, Lizzie Burns, aged 18 yrs., 3 mos.

POLLARD—In this town, Aug. 17, of cholera infantum, Wm. Otis, youngest child of A. Preston Pollard, aged 7 mos., 10 days.

OSGOOD—In this town, Aug. 18, Kate M., daughter of A. N. and Mary E. Osgood, aged 15 yrs., 8 mos., 15 days.

ARMSTRONG—In this town, Aug. 19, Joseph Armstrong, aged 46 years.

LOW—In East Woburn, Aug. 16, Gilman S. Low, aged 53 years.

AMES—In Wilmington, Aug. 10, Mrs. Sarah Ames, aged 51 yrs., 4 mos.

ROBBINS—In Stoneham, Aug. 16, Freddie, infant son of Rolland H., and Mary J. Robbins, aged 26 days.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Charles Dillaire and John Mahony, to John Bacon and William A. Colegate, and by said Bacon, his interest therein assigned to said Colegate, and by said Colegate assigned to the undersigned, which said mortgage bears date June 3, 1857, and is recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Lib. 775, Fol. 535, the condition of said mortgage having been broken, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the following described premises conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: A certain lot of land containing ten thousand square feet, situated near the Center Village of, and in said Woburn, being lot No. 12, in a plan of streets and house lots on land now or formerly of said Bacon and Colegate, near Rag Rock, in said Woburn, made by Cyrus Thompson, May 15, 1857, and recorded in the Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, and which lot is bounded by streets and lots mentioned on said plan as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the premises at the corner of Grove street and Rag Rock Avenue, the line runs nearly northerly by said Grove street, one hundred feet, to a stake at lot number fourteen, thence nearly easterly by said lot number fourteen one hundred feet to lot number thirteen, thence nearly southerly by said lot number thirteen one hundred feet to said Rag Rock Avenue, thence nearly westerly by said Rag Rock Avenue one hundred feet to the point of beginning being the same premises conveyed by said Bacon and Colegate to said Dillaire and Mahony, by deed of same date with said mortgage.

Terms, cash on delivery of deed.

CHARLES MARSH, } Assignees of
HORACE B. SPEAR, } Mortgage.
47—3w.

Store to Let.

THE STORE, situated in Woburn, on Main St., and recently occupied by Charles A. Smith, is to let. As a stand for carrying on the Dry Goods business, it is unsurpassed, and offers a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in business. For further information apply at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Harper for August,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

COLLECTOR'S SALE IN WOBURN.

THE following described lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Mass., owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1862, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the SELECTMEN'S ROOM, in Bank Block, Woburn, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1862, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

EDWARD SIMONDS,
Collector for the Town of Woburn, for the year 1862.

ALBERT R. MATTHEES, of Roxbury. Two acres Tillage land, five acres English Mowing and five acres Wood-land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Easterly by land of Stephen Lynde; Northerly by land of John Bigelow and Thadeus Richardson; Westerly by land of Gilman S. Lowe, and Southerly by Railroad street.
Tax for the year 1862, $27.26

JAMES A. FULSOM, of Roxbury. One acre of Tillage land, one acre of English Mowing, and one and a half acres of Pasture land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Westerly by land of John Hill, of Stoneham; Southerly by land of said John Hill; Easterly by land of William Hurd, and Northerly by Railroad street.
Tax for the year 1862, $7.98

Administrator's Sale of
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court within and for the County of Middlesex, I shall sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the hereinafter described Real Estate, as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-two cents.

Said premises consist of a certain piece of land situated in Scituate, about one half of a mile Westerly from the harbor, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the Westerly side 12 rods and 12 links by the road; on the North, 7 rods and 15 links by land of John Brown; on the East, 12 rods and 12 links by land of Neah Jenkins, and on the South, 7 rods and 15 links by land of D. Putnam.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WILLIAM P. WYMAN,
Adm'r of Estate of Elbridge Wyman.
Woburn, August 13th, 1863.—46-3w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of OBED STEARNS, late of Winchester, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mehitable C. Stearns, of Winchester, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving any surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Mehitable C. Stearns is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn; the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

46-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of South Reading, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to EDWARD MANSFIELD, Esq., of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said Edward Mansfield is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, William A. Richardson, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

46 J. H. TYLER, Register.

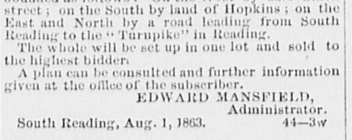
Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the office of the subscriber, on Main street, in South Reading, on MONDAY, August 17th, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—All that portion of land belonging to the Estate of William L. Brown, Esq., late of South Reading, which lies on the East of Sixth street, described on a plan of lots situated on Fairmount, so-called, in Reading, in said County of Middlesex, surveyed for William L. Brown, Esq., by Edward Buckman in Oct. 1853. Said portion East of Sixth street consists of 126 lots, and they are bounded as follows: On the West by said Sixth street; on the South by land of Hopkins; on the East and North by a road leading from South Reading to the "Turnpike" in Reading.

The whole will be set up in one lot and sold to the highest bidder.

A plan can be consulted and further information given at the office of the subscriber.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Administrator.
South Reading, Aug. 1, 1863. 44—3w



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Oakley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

HATHAWAY'S
CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers,
FOR SALE AT THE
WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—
Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6-30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

LEOPOLD MORSE,
NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING
GOODS!
At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,

OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,

BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.

37 3m

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.
Woburn, March, 1863.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,
MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &C.

MOURNING GOO S furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston.

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,
AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c, &c.

Particular attention paid to printing

POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.

Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.
Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,
Woburn Centre.
Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN
AND
FOREIGN
DRY
GOODS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSE AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND
Daguerreotype Rooms,

KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND
VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow,
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, *that* prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.
South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.
South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL,
Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

SKINNER'S
PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,

Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

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At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" taken last year	19,462 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Buttrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.
Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

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DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

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SKIN DISEASES CURED

RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY

DR. RADWAY'S
CLEANSING SYRUP!

CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY

Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT*—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

TWO BOTTLES.

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia.

THREE BOTTLES.

Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

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RADWAY' RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the esolvent will insure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

6 RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat

GOLDEN-SHEAF
WHISKEY

RYE, RYE,

CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

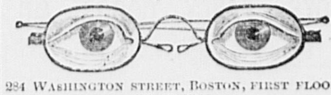
Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

Patent and Improved Spectacles



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DISEASE OF THE EYE MEDICALLY TREATED.

PROF. FRANKS & SON, of New York.

Professor Franks, Oculist, Optician by Diploma to the New York Eye Hospital, Life Governor of the Eye Infirmary, Lecturer on the Eye, and Patentee, will attend. These spectacles seldom or even require changing to others of stronger magnifying powers, never tire the Eyes, and can be seen through as well by candle as daylight.

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SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters**, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to **Females**, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases.

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the valuable Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensible as a

Tonic Medicine and a Beverage.

PURCHASE ONE BOTTLE.

It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

Price $1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5.

Prepared and sold by

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally throughout the country.

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JUST OPENING at the WOBURN BOOK STORE, a large lot of Toys and Fancy Goods consisting in part as follows—

Dolls and Doll Heads in variety, Fruit, Bead, and Willow Baskets, Cushions, Wax Angels, Beads, Drums, Whips, Whistles Rattles, Domino Masks, Paper Soldier Zouaves, Fire Engines, Toy Brushes, Jumping Mice and Jacks, Wagons, Rings, Harmonicans, "Noses," &c., &c.

Alabaster Inkstands, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Pearl and Ivory Paper Knives, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards and Checker Men, Puff Boxes, Watch Stands, Bracelets, Necklaces, Portemonnaies, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

The Great Cause of Human Misery,

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A LECTURE, by Dr. Culverwell, on the Cause and Cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Affection of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Involuntary Emissions and Sexual Incapacity, the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office, Box 4586.

7

August Magazines,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE!

THE WOBURN BOOKSTORE is well supplied with a good stock of Books, Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, Blank Books, Room Paper, Fancy Goods, Toys, and almost everything usually found in a Stationery Store. The stock of

Bibles and Testaments

is large, and consists of a variety of sizes and styles.

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in good variety, and at different prices, from 50 cts. upwards.

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The stock of Writing Paper is always large, and includes all kinds—Letter, Billet, Cap, Bank Post, Bill, and Ornamental.

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Slate and Lead, of every description. Faber's, Eagle, and Colored Leads in full supply.

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A good selection of new Sheet Music is kept for sale, and any piece not on hand will be furnished to order.

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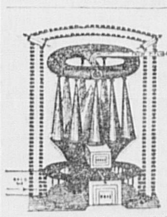

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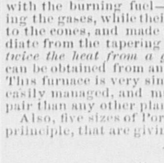
PATENT
CONE FURNACES,
PATENTED IN THE
UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The extensive use of this superior Furnace in the U. States, has acquired for it a reputation too well and favorably known to need more at this time than to call the special attention of those in want of the best possible means of warming dwellings, public buildings, &c., with *pure, fresh, healthful heat*, (free from that scorching, dry, red hot iron heat, and coal gas, so common to hot air furnaces) to an examination of this superior invention, which represents a cluster of Cones, or tapering Radiators over a broad, flaring shallow fire-pot. These cones being large at the base, and small at the top, secure the great and important object of retaining and holding the smoke and gases back, in contact with the burning fuel—thus thoroughly consuming the gases, while their heat is compressed up, into the cones, and made to impinge against and radiate from the tapering surfaces—*thereby securing twice the heat from a given amount of coal*, that can be obtained from any other plan known to man. This furnace is very simple in its construction, and easily managed, and much less liable to need repair than any other plan of furnace in use.

Also, five sizes of Portable Furnaces, on the same principle, that are giving perfect satisfaction.



Chilson's
PATENT ELEVATED
DOUBLE OVEN
Cooking Range.

Housekeepers and others interested in the use of Ranges or Stoves, whether wishing to purchase or not, are invited to examine the great improvements secured by five patented claims in this truly superior Range, now in so general use.

The subscriber confidently asserts these improvements to be far in advance of any other plan of Range or Stove in the United States, and believes an examination of them, together with the many thousand testimonials received from those in use, will fully substantiate this assertion. Sizes adapted for Hotels, Dwellings, Restaurants, or any public or private institution, fitted when desired with hot water backs, for bathing and other washing purposes; hot air fixtures, for heating additional rooms, and hot closets or plate warmers.

Also the celebrated Cone Furnaces, Portable Furnaces, Stoves, Grates Registers, Ventilators, &c., at wholesale or retail, at the subscriber's store, Nos. 99 and 101 Blackstone street, Boston, or at his foundry in Mansfield, Mass.

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CHILSON'S NEW PARLOR STOVE has great improvements over any other Stove in the market, for its great economy in fuel, keeping fire day and night, and warming the cold air near the floor for a great distance around the stove. An oven and boiler attached when desired.

Nos. 99 & 101 Blackstone St.,
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Special attention given to putting up Furnaces and Ranges in any part of the country.

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THE HORACE WATERS
Modern Improved Overstrung Bass
FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and *will stand any climate*. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*New York Evangelist*.

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

$150. —NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS in Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250 and $300; new 6¾-octave, $135; do., 6½-octave, $149. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $85, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons,

Rosewood Cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop, Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums, with Pedal Bass, $260, $275 and $800. School Harmoniums, $40, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons and Harmoniums of the following makers, Prince & Co.'s., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
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The Day School Bell.

35,000 COPIES ISSUED.

A new Singing Book for Day Schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartetts and choruses, many of them written expressly for the work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically; while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health giving, beauty improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for semminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs, are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bell." Nos. 1 and 2, which have, had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $20 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price.—Mailed at the retail price.

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Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours.

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, Mass., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly.

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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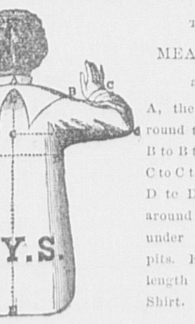

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SHIRTS!
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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercial st, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

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Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

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☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XII : : No. 48. WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

Left Behind.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

O, hear the music coming, coming up the street;
O, hear the muffled marching of swift on-coming feet;
O, hear the choral drum-beat—the bugle piercing sweet!

Our volunteers are coming, coming up the street;
Throw open wide the windows, beloved ones to greet—
We're ready, waiting, eager, our bonny boy to meet.

Our volunteers are coming! They've lived through every fray—
Through marching, through fighting, through fever's cruel prey—
To be mustered out of service, the gallant boys to-day!

Your tattered battle-banner, unfurl it in the air!
I'm seeking one beneath it—I'll know him, bronzed or fair;
Oh! glad returning faces, our darling is not there!

The trumpets clash exultant, the bayonets flash me blind,
And still my eyes are seeking the one I cannot find;
O, tell me true, his comrades, have you left our boy behind?

Say, soldiers, did you leave him upon the battle plain,
Where fiendish shell and canister pour fierce their fiery rain?
Did leave him with the wounded? Or leave him with the slain?

O, weary in the wasting camp, sore worn with sun and scar,
Did turn our faces to the North, to homes beloved afar,
And say, Good bye, we go, but *you* enlisted for the war?

Be pitiful, O, women, with pity softly kind!
You clasp your war-worn veterans; there are mother-eyes tear-blind,
There are women broken-hearted for boys left behind.

Can the hero crush the woman, and cry, O, let it be,
Let arms and homes be empty for thy sake, Liberty!
O, generation, perish! The land shall yet be free!

O, hear the music dying, dying on the wind,
And still my eyes are seeking the one I cannot find;
O, tell me not of "glory,"—our boy is left behird.

Select Literature.

MR. PETERS' FIRST WIFE.

"DEAR! dear! no toast, eggs boiled as hard as brickbats, and the coffee stone cold,' and Mr. Peters arose from the breakfast table in a temper by no means amiable, and rang the bell violently. There was no answer!—He rang again, a third, a fourth time, still no answer. Out of all patience, he went to the door and called—"Maria! Maria!"

A slight, pretty little woman, dressed, in a soiled rumbled wrapper, with hair in a state of direful confusion, answered this summons. She had one of those round bright faces which nature intended should be decked with continued smiles, but now with all its roses in blossom, it was drawn out to its full length and the large blue eyes had a serious, or rather a doleful expression, totally at variance with their usual joyous look. Her voice, too, had lost its melodious, ringing sound, and was subdued to a dismal whine.

"What is it, Joseph?"

"Where's Bridget?"

"Gone out for me. I want more white ribbon for my ascension robe."

Mr. Peters said a very naughty word, and continued, "Cold coffee, hard eggs, breakfast not fit to eat."

"I wish," whined his wife, "you would think less of temporal matters, and turn your attention to the great end of life."

"Hang it all, madam, I would like to enjoy my life while I have it. Here was I, the happiest man in the United States, with a pleasant home, a chatty, cheerful loving wife, and good quiet children; and now, since you joined the Millerites, what am I?"

"Oh, Joseph, if you would only come into that blessed circle!"

"Oh, Maria, if you would only come out of it. Where are the boys?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Are they going to school to-day?"

"My dear, their teacher has given up the school, and is turning her mind to more exalted objects. Oh, Joseph, turn now while their is time. You have still a week for preparation and repentance."

"Repentance! well, when I take up the subject, it will take more than a week to put it through."

And Mr. Peters put on his coat and took up his hat.

"Joseph," said his wife, "you need not send home any dinner. I shall be out and I'll take the boys over to their uncle's to dine."

Joe made no answer, unless the violently emphatic manner in which he closed the door was one. Muttering with anger, he strode to a restaurant to make a breakfast. Here he was hailed by one of his bachelor friends, Fred Somers, who looked up as he heard Joe's order.

"Hallo!" he cried, "you here?" Why what are you doing here at breakfast time? Wife sick?"

"No!"

"Had a quarrel?"

"No!"

"Gone out of town?"

"No!"

"Then why don't you breakfast at home. Chimney on fire?"

"No!"

"Servants all dead?"

"No!"

"Children sick?"

"No!"

"Well, what in thunder is to pay?"

"Maria's joined the Millerites!"

Fred gave a long whistle, and then said, "Going to ascend next week?"

"Yes, and if I don't commit suicide in the meantime, you may congratulate me. I am almost distracted. Can't get a decent meal, children running riot, servants saucy, house all in confusion, wife in the blues, either quoting the speeches of the elders at me, or sewing on a white robe, and groaning every third stitch. Hang it all, Fred, I have a great mind to take poison, or join the army.',

"H'm, h'm; you give an enchanting picture, but I think I can suggest a cure."

"A cure!"

"Yes, if you will promise to follow my advice, I will make your home pleasant, your wife cheerful, and your children happy."

"Do it, cried Joe. I'll follow your word like a soldier under his officer. What shall I do?"

At tea time Mr. Peters entered his home whistling. Maria was seated at the table, sewing on her white robes, and there were no signs of preparation for the evening meal.

"Maria, my dear," said Peters, cheerfully, "is tea ready?"

"I don't know," was the answer, "have been out all day tending meeting."

"Oh, very well, never mind. Attending meeting? You are resolved, then, to leave me next week?"

"Oh, Joe, I must go when I am called."

"Yes, my dear, of course. Well, I must resign myself, I suppose. By the way, my dear, has it ever occurred to you that I should be left a widower with three children? I think I am a handsome man yet, my love," he passed his fingers through his hair and pulled up his collar. Maria looked up rather surprised.

"You see, my dear, it is quite a relief for you to go away quietly, you know. It is so wearing on the nerves to have a long illness; and besides, my dear, there will be no funeral expenses, and that will be quite a saving."

Mrs. Peters' lips quivered, and her large blue eyes filled with tears. Joe longed to stop his heartless speech and comfort her; but he was fearful the desired effect was not gained yet.

"So, my dear," he continued, "if you must go, I have been thinking of getting another wife."

"What!" cried Mrs. Peters.

"Another wife, my love. The house must be kept in order and the boys cared for."

The grief was gone from Maria's face, but her teeth were set with a look of fierce wrath.

"Another wife, Joe? Another wife?"

"Yes. I think I have selected a good successor. I deliberated a long time when I was a bachelor, between her and yourself. You will like her I know, for she is your bosom friend."

"My bosom friend?"

"Yes, my dear. I think on that day you ascend I will marry Sarah Ingram."

"What, that good for-nothing, silly, empty theaded old maid the mother of my children? what!"

"Well, my dear, it seems to me the best I can do! I don't want to leave my business to go a courting, and she will have me, I know."

"No doubt. Oh, you great brutal, hateful——"

"Stop, my dear, don't fly into a fury. We will try and spend our last week in happiness. Oh, by the way, I have a proposition to make."

"Go on, sir, don't spare me!"

"Ah, yes, that is the very thing I wish to do. I know your mind is entirely engrossed with your ascension, and I wish to spare you the care of the house. Suppose you invite Sarah here to-morrow to spend a week.

"What?"

"Then I can arrange our matrimonial preparations in the evening, while you are in the lecture.

"What?"

"And you can leave the house in charge of her all day. That will give you plenty of time to go out, and she can learn the ways about the house."

"What!"

"And, my dear, one little favor. It may be the last I shall ever ask. Stay at home one or two days, won't you, and show her round where you keep things, and so on, so that she won't have any trouble in keeping order after you go. You will do this to oblige me, won't you?"

Mrs. Peters, for answer, rolled up the ascension robe into a small ball and fired it at Joe. The cotton, scissors, work-basket, and table cloth followed this missile in such rapid succession that he was unable to fly. Then Maria's rage found vent in words.

"So! you and Sarah! That's the reason you whistled when you come in. You will be very glad to have me go, and marry her, won't you. No doubt of it. But you shan't have that gratification. I will stay if it is only to spite you. I won't go! I tell you, Mr. Peters, I won't go."

"But my dear, you must go if you are come for."

"I won't go!"

"But consider, my dear."

"I won't go!"

"But what will Sarah think?"

"Sarah? Don't dare to mention Sarah to me again. I—I—oh, am fairly choking;" and the little woman threw herself into a chair into a fit of hysterics.

The next morning Mr. Peters met Fred in the street.

"Well, old boy, how goes it?"

"Fred," was the reply, "I am the happiest man in the world. I have regained my wife and domestic peace, and got rid of a busy, tattling old maid, who under pretence of loving my wife, was everlastingly interfering in our household arrangements!"

"Then Mrs. Peters will not ascend?"

"No. If Sarah is to be my second wire, and stepmother of my children, Mrs. P. has concluded she won't go."

Wm. Baker, the Young Patriot.

I.

"No, William Baker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are equal in wealth and social position."

The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine looking young man of twenty-five.

With a sad aspect the young man withdrew from the stately mansion.

II.

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man.

"What! you here again?" angrily cried the old man.

"Ah, old man," proudly exclaimed William Baker, "I am here, your daughter's equal and yours!"

The old man's lip curled with scorn. A derisive smile lit up his old features; when, casting violently upon the marble centre table an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Baker cried:—

"See! Look on this wealth. And I've ten-fold more! Listen, old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing the Army of the——with beef,"——

"Yes, yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old man.——"And I brought up all the disabled cavalry horses I could find"——

"I see! I see!" cried the old man.—"And good beef they make, too."

"They do! they do! and the profits are immense."

"I should say so!"

"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand."

"Boy, she is yours. But hold! Look me in the eye. Throughout all this have you been loyal?"

"To the core?" cried Wm. Baker.

"And," cried the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war?"

"I am, I am!"

"Then, boy, take her! Maria, child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy, my children! And, whatever our lot may be, let us all support the government!"—*Artemas Ward.*

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.—The Boston *Pilot* asserts that the veteran commander of the army of the Potomac is a Roman Catholic, and manny of the copperhead journals assert that he is a Democrat. We presume that in either case it would not make any difference in the value of his services. It is as well, however that the truth should be known. Gen. Meade is a Philadelphian. His family reside here. His sons have been drafted here. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his family holds a pew, where it has long been in regular attendance, in Saint Mark's church. Gen. Meade's relations in life, as regards politics, have ever been Whig. His family were all Whigs, and though opposed to the anti-slavery agitation before the war broke out, the General has since become an earnest supporter of the whole war policy of the national administration, like Burnside, Grant, Rosecrans and other conservatives.—*Phila. North American.*

REASON IN A WOMAN!—A gentleman was once arguing with a Scotch lady, when at length he stopped. "I tell you what, madam," said he, "I'll not argue with you any longer; you're not open to conviction."—"Not open to conviction, sir!" was the indignant reply; "I scorn the imputation, sir; I am open to conviction. But," she added, after a moment's pause, "show me the man who can convince me."

☞ A little girl of four years was saying her prayers not long since, when her little brother, three years older, came slyly behind, and pulled her hair. Without moving her head, she paused and said: "Please, Lord, excuse me a minute, while I kick Freddy." We have known older persons to excuse themselves from praying to "kick" somebody.

A BACHELOR'S IDEA OF WEDLOCK.—One of the casual-ties of life.

The Story of Life.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Say, what is life; 'Tis to be born
A helpless Babe; to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretold a cloudy noon and night;
To weep, to sleep and weep again,
With sunny smiles between; and then?

And then apace the infant grows
To be a laughing, puling boy,
Happy, despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joys;
To be in short from two to ten,
A merry, moody child; and then?

And then in coat and trowsers clad,
To learn to say the Decalogue
And break it; an unthinking Lad,
With mirth and mischief all agog;
A truant oft by field and fen
To capture butterflies; and then?

And then, at last to be a man;
To fall in love; to woo and wed;
With seething brain to scheme and plan;
To gather gold, or toil for bread;
To sue for fame with tongue or pen,
And gain or loose the prize; and then?

And then in gray and wrinkled Eld
To mourn the speed of life's decline;
To praise the scenes in youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of Lang Syne:
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
Then drop into his grave; and then?

How to Cure Fevers.

We copy the following article upon the treatment of fevers from the New York *Tribune*, for the good we are sure it will do:—

All fevers are at least one. Nervous, bilious, brain, lung, congestive, miasmatic, tpphus, typhoid, ship, yellow—they are all the same thing, and the treatment of all is the same. And I declare that in our treatment of fevers we have fired too high, overshot the mark; and that is the secret of our signal and fatal failures. We need to come down from our heights of professional science and prescriptive practice to the bald methods of nature. I declare that there are no diseases cured so easily, nor by such simple and common sense means. The philosophy of treating fevers, once announced, is sheer self-evidence, and treatment in accordance with that philosophy is a perfect guarantee of cure.

Fever is nothtng but an excitement of the system which calls to be reduced. It is simply a fire to be put out. Four things will throw off and prevent fever, when an individual finds himself, however, seriously immediately, threatened with it. First, fasting, refusing to add fuel to the fire. Secondly, resting, remaining quiet, refusing to add to the excitement by whatever exertion. Thirdly, bathing, both to cool the system, and also to cleans the skin and open the pores. But even more important to both the ends of cooling and purification that this external bathing is an internal bath, drinking copiously of pure cold water, to wash out the impurities and more effectually reduce the temperature. Fourthly, thorough and frequently-repeated friction of the whole surface, rubbing the body over with the hand. It is almost past belief how certainly and rapidly fever can in this way be rubbed out of a man. One perfect, long-continued operation would alone forestall many an entire fever.

All three things will cure any fever, however violent the attack, and however firm a hold it may have gained. First, fever is fire, and all you have to do is to put out that fire—cool off. Air alone, in a multitude of cases, would be sufficient to produce the result.—Absence of air would in one minute make you have a fever, as if you were shut up in a glass receiver or tight chest, and then restoring you to the air in one minute would cure you. So air alone will in a short time, and almost inevitably, cure a man whom fever has made no matter how sick. First, open all the doors and windows, and let a perfect current of fresh air bless and cool him. Next, throw off the bed-clothes as much as possible, that this pure air may strike through to his suffering body. Thirdly, grasp the clothes in the center of the bed, and repeatedly and quickly raise them, that the air may suck through. Fourthly, lay hold with both hands of the clothes at his shoulders, and lift them up and let them fall, thus not only letting the air draw under, but fanning him. And fifthly, if the fever requires, strip off all the clothes from the bed, and his garment beside, and let him have a perfect air bath. It will soon cool him, and he cannot take cold till he is cool, when you must cover him again. These five things, followed up constantly, from day to day and hour to hour, as there was need (and perhaps some of them from minute to minute,) would save the life of any man in fever, if he was not already as good as dead from its long ranging before you commenced. This is the way to reduce fever—this is reduction.

Water alone would cure any man in a fever. First and principally have him drink—drink cold, fresh water. Let him drink quite freely and often, if he, will; but if not, a tumblerful every fifteen minutes, for every hour, and thus fifty in the course of half a day will be sufficient, most wonderfully and permanently to reduce his temperature and cool him off. An internal bath is ten times more efficacious than any external one. And if the drinking vomits him, all well; it will be because he needs to vomit, But this prescription is for very high fever; if the excitement and heat of the system are less, he will not drink so much.

But, secondly, if it is necessary or desirable, apply cold water externally, bathing the surface with a wet sponge, towel, or better yet, your hand. This can easily be done while the patient lies covered in bed, and without wetting the bedclothes. Or, it the heat be great enough, and the strength of the patient good, the clothes can be thrown back, and the body exposed for the bathing; as likewise there may be a discretion, according to circumstances, as to bathing the whole body at once, or only a part of it, as the arms first, afterwards the trunk, and the lower limbs, only a part, therefore, being exposed, and all the rest protected. Or the discretion may be as to bathing the whole body at all, or only the trunk, where the fever is, and not the extremities where it is not. But on the other hand, during the first stages of the disease, if the feaver runs high, and the first rages like a consuming flame, you may even put the patient in a tub of water, and pour and drench him with a will, as it will be just what he wants, and the most greatful thing possible to his burning flesh. But in all cases, the end sought forbids *excess* in applying this water-cure; the patient is to be cooled only, never chilled, for that would be to react and increase the fever. Let but the air-treatment be faithfully administered, and the patient induced to drink as he should, a little or no bathing will commonly be demanded. But thirdly, it is often better, and sometimes necessary, from the weakness of the patient, to use warm water instead of cold. Apply it in the same manner, according to whatever need, but let it dry off from the skin without aid, and in evaporating, it will cool the surface even more rapidly and effectually than cold water. And if the fever is more local, as for instance, if the head is too hot, or the lungs are more particularly affected, keep the affected part cool, by the constant application of cold water. All this is reduction again, reducing fever by water. And this alone would save almost any life from fever, not already as good as lost.

Air, as we have seen, would cure your patient, and so would water, and so would friction; but you will naturally use them all, and all together. So you will every now and then, during the continuance of the fever, rub the man from head to foot, with your hand—briskly and forcibly if you may, gently and lightly if you must—and at each time you will rub a great and definite part of his fever out of him. Especially you will rub him when you have him stripped for the air-bath; and at other times in the bed, commanding his whole body under the bedclothes. Also, you will rub him after whatever baths you give him, though, if you give him few or none, you should still just as much, and perhaps all the more, rub him frequently and regularly, as an important part of the cure. All this will be reduction again of fever by friction. But you may also have to use friction for equalization; for in time your patient may develope a tendency to coolness of the extremities, and then you must faithfully rub his hands and feet and limbs, to restore them to due equilibrium.—And if his fever had raged long before you undertook with him, you may yet have to employ friction for invigoration—to warm, strengthen and vitalize him. Friction will do all these things, and in doing them will conquer the whole disease, equally with water and air. Either of these will conquer it, and then how much more will they all? And so your fever is at once cured, and your patient saved.

Unabated Secession Sympathy.

There are some people in this our world, of such a dogged and presistent character, that when once they have resolved on a particular object, are firm set and imovable even to the point of obstinacy—they are blind to the varying course of events, and heed not the signs of the times, though manifest to all other observers. There wishes are too strong and determined to allow of hesitation or withdrawal, and they adhere to the evil or falling cause long after the world has stamped it with reprobation and doomed it to destruction.

Gauged by this rule, how fixed and resolute was the design of our northern secessionists that the southern rebellion should prove a success! Night and day have they worked to save the traitors, and by every unscrupulous device to obstruct the lawful government in its effort to preserve the country from ruin. In all this iniquity, they were foolish as well as wicked. The paltry gains they aimed at were ludicrously small and ephemeral, compared with the priceless heritage of liberty which they were willing to cast at the feet of slave dealers, bowing their willing necks to the yoke of a race of coarse and ignoble men, for the most part rude, illiterate and arrogant. It was indeed an insanity leaning inevitably to political perdition. No maniac who ever dashed his head against the stone wall which confined him was more crazy than are these northern apostates.

Thus bent on evil conclusions, however, and urged forward by desperate determination, we cannot so much wonder that in the earlier stages of the rebellion its ardent allies should do their best to aid it. But we must express our astonishment at their present irrational course in counselling submission, to treason, now that two out of its three great armies have received such shattering blows, and the third one itself can hardly hold its own against Meade. The great public enemy, the foe to liberty, humanity and mercy, who openly boasts that he would stay the progress of civilization itself, and bring back the feudality of a barbarous and iron age, now droops and pales before the sturdy sons of freedom who accepted his wager of battle and have overthrown the cohorts of slavery. The time-honored ensign of freedom displaced from so many a flag-staff in the benighted realm of slavery, again waves loftily over many a town and stronghold restored to its proper allegiance. The railways, which at first so powerfully aided the rebels in their rapid concentration of troops, are now nearly in disarray from incessant use and little renovation, whilst not a few are quite disabled through the destruction of bridges, or else in absolute occupation by loyal troops. The same damaging opperations have destroyed ammunition, provisions and factories, whilst the loss of three hundred cannons and seventy thousand stand of arms touches the life of the rebellion in a vital point. No European intervention need now be hoped for—the wily diplomats who dreaded the possible complications even when rebellion could show some specious claims to recognition, will now felicitate themselves on their prudential policy and adhere to it with renewed tenacity.

To reverse all these conditions, and to restore to the revolters the measures of strength and prestage which they possessed one year ago is scarcely within the limits of human possibility.

Yet at such a moment, when loyal men are looking to the unconditional surrender of traitors in arms, our secessionists, or peace Democrats, or copperheads, as they sometimes dub themselves, are urging a cessation of hostilities, with the too evident intention of relieving the pressure on treason, that it may have time for recuperation. The rebels might then renew the combat with advantage, or they might exact such terms of reconstructions as should restored the slave dominion with more than its original potency. These superserviceable friends of Jefferson Davis would thus persuade the loyal north, after all its efforts and sacriffces, to confer a premium on rebellion, and encourage many rebellions throughout all future time. These infatuated politicians are so in love with the institution of slavery, that, like some eastern devotee who worships a loathsome or ugly animals they have come to reckon it a sacred thing, to preserve, which even the freedom of white men may be sacrificed and the national existence cast down in the dust. Treason and rebellion, they think, may find justification in such a plea, and not only a free pardon be extended to the flagrant criminals, but they should again occupy the seats of power and lord it over us as heretofore. Such are the aspirations of the men who controls the less intelligent division of the Democratic party, and to whose malignancy throughout this conflict we may attribute its long protraction and the hecatombs of its victims.

Newest Fashion of Courtship.

Mr. Baldwin, in his recent book of African adventure, has given a singular account of the methods of courtship among the Dutch Boers of Southern Africa. The amorous swain asks his lady love for an "upset," whereupon if disposed to favor him, when the old folks have gone to bed, she produces a candle, the length of which indicates the desire for the continuance of his stay. This candle is committed to the care of the young man, whose duty it is to guard it faithfully from going out to the longest possible period. No drafts are allowed to blow upon it, no "thief" in the candle to flicker or melt it away, and thus many revelations of the exact strength of affection on each side are made in acts of attention to the candle, which could not be so well expressed often in words.—Sometimes the candle is made to burn all night.

This all does very well for the Dutch Boers of South Africa, and may have its delicacies, but we are not sorry to see in the last No of Madame Demorest's Spring Fashions, published in New York, that in this conntry it is becoming increasingly seen and felt to be unreasonable and indecorous for young people who so seriously intend matrimony, to be keeping hours so completely out of the way to all other sorts of people. If they like to set up that sort of style after they are married, well and good, but in the name of civilization and common sense, these "upsittings" ought to be everywhere abandoned. They lead to the breaking off of more marriages than they promote, many times over, for it must be a remarkably strong affection that can survive such long protracted scenes of talking and demonstrating. There are many other obvious considerations bearing on this subject. The head of every respectable house should have the entire command and locking up of his own castle for the night.—He is the natural and legitimate protector of his own hearth and all who live under his roof, and there should be no coming in or going out after he retires. Where a man's intentions are honorable, he need not make use of such extraordinary hours to avow and declare them. There will always be opportunities enough in a natural sort of way for the saying of all those tender things which are best said alone. Walks in the country or music in the city, or the interviews of reasonable hours, are and ought to be sufficient.

Madame Demorest too well observes that now, in the best circles, nothing is esteemed more rude than the instant retirement of all others, so as to isolate the two who are supposed to be attached. This is sometimes done before a word has been spoken on either side, and of course the moment it is perceived it either commits the parties or breaks off what might have ripened into an engagement. If a man has good sense he will be apt to make himself heard quite as soon as he has made up his mind and deems the occasion hopeful. Until then he will thank no one for taking it for granted that he is engaged. The ladies will be apt, especially, to resent such interference permaturely.

But even when the most devotedly attached couple are engaged, there is certainly no reason for taking it for granted that they have renounced there interest in all the rest of the world. Persons of tack will know how to keep themselves out of the way of those parties who may not desire their company, but love delights in conquering all sorts of natural impediments, and no true lover will wish all obstacles to be removed.

Those marriages generally prove the happiest where the affections of the young are blessed by the approbation of the wisdom of those older. The young alone are too blind for prudence, and the parents alone would be too cautious to be sufficiently trusting at times to favoring Providence and the unknown future. But where reasonable parents and reasonable young folks act with full confidence in each other's love, and confide in each other fully and frankly, there it is that future happiness is naturally to be expected.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Genius of Rascality.

A shrewd trick was recently practised in London. A dandy, dressed up in the most faultless style, called at a large jewelry store, and after a short examination, bought a gold watch for £20, and he handed the rejoiced salesman a £100 note. He examined it carefully, and finding it to be genuine, he gave him back the required change, £80. Just as he was stepping out of the store, he was met by another dandy, equally as well dressed, and whom he seemed to recognize. He exhibited his newly bought watch to his friend, and was very profuse in his praises about it and its fine finish. Both stepped back into the store, and a short persuasion on the part of the first dandy induced the new comer to buy a similar watch for the same price. He also paid for his watch with a £100 note (the English dandies do not trouble themselves with small change) and received his change, after the experienced dealer had satisfied himself that the note was genuine. But just as the last dandy was in the act of pocketing the money and watch, both dandies suddenly appeared very much agitated; they looked into the street, whispered to each other, then suddenly made a dash for the door.

But to the dismay and discomfiture of both, a constable jumped out of the carriage, collared them both, and with a triumphant "I have got you at last, you scoundrels," led them back into the store. Here he informs the dealer that these two gentlemen are two of the sharpest swindlers in London, (which was saying a good deal,) and asked the jeweler what business he had with them. "These gentlemen have bought two gold watches for forty pounds, and paid for them in good money," said the now frightened dealer.

The constable laughed right out, and asked him if he had not been paid in hundred pound notes. The jeweller said he had, a fearful light beginning to dawn upon him. The constable then demanded to see the notes. The *corpora delicti* were produced, and the constable informed the now thunder-stricken dealer, that the notes were forged, and the culprits, overwhelmed with the weight of their guilt, silently acknowledged the deed.

The vigilant officer, jubilant over the important catch, seized watches, money and prisoners, and summoning the jeweller to attend the police office in an hour, puts the prisoners in a carriage and drives off on a gallop.

Just as the last sound of the carriage had died away in the distance, the jeweller recovered from his surprise. It now occurred to him that perhaps it would have been better if he had accompanied the expedition.—Breathless, he dashed out, but the cab had vanished. He made inquiries at the police office, but the sharp trio had vanished, and neither cab nor men were ever seen again. Deeply hurt at the immorality of the times, which made even the sacred uniforms of the police serve them in their nefarious schemes, the compatriot of the great McDonald returned home a sadder but a wiser man.

QUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE.—The buxom, bright eyed, full-breasted, bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady withal in company—is just the sort of a girl for a young man to marry: but you, ye pining, lolling, screwed up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, pale-faced, putty-faced, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. Whew!

☞ The swell of the ocean is said to be a dandy midshipman.

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (14 lines this type) one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Half a square (seven lines), one insertion,	75
Each subsequent insertion,	20
One square one year,	10 00
One square six months,	6 00
One square three months,	4 00
Half a square one year,	6 00
Half a square six months,	4 00
Half a square three months	2 00

Less than half a square charged as a square; more than half a square charged as a square.
Larger advertisements as may be agreed upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES, *leaded*, 12 cents per line for one insertion, each subsequent insertion 5 cents.

☞ All advertisements, not otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted UNTIL ORDERED OUT, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863.

Woburn Conscripts.

Yesterday those of our conscripts that remained to be examined, appeared at Lawrence, and the result of their examination we give below.

Cyrus W. Pollard and John W. Knight, were accepted.

Joseph G. Pollard, Ephraim Cutter, Alden M. Weston, Henry Doherty, John H. Cummings, Everett Cummings, and Henry M. French, had their cases deferred until Tuesday next.

John F. Lovering and Samuel R. Duren, will be examined to-day.

Following will be found the names of those who were exempted:—

Benj. F. Slack, pulmonary emphysema.
David Mardin, injury to great toe.
Charles A. Tidd, organic disease of heart.
Augustus S. Bennett, probable tuberculosis of left lung.
Henry L. Norris, right inguinal hernia.
Horace H. Palmer, organic disease of heart.
Fred. W. Bosworth, disability.
Everett H. Nichols, epilepsy.
Charles S. Parker, feebleness of constitution.
Andrew Powell, only son of dependent widow.
John B. Doyle, unsuitableness of age.
George S. Butters, disability.
Eustice Cummings, "
Wm. O. Menchin, "
Wm. H. Gilman, "
Minot J. Buckman, "
Frank B. Dodge, "
Charles W. Gorham, "
Calvin Hunnewell, feeble physical constitution.

We congratulate the exempted upon their release from the *terrible* uncertainty under which they have labored for so many weeks, and hope that their return to wonted equanimity will have a good effect upon their "physical disability." Those who are still tortured with suspense, must renew their courage, and hope for the best. And last, though not least, we doubly congratulate those *few* able-bodied men who have had their election made sure. How very loudly will they crow over those other ones who have been deemed unfit to serve their country in this her hour of need; yet we trust they will not crack their throats with crowing as did that ancient bird who was immortalized by that venerable dame, Mother Goose, and thus at the eleventh hour deprive our indulgent uncle of their valuable services.

SCHOOLS.—The Fall Term of the Main street, Franklin street, and Cedar street schools, will commence on Monday next.—The East Woburn School will not commence until the school house, now undergoing repairs, is ready.

WOBURN SOLDIERS. — Corpl. James T. Newcomb, of this town, Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., arrived home Tuesday; having been discharged from the service.

Private Oliver O. Stiles, of this town, Co. G, 11th Mass. Regt., arrived home Friday evening. He is on furlough.

Jesse F. Bridge, of Co. G, 38th Mass. Regt., is sick at Main St. Hospital, Covington, Ky.

WOBURN STATE GUARD. — By notice in another column it will be seen that a meeting of the Woburn State Guard, will be held in upper Lyceum Hall, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT. — The Young Campbell Minstrels will give two entertainments at Lyceum Hall, Woburn, on Saturday and Monday evenings, Sept. 5th, and 7th. If you want to "laugh and grow fat," don't forget to attend.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—A case was tried before Mr. Justice Converse this week, between Phillip Teare, Plaintiff, and Owen Collins, Defendant, for the recovery of $22.00, and the Plaintiff was defaulted by the Defendant taking the poor debtor's oath.

MISSING.—Private Wm. H. Hunnewell, of Winchester, of Co. E, 16th Mass. Regt., is reported missing at the battle of Gettysburg.

☞ A Democratic Caucus will be held in the Town Hall, this evening.

DEATH OF MISS ANNA MARCH. — A telegraphic despatch was received in town on Thursday, to the effect that Miss Anna March, only daughter of Rev. Daniel March, had died at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and that her remains would be brought to Woburn for interment on Saturday. The funeral will take place from the Orthodox Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The Sabbeth School will meet in the vestry at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral.

GREEK FIRE.—As General Gilmore is reported to have commenced throwing "Greek Fire" into Charleston, and as we have heard the question asked repeatedly for several days "what is Greek Fire," we copy below a paragraph from "Chambers' Encyclopædia," bearing upon the subject.

"GREEK-FIRE AND SMOKE, a composition supposed to have been of nitre, sulphur, and naphtha as a principal ingredient, with which the Greeks of the Byzantine empire were wont to defend themselves against their Saracen adversaries. The accounts of its effects are so mingled with obvious fable, that it is difficult to arrive at any just conclusion as to its power; but the mixture appears to have been highly inflammable, and to have possessed the power of burning under water. It was projected either on blazing tow, tied to arrows, or through a tube, the precursor of cannon. Wherever the combustible fell, it made great havoc, from the inextinguishable nature of the fire. The invention of this material has usually been ascribed to Callinicus of Heliopolis, and the year 668 A. D.; but there seems to be reason to believe that it was rather imported from India. At Constantinople, the process of making Greek-fire was kept a profound secret for several centuries. The knowledge, however, of its composition gradually spread; and at the time of the discovery of gunpowder, Greek-fire formed a recognised defensive element in most wars from Western Europe to Asia Minor. Subsisting for some time concurrently with gunpowder, it gradually died out before the advances of that still more effective competitor, till now little vestige remains of Greek-fire beyond a Norman corruption of its name in our firework 'cracker,' which, derived from 'Creyke'' of the middle ages, is but a corruption of 'Greeque.''

WILMINGTON CONSCRIPTS.—The following is a list of the Wilmington conscripts exempted from military duty, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

John Bailey, only son of dependent widow. Elbridge B. Carter, dependent mother elects one son. Loring Mead, non-resident of this district. Charles Swain, father of motherless children under twelve years. Samuel H. Gowing, replaced by substitute. William A. Frost, aged and infirm parents elect one son. Edward A. Carter, disease of pericardium. Albert A. Bond, loss of teeth. H. E. Eames, congenital defect of eye sight. Benjamin F. Upton, injury to right foot. John N. Eames, lameness left knee. Daniel R. Upton, chronic rheumatism. Daniel Gowing 2d, phthisis. Henry Hamden, 2d, general debility. William Blanchard, scrofula. William Boutwell, only son of aged and infirm parents. Samuel Eames, congenital effect of eye sight.—Horace Eames' case is undecided. Charles E. Pratt and George Allen, were accepted.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Letter from 6th N. Y. Ind'pt Battery.

WARRENTON, VA., Aug. 20, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR.—The summer wanes finding us, if anything, a trifle farther from Richmond than the close of last season's campaign. Once more here come cool nights and days of not quite scorching heat. The army of the Potomac occupies nearly the same line which was established a month ago. Nothing of interest transpires except now and then the capture of a few guerillas. The army has quite recovered the fine condition in which it quitted its quarters about Falmouth in the month of June, and is fully prepared for operations offensive or defensive.

The battery left Thoroughfare Gap on the 13th inst., and with regret, for a pleasanter neighborhood it has never been our lot to occupy. On Thursday the 13th, we broke camp in a pouring rain bidding farewell almost with tears in our eyes to all the comforts of veal cutlets and veal soup, new potatoes, blackberries, milk, &c., and took up line of march in the direction of Warrenton where we arrived about noon. On the way two of our wagons broke down which much increased the pleasures of a wet march by the privilege of jumping into the mud and getting them out. This was accomplished only by the loss of 12 bags of grain, enough to feed all the horses in the battery once and a half. While we were on the road the clouds broke and the sun came out with force, apparently increased by its previous restraint.

Warrenton is quite a beautiful city or rather was. Many of the private dwellings are elegant and surrounded by spacious grounds. Large shade trees line the streets and furnised a coolness in quite refreshing contrast to our heated ride as we entered the town from the pike. As we looked down the vista of the shady street and pleasant dwellings my mind, induced by the resemblance to Woburn's Pleasant St., went off into a sort of dream of home and home scenes which was suddenly dispelled by the loud tone of command echoing down the column "forward—trot—march." Closing up in compact column once more we found ourselves upon the hard Pike which lay stretched before us in a weary line of white.

Leaving Warrenton we took a south west direction which at length brought us at the end of 6 miles march to Sulphur Springs on the Hedgeman River, or as it is called on some maps north fork of the Rappahannock.

At intervals along the road from Warrenton to the Springs were camped portions of the 6th and 3rd Corps.

Sulpher Springs has apparently been previous to the war a resort for pleasure and health. There are still standing the remains of a large hotel which our troops destroyed by fire last year while the army was falling back for the second battle of Bull Run. Here are the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Birney commanding 3rd Corps. The hotel and its numerous outbuildings, all built of brick and painted a pale straw color, form a semi-circle. Within this semi-circle and in the rear of the buildings lies a beautiful lawn containing the Sulpher Spring in an octagonal spring house, and a beautiful pavillion fitted up for bathing purposes.

From curiosity I tried some of the water of the spring and was well satisfied of its sulphurous properties. As soon as one gets within 6 yards of the spring he is assailed by the sulphurous exhalations and if he stops to take a sniff at the water in his cup previous to drinking, it well nigh overpowers his inclination to drink. While drinking there is no perceptible bad taste but immediately upon removing the cup from one's lips there is experienced a flavor similar to the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. This water kept in a canteen one day reminds one very forcibly in its smell of rotten eggs.

Some of our fellows got here several silver forks marked "Fauquier White Sulphur Springs." Why they should be called "white" I know not. The water is of a bright violet hue.

We camped on a high hill just beyond the river where we found our other section which had been separated from us about a fortnight. Here also laid Mackintosh's brigade of cavalry which contains the 1st Mass. Col. Huey's brigade, to which we had been previously attached, was dismembered here, part remaining with us, and part going to Warrenton Junction in which vicinity was then Gen. Gregg's headquarters.

At this place we remained two nights after which we returned to Warrenton and occupied our present camp. We have been here since the 15th.

As we returned by the springs I had an opportunity to hear Gen. Riney speak in a farewell address which he was making to one of the regiments about to leave his command. This is only one of quite a number of regiments which have left the army of the Potomac, among them the 1st Mass. Infantry.

Have they gone to Charleston? Time will show.

We have lain in the present camp just long enough to give the battery a thorough cleaning for the first time since leaving Falmouth. Our tents are pitched in a strip of oak woods at the edge of a field in which are parked the pieces. As I now sit I can see the carriages shining in their coat of olive and black paint, and the harness, which, lately oiled and blacked and with brightly polished brasses, presents to the eye of an artillery man a sight of neatness not often seen in the midst of an active campaign.

Were we to be inspected now I make sure that the verdict would be greatly in our favor.

Last evening I rode over to the camp of the 1st Mass. cavalry and learned that they had just returned from out post duty near Waterloo and Orleans. They had lost a patrol of a corporal and our privates which had been gobbled up by a force of infantry and cavalry in the vicinity of Orleans.

Yours, HOPLITE.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

AN EXCURSION.—It was the privilege of your correspondent to be one of a small party that made an excursion to Chelsea Beach on Thursday of last week. Leaving this town about 7½ o'clock A. M. in the spacious vehicle under the charge of the gallant Major Winn, we arrived upon the beach about 9½ o'clock. Riding down some two miles on the sandy shore to the woods below the Ocean House, we found an unusually large number of visitors had preceeded us, and our former camping ground occupied by another party. Pickets were thrown out, who succeeded in finding another location which although not so convenient in some respects, was yet a very eligible site. We entered upon, and took possession of the place by virtue of squatter sovereignty, and a force properly armed and equipped was immediately detailed to make a raid upon the clam territory. The raid was very successful, and although the inhabitants made a show of resistance, yet the vigorous use of the spade, which has so often been called into service in this war, by the artist of our party who proved himself an adept in the use of this as well as the brush although his first appearance in this capacity, overcome them and they unconditionally surrendered, with much of the soil of their peculiar location upon them. Under proper sanitary treatment they were restored to a more cleanly state and fitted for service. This feat being accomplished we returned to camp where a summary court martial doomed our victims to immediate death and decapitation. This unpleasant duty was as skilfully and humanely performed as the demands of the service and the experience of the operators would permit. Suffice it however, that the bloodless work was done and our victims put in a state of transition. The numerous cooks were active and efficient and at the usual dinner hour had spread a table with the good things which had been provided. The fragrant smell of the chowder and the invigorating sea breeze of course gave all an excellent appetite, and at the word of command we fell to and made an onslaught on the eatables and drinkables, and done them ample justice. It was contemplated, that game and fish should grace the festive board, but they kept themselves aloof notwithstanding the efforts made to obtain them. In this goodly company of friends, was *Andrew* whose surname is like that of an English Duke well known to fame, ready to do, as he is at all times, anything that was needed to make the occasion a pleasant one; while *Charles* pressed on in the same work, as at home in the duties here as in the garden or at the easel; the *Stone* which the wise builders of the school system in a neighboring town rejected, we hailed with *Joy* as one of our corner stones; *Samuel*, whose surname is as familiar as household words, had with him a musical *Callender* which gave us good music as well as the correct time; *Abijah* the third, who should be first in number as he is in every good work *Daniel* a pattern of large size and muscular power; The *Chapin* at the numerous gathering of his tribe some time since, found an opening for scientific research and favored the company with the fruit of his labors (Sassafras Radicis Cortex). With these were the Mary's, Marthas, Elizabeths and others, the good wives or daughters of our friends of whom want of space will not allow further mention. After dinner some of the party indulged in a bathe and others amused themselves by looking on. To those who have never seen the costumes worn on such occasions, it may be said, that they are indescribable and transform their wearers into singular looking beings. About 4½ o'clock we were warned of the near approach of a thunder shower and partaking hastily of our supper, we struck our tent, loaded the wagon with our baggage and had just reached the Ocean House when the rain came down. The shower was however of short duration, lasting only some fifteen minutes. While at the hotel, one of our number, blessed with no small share of musical talent, favored the company present in one of the large parlors with some choice music and singing. The shower being apparently over and the weather again pleasant the women and children were stowed into the wagon and took their departure while the gentlemen acted as rear guard to the valuable load and left their foot prints on two miles of sand ere they embarked. Not the foot prints which Longfellow so beautifully describes, but those which the returning waves will obliterate and leave no trace behind to cheer other weary pilgrims like ourselves. Well we hailed the Robinson Crusoe House, the end of our foot journey, with no small degree of satisfaction, where our conveyance was waiting to receive us. Snugly ensconsed on board, we thought our troubles over and that on our return passage the weather would smile propitiously upon us. But alas we were doomed to disappointment and led to feel that appearances are deceitful and expectations not always realized. Reaching the outskirts of Malden we found another thunder shower near at hand and before we were hardly aware of its coming, it burst upon us in all its fury. Fortunately we were opposite to a house and the wagon was quickly depopulated of its inmates, and into the house and shop (shoemaker's) we rushed, taking it by storm, and made ourselves at home for a brief period. Our host and hostess whose names are Whitney treated their unexpected and unknown visitors with great politeness and courtesy. Should we ever meet with a similar misfortune, we hope to be privileged to meet with as hospitable a reception. After a detention of about half an hour, we were once more packed in and homeward bound. The canvas covering although soaking wet had well protected our baggage and stores, and we had not suffered materially from the rain. Our artist friend and his companion who occupied the rear seat composed of the wet canvas, valiantly maintained their position notwithstanding they were not believers in Hydropathy in this form. It was the sage remark of one of them that it was a *damp* back seat. It is said that a constant dropping will wear away a stone, but this was the sum of the droppings absorbed in wet canvas and our readers may judge what its effect would be upon *Stone* if we include the on small amount of *Press-ey* it received. Although the impressions they received were of a dampening character, yet it did not depress their spirits but served to enliven them. The remainder of the journey home was made pleasant by songs and social converse. We arrived at our respective homes safe and sound about 9 o'clock, feeling much pleased with our excursion, and ready for another. I should not forget to mention that a party from the "West Side" were camped out near us on the beach and showed their patriotism by the display of the American Flag over their encampment.—Parties going down to camp out, should carry water with them, as there seems to be a scarcity of this article, they being dependent on rain for their supply at the hotel.

SCHOOLS.—Miss Mary A. Hanson has been appointed teacher of the Wyman School in place of her sister who resigned, to enter upon a course of study at the Normal School in Boston, and Miss Abbie F. Johnson to the Gifford Primary School, both graduates of our High School. Miss E. I. Stanton has been transferred to the Adams Grammar and Miss S. A. Holmes to the Adams Primary Schools.

By the omission of a comma after the word following in the notice of the opening of the schools I was made to say, the schools would commence on the Monday following Aug. 31st, whereas they commence on Monday Aug. 31st. EXCELSIOR.

☞ We do not often recommend advertised medicinal compounds, but there are some preparations which deserve confidence from their intrinsic value. Among the few, we refer to a "Female Cordial," which can be found advertised in to-day's issue, that must interest a very large number, as it comes well recommended by Botanic and Eclectic physicians, and is not a secret nostrum but has been found so useful in the treatment of female difficulties that it has been made official in that very thorough and valuable work the "American Dispensatory." Dr. Swett, the proprietor of the well known establishment, the "New England Botanic Depot," warrants a satisfactory result from the use of this medicine, and any afflicted female will do well to give it a trial. A lady will visit our different homes in this town and vicinity for the purpose of giving all an opportunity of testing its virtue, and the afflicted will know, at a small expense its efficiency.

☞ It must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood, and that of his sweetheart, mingle in the same—*mosquito!*

STONEHAM.

STONEHAM CONSCRIPTS. — On Friday and Saturday of last week, the Stoneham drafted men appeared at Lawrence for the purpose of undergoing examination, and the following named persons were exempted:—

Samuel W. Chamberlain, only son of a dependent widow. James Hilton, injury to hip. Thomas H. Jones, parents elect one son. Daniel G. Crosby, only son of a dependent widow. Isaac Wilkinson, alien. Thomas Foundation, alien. N. H. Stone, injury to right knee. Charles H. Anderson, disease of kidneys. James H. Howard, delicate physical organization. Amos Hill, 2d, chronic rheumatism. Enos C. Wells, chronic eruptive disease. Esik O. Corson, convicted of felony. Kendall H. Blanchard, tuberculous. Nelson Parker, general debility. William D. Rice, organic disease of heart. Samuel Webber, congenital malformation of feet. Charles Buck, rheumatism and rheumatic cardiac disease. Warren Holden, delicate physical organization. Reuben Hanaford, chronic rheumatism. John Trow, tendency to pulmonary disease. John D. Taylor, injury of left foot. Horace G. Row, chronic disease of air passage. Frank Hodge, pulmonary disease. Ira Buckman, imperfect physical developement. John McKay, super position of toes. Charles A. Carles, delicate physical organization. Samuel Hersam, deafness. George A. Hyde, vericose veins. Josiah Hannofotd, agent parent elects one son. John Muilen, unsuitableness of age. Richard Cormick, alien. Cornelius Doherty, alien. Charles W. Thompson, non-resident. William W. Wheeler, varicocele. Dennis A. Barnes, varicocele. John Garrigan, rheumatism. Elisha Bumell, non-resident. James Heath, non-resident. Gustavus Andrews, only son of a dependent widow. Peter Connell, unsuitableness of age. Jonathan Green, father of motherless children under twelve years. Peter Doherty, only son of a dependent widow. Hollis S. Berry, non-resident. William Pool, non-resident. Melzer Eaton, disease of apex of right lung. Alonzo Andrews, pulmonary disease. John Cota, alien. Henry Cota, aline. Joshua H. Orne, internal hemorrhoids. Gilman C. Barnes, varicocle. Lewis H. Whitten, constitutional disability. Nathan J. Cottle, cirsocele. Edward Hart, incipient pulmonary disease. Henry W. Green, disease of heart. William L. Perry, varicose ulceration of left leg. J. G. Smith, inguinal hernia. Cyrus Battle, organic disease of heart. Patrick Hammell, congenital deformity of right hand. Otis M. Clement, general debility. Calvin Perkins, constitutional debility. Robert Penniman, injury to left side. John A. Barrows, cardiac disease. Hugh Campbell, chronic opthalmia. Andrew J. Dow, incipient disease of lungs. James C. Knight, constitutional disability. J. Clinton Chase, organic disease of heart. Benjamin Atkinson, opacity of cornea. Wyman G. Drew, pulmonary disease. Benjamin O. Wheeler, fistula in ano. Solomon Dyer, anchylosis of right elbow joint. Ira G. Perry, disease of heart. Emery H. Houghton, incontinency of urine. James Keenan, necrosis of left tibia. William N. Colson, scrofula. Ephraim S. Whiting, permanent retraction of toes. Eben B. Lawrence, disease of the peritoneum. John F. Lamson, hemorrhoids and varicocele. Welcome E. Rowe, general debility. Thomas J. Cobbett, chronic neuralgia. William H. Jones, organic disease of heart. Daniel Gerry, feebleness of constitution. Richard Parks, diminutiveness. Hugh Reynolds, alien. John Reed, alien. Charles H. Gidden, aged and infirm parent elects. Alfred Stokes, alien. Jerome Roesley, alien. John Phillips, alien. Dennis Cushman, alien. G. P. Colby, injury to left ankle.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

PIC-NIC.—The excursion of the Baptist Sabbath School to Chelsea Beach, came off as anticipated, on Tuesday last. The place selected for the pitching of the tents was well located, being a little east of the Ocean House, containing shrubs and trees, yet near a full view of the ocean. The party, about 250 in number, with five large teams and numerous private ones, started from their vestry soon after 8 o'clock in the morning, and returned between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. During the day the water receded to its utmost ebb and the vast expanse of flats was viewed with great delight, especially by those to whom the scene was entirely new. It proved also a beautiful playground and race course, (for foot race, we mean, not horse race), and great agility was displayed by both sexes in striving to be first at the goal. A large number went prepared for bathing in the ocean wave, and sixty-five persons were counted at one time enjoying the luxury of a salt water bath. No party perhaps ever seemed better pleased with such an excursion. There was one event which ordinarily would have been a serious drawback to pleasure. Most of the passengers in the open teams, got a thorough soaking on their way home, being out in very heavy showers. They declare, however, that there was no harm done, as it only added to the variety, which is always pleasing. No casuality of the slightest nature occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Immediately after the dinner was finished, N. B. Proctor, Esq., of Boston, who has friends in town, whom he often visits, gave a short but very interesting and appropriate poem, a portion of which was written for the occasion. M.

For the Middlesex Journal.

SURPRISE. — Last Saturday afternoon as Mrs. Lucelia Densmore, overseer of a room in the Basket Department at Mr. Wakefield's Cane Factory, was preparing to go home, she was surrounded by some twenty-four young ladies under her charge, and made the recipient of a splendid photograph album. It was of French style, elegantly bound, and containing places for fifty photographs; on the upper clasp was the name of the receiver, also date of presenting it; on the lower one, the motto "True worth always appreciated." It was presented in behalf of the young ladies by Miss Ellen T. Meloney as a token of their respect and esteem, kindly thanking her for the interest manifested in their welfare, and their true appretiation of her untiring efforts.

Mrs. Densmore replied by thanking them for the unexpected surprise, also saying, that although they might sometimes have thought her too severe, she had always endeavored to do what she thought would promote the best interests of those concerned. She was happy to see so much unanimity of feeling and hoped it would continue; that to her it was one of the happiest moments of her life, and when she looked on the gift it would be in kindly remembrance of all present. A vote of thanks was then returned to Miss E. Meloney and Miss Katie C. Clarke for their efforts in purchasing the Album, after which each one quietly retired to their respective homes.

D. B. Wheelock, Esq., has our thanks for the following list of tax payers, who pay a tax of $50 and over, in South Reading, the current year. Rate of taxation $1.30 per $100. M

Aborn, Elizabeth	$56 23
Aborn, John G.	153 22
Arrington, Wm. M.	68 14
Bebee, Lucius	555 60
Blanchard, A. J.	89 99
Brown, John 2d.	98 20
Brown, John G.	92 20
Bryant, Aaron	65 62
Batchellor, Wm.	57 90
Batchelder, David	73 15
B. & M. Foundry Co.,	165 10
Coffin, Nathaniel R.	66 35
Cushman, R. W.	65 69
Citizens' Gas Light Co.,	333 70
Deadman, William	74 43
Dearborn, Geo. E.	52 91
Dole, Carleton	89 10
" " for Mrs. Wills,	127 40
Eaton, Lilley	98 44
Eaton, Eunice	57 10
Eaton, Joseph	51 07
Emerson, Thomas	157 47
Emerson, Thomas Jr.	175 03
Emerson, James F.	77 40
Emerson, Thos. Sons	180 05
Emerson, James Estate	61 21
Emerson, Rufus H.	65 70
Eames, Joshua N.	92 32
Eaton, J. Sullivan	53 30
Eustice, James	64 79
Evans, Jonas	53 35
Folsom, Peter	86 50
Freeman, Benjamin	152 15
Gardner, Samuel	148 59
Green, Chas. W.	157 73
Green, Jeremiah	128 19
Green, Thomas	74 04
Hart, Bryant	51 15
Hartshorn, John F.	53 09
Hartshorn, James	53 80
Hawkes, Adam	61 54
Heath, Wm.	87 09
Hurd, F. P.	252 18
" " for Isaac Hurd,	294 20
Kingman, Samuel	196 00
List, Henry	63 15
McKay, John	50 87
McDougle, Rachael Estate	53 46
Mansfield, Edward	215 87
" for A. E. Eaton,	181 76
Martin, Wm.	60 82
Nichols, Jonathan 2d.	215 25
Norcross, Josiah	176 68
Nash, Stephen G.	87 29
Perkins, A. C.	73 69
Pool, Franklin	50 75
Parker, Samuel T.	57 60
Perkins, Oliver	81 30
Richardson, S. O.	858 05
Richardson, Grace	71 00
Spaulding, Lucinda	72 42
Sweetser, P. H.	77 37
Sweetser, A. G.	64 40
Sweetser, A. N. & A. G.	54 27
Sweetser, Hiram	75 32
Upham, E. S.	51 21
Upton, Edward	111 61
Upton, E. P.	85 98
Upton, E. A.	50 52
Vinton, Joseph W.	92 67
Walton, Leonard	93 32
Watt, W. B.	64 09
White, John Estate	183 30
White, Nancy Mrs.	98 65
White, Nancy Miss	121 04
Wiley, B. B.	68 91
Wiley, Adam	51 22
Wiley, Leonard	162 70
Wiley, Ira	52 24
Wiley, Enos	50 61
Wright, N. C.	66 67
Winn, Lydia	69 55
Willis, Wm. H.	91 46
Wheelock, D. B.	57 90
Wheeler, P. C.	62 40
Wakefield, Cyrus	1795 98
Yale, Burrage Estate	599 18
Henry Daws and Samuel D. Weld, for Mrs. S. Lewis,	1005 00
NON RESIDENTS.	
Flint, Charles No. Reading,	50 70
Kimball, O. D. Boston,	59 15
Perkins, J. Lynnfield,	119 60
Russell, J. G. Boston,	153 10
Russell, C. T. & T. H. Boston,	66 17
Sweetser, C. Saco, Me.	138 58
Richardson, William Manchester, N. H.	52 00
Stevens, Enoch Amesbury,	57 20
Total valuation 1863,	$1,828,198 00
" No. polls,	680
" " horses,	195
" " cows,	238
" " oxen,	6
" " swine,	101

STRIKING THE WRONG MAN. — When we reached Norwalk our attention was directed to one of Seymour's friends—a tall, broad-shouldered, huge-fisted Irishman—who mistook one of the brakemen on the train for a negro, and slapped him on the face, with the remark, "Get out of the way you d——d nagur." Now the brakeman has not a drop of African blood in his veins, although he is quite dark colored—having a complexion somewhat like that of the late Danie Webster. He had given no cause of offence to the assailant, and he, stout, lithe, and plucky—did not wait for a second slap before he sailed in—striking straight from the shoulder—hitting Pat right and left over the "mug," until he bled like a stuck pig, and roared for mercy. Pat made a mistake, and was taught a lesson which may hereafter cause him to keep his hands in his pockets and his tongue civil when he discovers a man whose skin is darker than his own.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 232.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Wednesday, the 19th inst., was a gala day with the people of Wilmington, North Reading and Reading. From these towns Co. D, 50th Regt. Mass. Vol., was formed, and the gathering on this occasion was the giving a public reception to them, who have recently returned from Port Hudson. Caleb D. Brown, Chief Marshal, with the usual number of aids, formed the procession on the Common at eleven o'clock, which was expeditiously put in motion, headed by the Germania Band of Boston. The Fire Department of Reading, and the Schools from the several towns followed; then came the Woburn Brass Band and citizens generally, and after marching through some of the principal streets, repaired to the grove of S. A. Parker, where tables were spread that groaned for relief, and very soon relief come, if not to those who for a time surrounded them.—Now for the intellectual part of the entertainment. The Chief Marshal announced Dr. Wakefield President of the day, who made a welcome speech to Capt. Coburn and company. The ever ready and witty Rev. Mr. Jones of No. Reading, responded for Capt. Coburn. W. J. Wightman, Esq., was introduced as toast master of the day, who at once read as the first regular toast—"*The Heroes of Port Hudson*—We crown them with laurels; history will crown them with immortality." Responded to by Edward Appleton, Esq. The second toast was—"*Our unreturning dead, and our vacant households* — Their sacrifices are the country's salvation. We remember them with tenderest sympathy, and count them worth a nation's gratitude." This was responded to first by the Woburn Brass Band, playing Pleyel's hymn, and then by the Rev. Mr. Barrows, who paid a merited tribute to the departed. A toast was read having reference to the great West, but my attention being for the moment turned away I am unable to report it in full. Col. Colburn, of Minnesota, was called upon by the President, who stated by way of introduction, among other things, that Col. C. was a Paymaster for Uncle Sam. The Col. assured his hearers that the Copperheads were daily growing beautifully less and no anxiety need be felt for the West who loved the Union as dearly as New England. Next toast—"*Our elbow neighbors on the South.*—When the tocsin of war sounded, they were the first to respond to their Country's call. May the enemy always find *Stone-hammers* ready to give heavy blows for liberty. And when the rebels again try invasion, may they find an impassable *Dyke* to stay their progress."—Col. Lyman Dyke, of Stoneham, responded in a somewhat lengthy speech. The next toast was—"Our enemies banded together and said—the Republic—let it perish! For a moment we were troubled. Our armies respond—the Republic, it shall be preserved." W. L. Peabody, Esq., of Lynn, responded in most eloquent terms, and completely enchained the attention of the vast throng whilst he alluded in feeling terms to a brother in Gen. Grant's army, and his masterly rebuke of the Copperheads, who he said were doing all in their power to give aid and comfort to this damnable rebellion. The next regular toast was — "*The Union and Constitution,*—The priceless heritage of our fathers; the former purchased by their blood, —the latter a living monument to their wisdom." Our High School Teacher, L. B. Pillsbury, warmly responded to the sentiment. The next toast—"*The True South*—Firm for the Union, and full of men to defend it,—we mean South Reading." Farmer Allen responded to the above sentiment in a most felicitous manner, and said he regretted that he was the only representative present from South Reading, and as he had resided there only about a year he felt some delicacy in speaking, as he had some doubts whether they would like to be represented by a *yearlin'*. He paid his respects to the Copperheads in no unmeasured terms, and to all who are quarreling about minor matters; and said it reminded him of a man out West who was arraigned before the Court for bigamy. The Judge asked him why it was that he had so conducted himself; to which he responded, "Judge, I will tell you all about it; I married a wife and she would quarrel scratch and bite so I could not stand it, so I married another and then they two were fighting together all the time and left me alone entirely." The next was—"*The Draft*—God save our *soldiers in the field*, for the Doctors have saved the *Conscripts at home.*" Rev. Mr. Jones responded by reciting an original poem, which I learn is to be publish-in the *Atlantic Monthly*, therefore it is not proper to introduce it here. The last regular toast was— "*Uncle Sam's Farm*—All its landmarks must be relocated as they were before the war." Responded to by C. P. Judd, Esq., who went into the subject at considerable length. Speaking being closed the Rev. Mr. Barrows ascended the platform and offered a resolution highly complimenting the music furnished for the occasion, after which the Woburn Band, by request again took the stand and performed several pieces in excellent style and taste, and although the audience were evidently tired and weary they showed no inclination to leave the ground until the Band left the platform. I must not omit to chronicle the following pretty lines which were handed in and read by the toast master:

Our soldiers, God bless them!
We should like to caress them,
And give them a dear welcome home;
But their wives might be jealous,
To see us so zealous,
So I guess we will let them alone.

But there's one thing we know now—
That is, we can show how
To receive them now they have come home;
And to show by our actions
We are not let by factions,
But by love to our country alone.

Then welcome, dear brothers,
Dear husbands, dear lovers,—
Our hearts with our hands are here given;
And when the last call of the *roll*
Shall summons each soul,
May we welcome each other in heaven.

LENO.

☞ An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was opperating on the exposed portion of the urchin's person with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental legs with his venomous little teeth. "Blazes! what are you biting me for?" "Well, who beginned this 'ere war?"

☞ A Hoosier having taken a looking-glas home in his trunk, one of his hopeful offspring was curious to see the contents of the mysterious box. The mirror was on the top, when the youngest opened it, gave one brief look, dropped the lid, and with terror depicted on every feature, exclaimed, "Oh, mother, mother! father has brought home a young cub! I seed him—a young bear!"

☞ Betty Richwood thinks it provoking for a woman who has been working all day mending her husband's overcoat, to find a loveletter from another in the pocket. That is perfect nonsense. There is not a woman on earth but would find the letter before she began to mend the coat—and the coat would not be mended at all.

☞ A woman is either worth a great deal, or she is worth nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she is a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman, a fool to be jealous of a worthless one; but he is a greater fool to cut his throat for either of them.

Special Notices.

Caucus.

The Democrats of Wobuurn, and all other citizens of the town, disposed to co-operate with them, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on (this) Saturday evening, the twenty-ninth inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M., to select Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be holden at Worcester, on Thursday, Sept. 3d, at 10 o'clock, a.m. and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Per order of Democratic Town Committee.

Woburn, Aug. 27th, 1863.

Woburn State Guard.

An adjourned meeting of the Woburn State Guard, will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 3d., in Upper Lyceum Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

Per order of
THOS. J. PEIRCE, Command er.
Woburn, Aug. 28th 1863.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Woburn Lyceum Hall Association, will be held at the office of the Woburn A. and M. Association, on TUESDAY, the first day of September next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to choose officers for said Association for the year ensuing, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.
Woburn, Aug. 22d, 1863.

WM. H. CLARKE,

Organist and Musical Director of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.

Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

Terms per Quarter, $15.

Office—Rear entrance of the Church, (Up Stairs.)

Hours for pupils, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Thursdays.

New and *Warranted* Piano fortes for sale, from $160 and upwards, according to compass and style of finish. eow--6m

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

Editor of Journal. Dear Sir:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
42--3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

☞ We very rarely digress from our ordinary duties so far as to call public attention to patent medicines or patents of any kind; but there are exceptions to all rules, and we find ourself persuaded to speak a few words here for the benefit of those who are suffering from Sick Headache, Nervous Diseases in general, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Chilblains in particular. A sure remedy for these, and many other complaints, is found in "*Lawson's Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative*," which we know to have been for years accomplishing a most wonderful work. Our thorough acquaintance with its merits, and our knowledge of what it has done, prompts us to recommend it to all who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is prescribed.—*Cheshire Republican.*

Married.

Symonds—Pierce—In Boston, 25th inst., by Rev. Baron Stowe, D. D., Capt. J. Henry Symonds, Co. D, 22d Mass. Vol., and Miss Etta W. Pierce, of Woburn.

Died.

Coburn—In Woburn, 25th inst. Pamelia Coburn, aged 29 yrs. 11 mos. 4ds. daughter of the late Paschal P. Coburn, of Dracut.

Nichols—In Woburn, 26th inst. Mary Augusta, daughter of Nathan H. and Harriet N. Nichols, aged 5 mos. 4 days.

Haslem—In this town, 28th inst., Sarah Anna, daughter of Wm. A. and Martha A. Haslem, aged 1 year.

Walker—In Alton, Ill. Aug. 20th, of Typhoid fever, Edward Walker, son of the late Edward Walker, of Burlington, aged 45 years.

Turnbull—In South Reading, 14th inst., Mr. Robert Turnbull, aged 28 years.

LOTS OF FUN.

THE YOUNG
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
Two Grand Entertainments
AT LYCEUM HALL, WOBURN,
Saturday and Monday Evenings,
Sept. 5th & 7th.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 Cts.-Reserved Seats 50 Cts.

Henry Beach, Manager.

Administratrix's Sale of REAL ESTATE In Wilmington.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, on the premises, about three-quarters of a mile from the Depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in Wilmington, so much of the Estate of the late Walter Butters, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and charges of administration; and consisting of one lot of pasture land known as the "New Ground," containing eleven acres, more or less; also, a lot of land known as the "Reuben Meadow," containing five acres, more or less; also, two out-buildings, situated on said estate.

By order of
Lucy Butters, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WINN, Auct'r.
Wilmington, August 28th, 1862.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THREE DWELLING HOUSES By Auction, in Reading.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at auction, on the several premises, the below described Real Estate, commencing with—A certain parcel of Land, situated in Reading, Mass., being the lot numbered 23 on a Plan of Land, in said Reading, belonging to Amos Cummings, Jr., made by G. B. Parott, surveyor, and recorded with Middlesex Records of Deeds, Book 778 Page 480, the said parcel being bounded Southerly on Centre Avenue, 77 feet; South-westerly on Lot numbered 22 on the said plan, 117 feet; North-westerly on the lot numbered 13 on the said plan, 77 feet, and North-easterly on the lot numbersd 24 on the said plan, 117 feet. Containing nine thousand and nine square feet of land, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a new Cottage built House with the outbuildings, &c.,—to be sold in one lot; being the same premises recently conveyed to the Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association, by one Susan D. Morse.

Lot No. 2 is known as the "Amos McIntyre places," and is bounded and described as follows, viz:—South easterly on Warren Avenue, so called, seventy-seven feet; South westerly on lot numbered Four on a plan of lands in said Reading, belonging to Amos Cummings, Jr., drawn by G. B. Parott, surveyor, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, one hundred and seventeen feet; North-westerly partly on land now or formerly of one T. Sweetser, and partly on the end of an Avenue, seventy-seven feet, and North-easterly on the lot numbered Two on said plan, one hundred and seventeen feet,—the same premises being the lot numbered Three on said plan. And thereupon the demandants say that they were seized of the message, as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, in their demesne, as of fee and in mortgage, within twenty years last past; and thereof the said Amos McIntyre unjustly and without judgment disseized them, the said Howard Loan and Fund Association within twenty years last past. And these demandants aver that the defendant executed the bond and mortgage deed, by virtue of which they became seized of said message under the name of "The Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association." To be sold with the buildings thereon, being a new Cottage House, conveniently arranged and in good repair.

Immediately after the above will be sold a large Two story Double House, situated on Main street, one-quarter of a mile South of the village in said Reading, together with one-half acre of land, covered with twenty bearing fruit trees, and a small house and a shoemaker's shop. The double house contains twelve rooms divided in the centre, giving six rooms, an attic, wood-shed, &c., to each tenement.

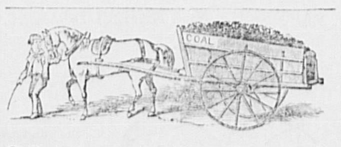
The above described parcels of property are all situated conveniently near the Village, Schools, Churches and the Depot, but a few minutes walk from each. This sale offers a rare chance for speculation, permanent investment, or for occupancy, as the property must be sold to close the affairs of the Association.

The buildings are all nearly new, and can be bought at a great discount from the present high cost to build, and can be examined at any time before the sale.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. A perfect and undisputed title will be given the purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, West Street, Reading, or to John Binny, Esq, 148 Broad street, Boston.

Per Order of Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association, John Binny, President.
WM. H. TEMPLE, Auctioneer.
Reading, Aug. 26th, 1863.

N. B.—Auction sales of all descriptions solicited, and conducted on the most reasonable terms. Address Wm. H. Temple, P. O. Box 65, Reading.



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of Ayer & McDonald having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of South Reading, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Edward Mansfield, Esq., of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said Edward Mansfield is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, William A. Richardson, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

46 J. H. TYLER, Register.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN.
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.
have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

COLLECTOR'S SALE IN WOBURN.

THE following described lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Mass., owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1862, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the SELECTMEN'S ROOM, in Bank Block, Woburn, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1862, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

EDWARD SIMONDS,
Collector for the Town of Woburn, for the year 1862.

Albert R. Matthees, of Roxbury. Two acres Tillage land, five acres English Mowing and five acres Wood land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Easterly by land of Stephen Lynde; Northerly by land of John Bigelow and Thadeus Richardson; Westerly by land of Gilman S. Lowe, and Southerly by Railroad street.

Tax for the year 1862, $27.26

James A. Fulsom, of Roxbury. One acre of Tillage land, one acre of English Mowing, and one and a half acres of Pasture land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Westerly by land of John Hill, of Stoneham; Southerly by land of said John Hill; Easterly by land of William Hurd, and Northerly by Railroad street.

Tax for the year 1862, $7.98

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Charles Dillaire and John Mahony, to John Bacon and William A. Colegate, and by said Bacon, his interest therein assigned to said Colegate, and by said Colegate assigned to the undersigned, which said mortgage bears date June 3, 1857, and is recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Lib. 775, Fol. 535, the condition of said mortgage having been broken, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the following described premises conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: A certain lot of land containing ten thousand square feet, situated near the Center Village of, and in said Woburn, being lot No. 12, in a plan of streets and house lots on land now or formerly of said Bacon and Colegate, near Rag Rock, in said Woburn, made by Cyrus Thompson, May 15, 1857, and recorded in the Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, and which lot is bounded by streets and lots mentioned on said plan as follows: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of the premises at the corner of Grove street and Rag Rock Avenue, the line runs nearly northerly by said Grove street, one hundred feet, to a stake at lot number fourteen, thence nearly easterly by said lot number fourteen one hundred feet to lot number thirteen, thence nearly southerly by said lot number thirteen one hundred feet to said Rag Rock Avenue, thence nearly westerly by said Rag Rock Avenue one hundred feet to the point of beginning being the same premises conveyed by said Bacon and Colegate to said Dillaire and Mahony, by deed of same date with said mortgage.

Terms, cash on delivery of deed.

CHARLES MARSH, } Assignees of
HORACE B. SPEAR, } Mortgage.
47—3w.

Administrator's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court within and for the County of Middlesex, I shall sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the hereinafter described Real Estate, as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-two cents.

Said premises consist of a certain piece of land situated in Scituate, about one half of a mile Westerly from the harbor, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the Westerly side 12 rods and 12 links by the road; on the North, 7 rods and 15 links by land of John Brown; on the East, 12 rods and 12 links by land of Neah Jenkins, and on the South, 7 rods and 15 links by land of D. Putnam.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WILLIAM P. WYMAN,
Adm'r of Estate of Elbridge Wyman.
Woburn, August 13th, 1863.—46-3w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of OBED STEARNS, late of Winchester, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mehitable C. Stearns, of Winchester, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving any surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Mehitable C. Stearns is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn; the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, William A. Richardson, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

46-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dressess Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.
Woburn, March, 1863.

MRS. M. E. FIELD, MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of Horatio Woodman, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,
AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Harper for August,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

BOSTON AND LOWELL and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p. m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.

The 10.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11-45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m.2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7 55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6-30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.

The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.

* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5.00, and 7-30* P M.

Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.

* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

Offices:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Painful Menstruation;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Suppression of their Courses;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Irregularities;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Profuse Discharges;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Ulcerated Uterus;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Chlorosis, or Green sickness;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Leucorrhœa, or Whites;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER FROM ALL THOSE COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO THE SEX, whether resulting from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the "Critical Age," or "Turn of Life," will find a remedy in the

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
PREPARED AT THE
NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT.

It is no new or secret Compound, but has been used for upwards of twenty years by a large proportion of the most liberal and respectable of the Reformed Practice of Medicine.

It will cure, in a very large proportion of the cases, such Disesses as the following symptoms would indicate, and immediate relief will be procured in all.

Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness,
Uneasiness, Depression of Spirits,
Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain
in the Back, Alternate Chills
and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body,
Headache, Languor,
Aching along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound,
Pale Countenance,
Derangement of the Stomach & Bowels,
Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c.

Dr. W. C. George, 3 Fremont Place, Boston, says:

"I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial in my practice for many years; and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

Dr. J. King, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their Treatment," says:

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs."

Dr. E. Smith, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:

"No female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial."

Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.
5 Bottles for Two Dollars.
(Sent to any address free of extra expense.)

Prepared and sold at the well known establishment,
THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT,
Geo. H. Swett, M. D.—Proprietor.
106 *HANOVER STREET,*
BOSTON MASS.
48—6m.

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 Washington St., Boston.

Particular attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

HATHAWAY'S CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers,
FOR SALE AT THE
WOBURN BOOKSTORE

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
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BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c, &c.

Particular attention paid to printing
POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.
Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND DENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.
Benj. Cutter, M.D. Ephraim Cutter, M.D.
Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

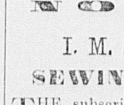
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
ALSO, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.
☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*
Wade Block, Main Street, Woburn.

DR. C. T. LANG,



Surgeon Dentist.
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Woburn Centre, Mass.

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DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
Office:—4 Wade's Block,
Woburn Centre.
Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN
AMERICAN
AND
FOREIGN
DRY
GOODS,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSE AUCTIONEER.
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Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

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Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

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AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND Daguerreotype Rooms,
Kelley's Block, ... Woburn.
Particular attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "Woodward's Compound Vegetable Tincture," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,
Edward Mansfield,
Gardner & Hartshorn,
Lilley Eaton,
Franklin Poole,
Thomas Emerson,
John White,
Jeremiah Bryant,
John Stow
John G. Aborn,
Lemuel Sweetser,
Stephen Floyd,
Madison Sweetser.

South Reading, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

South Reading, May, 1847.

Mr. Ralph E. Woodward—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the Rev. D. W. Phillips, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.
South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.
South Reading, June 12, 1855.

Wholesale and Retail Agents.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &, &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY
E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,
Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass

MIDDLESEX WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

Hon. JOEL PARKER, President.
Hon. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, } Vice Presdts.

Directors—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street. Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20 6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW
No. 4 Niles Block, Boston.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Stree

At Stoneham from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,462 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Buttrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, President.
N. BROOKS, Secretary and Treasurer.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, Agent.
Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

SKIN DISEASES CURED

RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY
DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP!
CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY

Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT*—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

TWO BOTTLES.

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neulralgia.

THREE BOTTLES.

Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure.

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

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RADWAY' RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the esolvent will insure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

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Wheat Wheat
RYE, RYE,
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Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

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and in future will sell, under the brand of

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PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

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TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters**, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to Females, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases,

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INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

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FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

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Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

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DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

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It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

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The extensive use of this superior Furnace in the U. States, has acquired for it a reputation too well and favorably known to need more at this time than to call the special attention of those in want of the best possible means of warming dwellings, public buildings, &c., with *pure, fresh, healthful heat*, (free from that scorching, dry, red hot iron heat, and coal gas, so common to hot air furnaces) to an examination of this superior invention, which represents a cluster of Cones, or tapering Radiators over a broad, flaring shallow fire-pot. These cones being large at the base, and small at the top, secure the great and important object of retaining and holding the smoke and gases back, in contact with the burning fuel—thus thoroughly consuming the gases, while their heat is compressed up, into the cones, and made to impinge against and radiate from the tapering surfaces—*thereby securing twice the heat from a given amount of coal*, that can be obtained from any other plan known to man. This furnace is very simple in its construction, and easily managed, and much less liable to need repair than any other plan of furnace in use.

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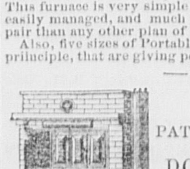

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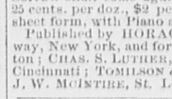

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The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shrinking of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Tin and other Metal Roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

Leaky Tin and other Metal Roofs can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a perfectly water-tight roof for many years.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stoves, Ranges, Safes, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturers' use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, and will not crack in Cold or run in Warm weather.

These materials are adapted to all climates, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a Lucrative and Permanent business.

Our Terms are Cash.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
Wholesale Warehouse 78 William street
Cor. of Liberty st. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. [7—1y]

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of the above is offered for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Friends and Relatives
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIER'S & SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Fulx, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT!
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst cases may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
21—1y Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS
—OF—
ROOM PAPER!
JUST OPENING AT
Woburn Bookstore.

☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

ARMY CHECKERBOARDS.

PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient ARMY CHECKER BOARDS which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail. Call and examine.

LAWSON'S
NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC
Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

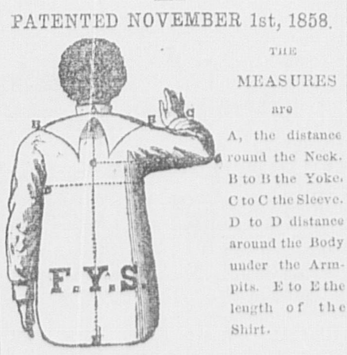
☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.



THE MEASURES are A, the distance round the Neck. B to B the Yoke. C to C the Sleeve. D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits. E to E the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
Patent Improved French Yoke
SHIRTS!
PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit.

BY sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms

BALLOU BROTHERS,
409 Broadway, New York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

ROOM PAPER!!

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Oak and Oak Striped, Satin, Pearl, and Ground Papers,

ENTRY PAPER & BORDERING
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town containing 10 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine samples at the

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercialist, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by

Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 49.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

True or False?

BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

So you think you love me, do you?
Well, it may be so;
But there are many ways of loving
I have learnt to know.
Many ways, and but one true way,
Which is very rare;
And the counterfeits look brightest,
Though they will not wear.

* * *

I have seen a love demanding
Time and hope and tears,
Chaining all the past, exacting
Bonds from future years;
Mind and heart, and joy and sorrow
Claiming as its fee:
That was Love of Self, and never,
Never Love of me!

I have seen a love forgetting
All above, beyond,
Linking every dream and fancy
In a sweeter bond;
Counting every hour worthless,
Which was cold or free:—
That, perhaps, was—Love of Pleasure,
But not Love of me!

I have seen a love whose patience
Never turned aside,
Full of tender, fond devices;
Constant, even when tried;
Smallest boons were held as victories,
Drops that swelled the sea:
That I think was—Love of Power,
But not Love of me!

I have seen a love disdaining
Ease and pride and fame,
Burning even its own white pinions
Just to feed its flame;
Reigning thus, supreme, triumphant,
By the soul's decree;
That was—Love of Love, I fancy,
But not Love of me!

I have heard—or dreamt, it may be,
What Love is when true;
How to test and how to try it,
Is the gift of few:
These few say (or did I dream it?)
That true Love abides
In these very things, but always
Has a soul besides.

Lives among the false loves, knowing
Just their peace and strife;
Bears the self-same look, but always
Has an inner life.
Only a true heart can find it,
True as it is true;
Only eyes as clear and tender
Look it through and through.

If it dies, it will not perish
By Time's slow decay,
True Love only grows (they tell me)
Stronger, day by day:
Pain—has been its friend and comrade;
Fate—it can defy:
Only by its own sword, sometimes
Love can choose to die.

And its grave shall be more noble
And more sacred still,
Than a throne, where one less worthy
Reigns and rules at will.
Tell me, then, do you dare offer
This true Love to me?......
Neither you nor I can answer;
We will—wait and see!

Select Literature.

HUMPHREY GRAINGER'S LOSSES.

I sat, as desolate as Marius among the ruins of Carthage, in the parlor of a Liverpool hotel, surrounded by a chaotic pile of luggage, which had been landed with myself the evening before from the Australian steamer after a tempestuous voyage of four months. I was an utter stranger in England, without any known friend; and very miserable had been the anxious, sleepless night, and the dreary loneliness of the day, now the familiar circle of my fellow-voyagers was broken up. Without resting, I was taking counsel with myself and forming impracticable plans, until at last the weariness and melancholy of my situation overpowered me, and I fell asleep in the uncomfortable easy-chair before the fire. Still dreaming of the splash of the waves, and the ceaseless throb of the engine, as they had rung in my ears during the last few months. I mingled them with the indistinct sound of a man's tread across the floor, or deck as it seemed to me, and then a muffled, subdued voice exclaiming,

"Is this the widow?"

My eyes opened widely at once, and met a very grave and pitying gaze, that was fixed upon me with something of the regard of a shepherd looking down upon a stray lamb.—A tall, strong, largely-built figure and a face of massive and marked features leaned over me, filling the whole scope of my vision with a powerful breadth and heighth, which gave me just the pleasant sense of strength and protection I needed at the moment. He turned away instantly, and energetically stripped off his rough overcoat, handing it to the landlady who accompanied him with an air of amiable concession.

"Be so good as to take it away," he said, "I had no idea she was such a little, young creature as this."

He appeared considerably smaller and smoother, but still colossal to me as I stood before him, having risen to my feet by this time. With a gentle hesitation, as if fearful of touching me too roughly, he took my hand in his own, and patted it softly with two fingers, repeating, in the same subdued tone,

"Not Harry's widow?"

"Oh, yes!" I cried, bursting into a passionate tears, and leaning my head against his great arm. "Oh, it was so hard! He died before we had been on board three weeks, and they buried him in the sea. I've been all alone ever since; and I have no friends here."

"Poor thing! poor little child!" he said, stroking the hair from my burning forehead. "Don't give away, my dear. I am your cousin, — poor Harry's cousin, — Humphrey Grainger; and of course I am your friend.—There, sit down on the sofa, and tell me all about it when you are calm."

It was a long time before I was calm, for the tears welled to my eyes again and again after I thought I had mastered them; but he sat quietly beside me, speaking now and then in a hearty, genial tone, and in no way betraying any impatience to bring my hysterical weeping to an end.

"Now, then, my dear," he said, when at length I only sobbed at intervals, "first of all let me tell you I received Captain Thompson's letter about you this morning, and I started down to Liverpool at once to fetch you home. I did not wait for my sister Eliza to accompany me, as, under the circumstances, I considered speed to be the essential thing. My dear girl, do you know that we had no idea that poor Harry was married?"

"We were only married a week before we sailed," I answered. "I will tell you how it all happened, Mr. Grainger; it was such an unforeseen event. My brother is a lawyer in Sydney; and when Harry went to his office on business, William invited him to stay a few weeks at our house, he was so ill. I was very, very sorry for him. It made my heart ache to see him so suffering and feeble, and in a strange land among strangers; so I did all I could to nurse and comfort him.—We went on in that way till his business was ended, and he came to say 'Good-by' to me and tell me he had taken a passage home in this steamer. He cried dreadfully, Mr. Grainger—like a child; and he said he was so afraid of going this long voyage alone among rough seamen; and perhaps he should die, with no one near him that cared about him. I don't remember exactly what I said; but he understood that I was willing to go with him, if I could be a comfort and help to him."

"But he did not marry you for that!" exclaimed Mr. Grainger.

"He was really very fond of me as well," I continued. "But, oh, you cannot imagine how afraid he was of dying alone; and the voyage was so very long. So when he asked me if I would be his wife, I told him I loved him very much, and I was very sorry for him."

"But what did your brother say to it, my poor child?" he inquired.

"Girls of my age in the colony don't ask their brothers," I replied. "We were married quietly in a chapel in Sydney, and told William afterwards. But somehow I never believed he would surely die after we were married; he was so young, and I had never seen any one die. I thought he was getting better, he was so cheerful and happy. And oh, he died one evening on deck, while we were watching the sun go down; and I sat very quietly by him, only thinking he was asleep, till the captain came up and said he was dead."

There was a very perceptible frown upon the grave face to which I lifted my tearful eyes, quickly followed by an expression of profound pity as he met my appealing glance. I went on to tell him how bitterly I had found out my folly and self-will in marrying without my brother's knowledge; and how afraid I was of being a trouble to him and his sister until I could write home, and hear again from William, unless he decided it would be best to send me back by the next steamer; but I shrank from the thought of a second long voyage, with the ceaseless dirge of the waves where my husband was buried following me month after month. Mr. Grainger listened to me without interruption, and then said, in a few consoling, friendly sentences, that he should consider himself my guardian until he could here from my brother in Sydney, and that to-morrow I should return with him to the home which had been Harry's.

When I had left Sydney, the railway to Paramatta was only just begun, and my first journey by rail was from Liverpool to Sherwood; but I could see nothing of the seventy miles of British ground we traversed so swiftly, for the carriage-windows were opaque with frost. Though it was scarcely noon, Mr. Grainger and two other gentlemen who were our fellow passengers, after looking at their newspapers for a few miles, apparently resigned themselves to a profound slumber, and continued in it, with but brief intervals of wakefulness, until we reached the little country station where we left the train. We were immediately surrounded by a band of servile officials, whose obsequiousness was as strange to me as everything else had been since I had left the steamer; but Mr. Grainger hurried me away impetuously, and lifted me into a dog-cart which was in waiting for us at the gate, where I stayed while he gave his servant directions about my cart-load of luggage.

"I never saw snow like this before," I said, when he came to fasten the apron at my side, and fold round me the rugs which had been sent for our protection from the severe climate. "It snowed in Sydney the year I was born; but of course I don't remember that."

"By George, I never thought of that!" exclaimed Mr. Grainger, regarding me with an air of surprise, while he tore off his rough overcoat impatiently. "Here, stand up, Mrs. Grainger; let me button this right round you, or you will be frozen to death before we get home. It will be a sorry welcome to Sherwood."

We drove through a white wilderness sparkling and soundless, save for the dull beat of the horse's hoofs upon the snow, and the shrill chirping of little birds in the hedges.—It was a magic scene to me. The sky was cloudless, of a pale, bright blue, and there was no color in all the snow-covered landscape, except a very faint and scarcely perceptible tinge of a golden-pinkish hue, just visible in the shadows of the masses of pure white. Under the hedge-rows were huge drifts, twisted and coiled into a thousand fantastic shapes; and every branch of the leafless trees we passed beneath was blanched and withered with a delicate fret-work of frost. It was already sunset, though scarcely four o'clock, and the pinkish shadows were deeping into purple under the level rays of the sun, when Mr. Grainger, who had been very silent all the way, turned his horse from the turnpike-road, and drove into a small park to the entrance of Sherwood Manor. It was an old fashioned country-house, of no architectural pretensions, built of red stone, and pointed with gables and casements painted black. But relieved as I was at its homeliness, I was sorry to have to alight, though I was half numbed with cold, so nervous and apprehensive had I grown at the thought of meeting Miss Grainger. I was conscious that I could more easily propitiate and please a man than a woman; and to Mr. Grainger I had already grown accustomed, and he did not appear so very unlike the settlers who came down from their stations in the bush to my brother's house in Sydney. But I was greatly afraid of coming into the presence of an English lady, whose traditionary grandeur and refinement had been the topic of my mother's nursery-tales. I remembered them all, as Mr. Grainger carried me, benumbed and wrapped up as I was, from the dog-cart into the large hall, in the center of which he set me down, and stood off a pace or two to scrutinize me as a curiosity.

We were approached by a middle-aged woman, somewhat stately in her deportment, but motherly enough to make me feel a sudden hope that this was my hostess. Mr. Grainger, however, looked round him with an air of dissatisfaction, and speaking in a short, sharp tone, inquired,

"Where is Miss Grainger, Parrot?"

"In the drawing room, sir," was the reply.

"Pooh! nonsense!" he exclaimed. "Just help Mrs. Grainger off with some of those things: and we will go to her at once, if the mountain won't come to Mahomet!"

"Sir, Miss Yardley is there," said Parrot, significantly.

He checked his impatience in a moment, casting a hasty but criticising glance over his own travel-worn aspect, and my dishevelled, wearied appearance: and coming to Parrot's assistance, he helped to unshell me from the multitude of wrappings in which I was mantled, and presented me in all my diminutiveness and childishness to Parrot's wondering eyes.

"Not Mr. Harry's widow!" she ejaculated involuntarily, as her master had done before her.

Mr. Grainger nodded a silent affirmation, and bade her attend me in my room; which she did in a gentle and tender manner, though I caught her now and then fixing on me a very puzzled and bewildered regard. The arrangement and fashion of the strange room embarrassed me; I did not know the use of half the articles on the dressing-table; and Parrot's prolonged scrutiny of me when I had completed my short toilet made me turn again anxiously to my looking-glass before descending to the drawing-room. The reflection did not reassure me. My only black dress, which I had put on as mourning, was a velvet robe, worn by my mother at a colonial ball some years before she died; and it hung in straight heavy folds round my slight figure, making my brown face and short tangled curls look as quaint and elfish as if I had purposely clad myself in some grotesque disguise. I envied the stayed, self-possessed Parrot her acquaintance with English customs and etiquette, while I followed her with a beating heart, consciously ignorant of the manner in which I ought to enter a drawing-room.

The drawing-room door, flung wide open by Parrot, revealed a scene almost as white and frigid as the landscape without. I stood in the doorway, a shy, nervous, shrinking girl from the colony, anxiously gazing round a large and elegant room, which seemed a confused mass of cloudy curtains and coverings. Three windows, with delicate white drapery over pale blue, looked out upon the snowy park; chairs, sofas, ottomans were veiled under a profusion of white network; the walls, of a pale, creamy tinge, were hung with light paintings; here and there were little tables, with their spindle legs supporting services of old china of the most shell-like fabric; and the marble chimney-piece contained similar fragile ornaments, to the number of forty-seven, as I discovered by counting them one day afterwards. Two ladies, of whom I dimly discerned only a full amplitude of form and raiment, were seated gracefully in lounging-chairs upon the hearth; while I saw myself in a large pier-glass opposite as the only blot, a little speck of blackness, upon the frosty elegance of the tableau.

I was trembling on the threshold, fearful of treading my way through the labyrinth of tables and ottomans, when a hand, with whose well-shaped and muscular proportions I was already familiar, took mine within its encouraging clasp, as if I were a child. Mr. Grainger led me into the room, clearing every obstacle without apparent effort; and addressing the two ladies, who rose with a ceremonious and formal demeanor at our approach, he said, in an appealing voice,

"Eliza, this is Mrs. Henry Grainger. This is poor Harry's young wife, my dear Lavinia."

Miss Grainger was a large, plump, blonde woman, about forty years of age, with a certain self-conscious stateliness and grandeur, well befitting her importance as the lady of a manor house. There was nothing faint or feeble about her, and her prejudice was in favor of knowing everybody, with whom she was brought into any close contact, "from their cradle." She had spent her whole forty years at Sherwood, a small and isolated village, where all the families native to it were reticulated into a perfect network of kindred by intermarriages and distant cousinships; and where every household was patent to her, and patronised by her. A dark, mysterious episode, brooded over by dire suspicion, was any prolonged absence from Sherwood by any of its inhabitants, scarcely to be redeemed by an unbroken course of decorous and virtuous conduct through a protracted season of probation. Foreigners were her dread and aversion, and all who were not purely English she counted such. Until yesterday morning she had not known that I was born at all; and now I came, neither English born nor English bred, to dwell under the same roof in a close domestic intercourse. Since Mr. Grainger's departure, she had alternately bewailed Harry's fatal voyage, to which she had always been opposed, and studied with an appalled interest a work entitled *Botany Bay; or, the Penal Settlements of Australia*, reading herself well up in the convict history of the colony as it had been thirty or forty years before. When her brother placed me face to face with her, she ventured her lips to my cheek with as much caution and rapidity as if she were touching an icicle from the fringed eaves, and fell back instantly after the freezing salute. The younger lady, who was also a tall, fair-haired woman, resembling Miss Grainger, was more prodigal of her caresses, as women are apt to be in the presence of a lover; she folded me impressively in her arms, with a considerable show of affectionate sympathy, for which she was rewarded by Mr. Grainger kissing her hand with an air of courtly homage, and drawing a chair near to hers, after he had seated me in one opposite the trio.

In the mirror above the marble chimney-piece I could see myself perched uncomfortably upright upon my chair, having a vague recollection of my mother telling me, when I was a child, that the ladies in England never lolled upon their seats. A conversation about my husband's relatives, in the course of which I was informed that Miss Yardley's great-aunt was cousin to Harry's mother, gradually merged into a magisterial examination of myself, conducted by Miss Grainger.

"Mrs. Henry Grainger," she began, "you are aware that we know absolutely nothing of your antecedents and connexions. It is a most remarkable circumstance that Harry never mentioned your name in his communications to us, nor indeed the name of any young single person of your sex."

"I am afraid," I interrupted apologetically, "that Harry had no idea of marrying me till he was just starting home, or else he would have spoken of me, I dare say."

"May I inquire what your maiden name was?" asked Miss Grainger.

"Victoria Sydney Burke," I replied; and reminiscences of the great criminal of that name no doubt flashed across her troubled mind. "My brother Will is a lawyer in Sydney, but our house is on the Wooloomooloo road. Tom, my youngest brother, is assistant police-magistrate at Bathurst. I have no other relations."

"Did you bring your marriage-certificate with you?" she asked.

"Oh, dear, no!" I exclaimed; "I never thought of such a thing. But we could get it any day at the York Street Chapel, where we were married."

"Married at chapel!" cried Miss Grainger, who, with all the people of Sherwood, was a stanch churchwoman. "A Grainger married at chapel! Jumped over a broom-stick nine times, I suppose!"

"I never heard of such a custom in the colony," I answered, partly perplexed and partly irritated. "We have not all the sects there that you have here, I dare say. But I told Will directly after that we had been married there, and he said what could not be cured must be endured."

"Eliza," interposed Mr. Grainger, "Captain Thompson's letter was quite satisfactory."

Miss Grainger was silent for a few minutes, glancing over the pages of her volume on *Botany Bay*, while Mr. Grainger and Miss Yardley conversed apart, she with an air of maidenly condescension, and he with looks and tones of the most refined deference. I watched them all with furtive but keen inspection.

"Were you born in Australia?" suddenly inquired my examiner.

"We were all born in the colony," I said, with a mournful pride. "My father emigrated from Ireland when he was quite young, and my mother was a native of Paramatta, but her parents were English. I don't think we have any relations living in England. I am sure none ever wrote to us."

Miss Grainger paused again, as she uneasily referred to the index of her *Guide to the Penal Settlements* for the town of Paramatta, until her misgivings conquered every dictate of hospitality and good breeding.

"You are very young, my dear," she said, insinuatingly; "do not be afraid of us. We shall not judge you, or any body else, harshly. But you would relieve my mind very considerably if you could inform me for what reason your parents emigrated to Botany—I mean to the Australian settlements. Don't be afraid of confiding in us."

She uttered the last words in a persuasive and patronising accent; but it was utterly impossible that my colonial susceptibility on this point should leave me in ignorance as to her meaning. I, the daughter of free settlers, who had never spoken on equal terms with any descendant of a convict, was asked significantly for what reason my parents had emigrated! I sprang from my seat, and confronted my amazed guardian with flaming eyes and hurried, quivering lips.

"Take me back," I gasped, stamping my feet with rage; "I will not stay in this house for one single night. She means that my father was a transport—a felon. I will go back to Sydney in the next steamer. You have no right to detain me here. I am a married woman."

Mr. Grainger left his seat by Miss Yardley, and drew me to his side soothingly, with his arms round my shoulders, while he lowered his voice into a very quiet and soft tone.

"Come, come, my child; be calm," he said. "Eliza did not mean to hurt you. It is necessary for you to stay with us for a time, and you will grieve me if you do not live here in Harry's home, contentedly. You shall stay as my own peculiar guest. Here in England we are not accustomed to see married women like you wandering about without any protection. There, go away to your own room for to-night; and to morrow you shall show me all poor Harry's papers. Lavinia, will you have the goodness to accompany this poor little girl?"

Miss Yardley passed her arm round my shoulders where Mr. Grainger's had rested, and conducted me up-stairs, staying until she had completely pacified my brief passion. When she had soothed me into a sufficient degree of quietness, she commenced her own private investigation.

"Poor Harry!" she sighed. "You are aware, my love, that he went out on business for Mr. Grainger? Do you know whether he succeeded or not?"

"We never talked about business," I answered, sobbing again at the mention of Harry's name, "because we were only married three weeks. But I am afraid he failed, for he said one day he wished he had died at home,—he had done more harm than good by coming out."

"We shall know for certain to-morrow," she said, glancing round at the huge pile of trunks in the corner. She sat still for a long time, gazing into the fire with her light, shallow, glassy eyes, and smiling every now and then as she tapped her foot restlessly upon the fender. Just as I was falling asleep that night, she came in again to ask me if I were comfortable, and stayed looking at my luggage until she heard Mr. Grainger's step upon the stairs, leaving me with a sweet-toned "Good night" as he passed my door. No doubt he thought her an angel.

Concluded next week.

☞ A correspondent writes us that a husband was recently seen to *collar* his wife, take her to the *watch*-house, and there *ring* her ears. Strange to tell, the loving young creature was actually delighted with such attentions from her husband.

☞ Why Miss Dodge, the piquant Atlantic contributor, calls herself "Gail Hamilton" is this: Her name is Abi*gail*, and her residence is *Hamilton*, Essex county, Mass. The Boston Post impudently says she is "single and thirty."

☞ Quin told Lady Berkeley that she looked blooming as the spring; but recollecting that the season was not then very promising, he added, "I would to Heaven the spring would look like your ladyship."

☞ Jones complained of a bad smell about the post-office, and asked Brown what it could be? Brown didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by "the dead letters."

☞ A paper has been started in Yazoo City called the *Yazoo Daily Yankee*, published by "Messrs. Mudsill, Small Fisted Farmer, Greasy Mechanic & Co."

☞ Good lawyers, like good ministers, are the salt of the nation; but a one-horse lawyer is a nuisance in any community.

☞ *Affectionate watchmaker to his wife.*—My little jewel!

Loving wife.—My little jeweller!

☞ Every man that finds a nest of golden eggs should be allowed to cackle over them.

☞ What the Poles are doing to the Russians—*Polish*-ing them off.

Extracts from a Sermon preached at Lexington, by Rev. Mr. Livermore.

We publish below several extracts taken from a short sermon delivered in Lexington on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving, by Rev. L. J. Livermore. The Sermon is all so good that we have been at a loss to decide what portions to publish and what to leave unpublished. Our readers, however, cannot fail to be interested in the selections we have made.

"There has never been a time, since the war began, so dark and disastrous as to justify despondency, or regret that the nation chose to fight rather than submit to falsehood and treachery; but rather always there has been reason to feel that we were working out the will of God and our own redemption; so, now, the sky is not so bright, nor our own record so faultless in the sight of God, as to justify an overweening joy and entire self-gratulation. As we approach a just conception of the time through which we are passing, we shall think less of personal or selfish considerations, and regard ourselves rather as instruments than actors in the great scene; think less of what we have accomplished, and more of what is brought to pass through us. While healthily and heartily rejoicing at every success of our arms, our deepest satisfaction will be to believe that the great cause of free labor, of true democracy, of well-ordered civil institutions and of Christian civilization, is steadily moving forward, under the guidance of the great Commander-in-chief, with whose management it is, virtually, we often find fault, when we suppose we are only criticising this or that feeble human agent.

There is hardly anything more instructive to a thoughtful observer, than to contrast the "On to Richmond" ideas, and hopes of short-sighted and impatient men, with the steady and sublime march of events; unless it is to see how the petulant, or malignant, or simply stolid efforts of men at the other extreme, to impede the Government, have been as ineffectual to stop, as the first to hasten, the mighty movement. It is not the least of the things that may well kindle our gratitude, that the course of events has not been handed like a harnessed and well broken team, to be driven fast or slow, aside or backward, at the will of either radical or conservative. We can all do our part in this time of great events. It is left very much to the choice of each, whether he will be of the furious zealots who waste their strength in vain endeavors to make the magnificent war-chariot of God's providence skip at their heels like a child's toy-cart; or of those who, with equal inefficacy, strive to block its way with their little sticks of prejudice, and passion, and legal quibble; or an honest, rational, right-minded worker, with wisdom enough to see, and good disposition to approve, and wish to aid, the cause of country, civilization, freedom and religion. * * * *

God works through agents. He makes the heart of the nation throb with his own detestation of pride, perjury, robbery, cruelty, lust, anarchy and treason, the seven deadly sins of the enemies of our national life. He uses the strong right arm of the nation to smite the blows of his heavy retribution. He uses the folly of the foolish, and the passions of the violent, like irritating medicines, to do good in a diseased body politic; but it is a far grander and more obvious truth, that he uses the whole force of men's just and generous sentiments, of man's sincerity, self-sacrifice, patriotism and courage, to build up the solid pillars and walls of his kingdom of right and mercy. These are only the two phases of one glorious truth. In a moment of unprecedented danger and perplexity, with everything to tempt to a weak and cowardly course, the nation did not for one moment waver, but cast its whole being and substance into the contest. The magnitude of the danger, month by month, for two long years, became ever more, rather than less apparent, but the people never turned back. All the elements of party hostility; old and bitter prejudices against that reform with which the dominant party is more or less identified; still more unqualified agencies of opposition, even to the extent of treasonable complicity with the rebellion, have had nearly unrestricted opportunity for action among us, and have used every means, fair and unfair, to blind the people's eyes to the nature and objects of the war, to prejudice them against their rulers, to chill their patriotic ordor, to hold out discouraging views as to the result. Yet it is evident that the nation, as a whole, is firmly and ardently resolute to persevere. There has been no general or widespread defection, but rulers and people, men of all parties and of all opinions, have so far united and labored together, that the war has all along kept its grand character as far above all party limitations. The nation has shown a firmness and consistency, a lavish outpouring of blood and treasure, a devotion of heart and hand which entitle it to be regarded as actuated by a divine impulse. This is one side of the truth; and the other is, that while the nation has so well done its part, yet subject to all the limitations and infirmities of human nature, it is plain that one eye has seen farther, one mind has apprehended more fully, one will resolved more firmly on the end to be attained, than can be truly affirmed of any human agent. Great and worthy of admiration as was the nation's first impulse of patriotism, its work is plainly to be greater than it planned or hoped; greater and better than, as we were three years ago, we should have been willing to accept. We are paying a heavier price in money, oh, how much heavier in precious lives; bearing a longer burden, and advancing to a far more complete and lasting result, because God is leading us, as he led the people of Israel in the wilderness,—a time not proportioned to the number of miles to be traveled, but to the amount of training necessary to prepare them for the promised land. * * *

I think we ought to find a special reason for gratitude in the history of the riotous outbreakes during the last month. We have a feeling of certainty now as to our security from any wide-spread anarchy, which we did not have before the experiment had been tried. We all remember the predictions of our enemies at the beginning of the war, in regard to bread riots, in which the streets not alone of our largest cities, but of all our leading manufacturing towns, were to ring with the cry of "Bread or blood." The self satisfied mouth-pieces of European wisdom made much of this topic, and foretold the probable dissolution of the social fabric among us.—Even our great soldier statesman seemed to apprehend the dismemberment of the country into several fragments, and from time to time rumors and threatenings have reached us from various sources, all hinting to this form of danger: the weakening of the ordinay restraints of law. We know that there is no physical power that could suppress the violence of mobs, or hold the sections of the country together, if the ties of patriotic sentiment, and the habit of obedience to law were destroyed. Over that maelstrom of general anarchy, as a possibility, we have lived, and often thought of it with some doubt, how under unfavorable circumstanses it might turn out. But here is the proof. No bread riot; no general suspension of business; no breaking up of the country into little fragments. And when at last, under the pressure not of privation, but of too great prosperity, which rendered the demands of military duty, particularly unwelcome, the power of mob violence is appealed to, in the worst community in our whole country, with corrupt papers hounding the mob on, with a chief magistrate soothing and flattering where he ought to have smitten hard blows, with corrupt judges using their powers to screen offenders in the almost entire absence of the military organizations; what do we have? Two or three days of terror and destruction, what began as resistance to law turning speedily into a carnival for all the rogues and ruffians of our commercial metropolis, a few feverish throbs and tossings in other places, and then the storm is lulled, the power of law vindicated, its machinery in operation, the offenders rapidly passing from court to prison, and the community quieted in fact and in feeling.—There is probably no despotism in the world that has not seen far greater and more destructive out-breaks of this kind, than the short-lived insurrection of Gov. Seymour's "immediate constituents," the burglars, blacklegs, pickpockets and bullies of New York. Considering all, we may well be thankful in view of the history of mobs. The victory gained at home is almost as great and radical as either of those gained by our armies. * * * * * *

There is comfort, as well as reason for gratitude, in the certainty, based on all experience, that, after a proper time for the mists to scatter, and the dust of combat to settle, the right and wrong of the contest will come out to clear view, and stand fixed on the page of history, and in the moral judgment of mankind. After a few years, the course pursued by the leading parties in this continent will be justly discerned. The world will be arbiter between us and the cold-blooded, heartless conduct of the English government. We need not wait so long for judgment on the profligate man, whose possession of the imperial throne in France is one of the dark mysteries that try our faith in a righteous Providence; a man stained with almost every crime known to human nature, who has time and again made a pastime of massacre, and who talks of stopping the needless effusion of blood in our war, while his troops are trampling out the lives and rights of a feeble people, to conquer whom is no honor, to assail whom marks him as more of the bully than the hero. I sincerely and devoutly trust we shall not voluntarily, nor by compulsion, enter into a war with either of these nations, and we need not do this, to make it sure that, in due time, they will meet the just punishment of malice, disingenuousness and selfishness. Alas for a great nation, so fallen in principle and feeling, that its leading and most widely read organ of public opinion, is a paper whose arrogance makes the *Tribune*, by contrast, seem modest and meek, and whose reckless falsehood and want of honesty makes the *Herald* appear just and magnanimous. It needs no more to show how general and profound is the corruption of the English mind, than the fact that the *London Times* holds the first place among English newspapers.

At Work.—The Springfield Republican says that young men who have neglected to support their mothers for several years, have suddenly set about earning something, so as to claim exemption as being the sole support of a dependent maternal. We may now expect to see the gatherings on the street corners subside.

The two burgs.—Vicksburg! Gettysburg! To whom we *Grant* the *Meade* of praise!

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South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863.

The President's letter to the Union Mass Convention, held at Springfield, Illinois, on Thursday, is a document of unquestionable merit. He deals with the vital questions at issue, and which now agitate the public mind, in a straight-forward manner, and leaves no doubt as to his position. In commencing he says:—

"There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say:—You desire peace, and blame me that we do not have it, but how can we attain it? There are three conceivable ways: First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do; are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this; if you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of Union, is now possible.

All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its army. The army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the North get together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania. General Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence, but no proper compromise to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage and that would be all."

Nothing can be clearer than this statement. The whole story is given in a nutshell, and any unprejudiced man who will look at the question in its true light, cannot fail to come to just the same conclusion as the President has arrived at. But it has been the aim of the Copperheads to hinder military operations by raising a great hue and cry over the supposed peace inclinations of the rebels, when they knew full well that any peace proposition that did not have the sanction of the rebel army was powerless for good. In the next paragraph to those given above, the President says:—

"A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel army or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them."

This flatly contradicts the many unfounded statements that have been sent broadcast over the land, that peace measures had been presented to the government by the rebel leaders and that they were refused attention.

Upon the Emancipation Proclamation, the President speaks as follows:—

"But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on the subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted.—You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with law of war in times of war. The most that can be said if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been any question that by the law of war property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taking it helps us and hurts the enemy. Armies the world over destroy enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and combatants, male and female. But the Proclamation as law is valid or is not valid; if it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life.

Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union.—Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless arrested by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored soldiers constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among some of the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolition or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but, no matter, fight you then exclusively to save the Union? I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to delare that you will not fight to free the negroes. I thought that in your struggle to save the Union to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistence to you. Do you think differently; I thought that whenever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union.—Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes like other people act upon motives; why should they do any thing for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made must be kept."

Who is there whose heart does not beat more joyously, after reading such good, honest language, coming as it does from a man who has striven with all his might to act justly and for the best interests of the country? No garbling can be found here; every word is plain and every sentiment unmistakably clear. This characteristic, homely letter of the President, will be read and re-read by every lover of freedom and will be referred to in time to come as the honest convictions of a man who loved his fellow men and used his best endeavors for their amelioration.

The letter concludes as follows:—

"Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and elevated teeth and steady eyes and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget, that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it. Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in His own good time will give us the rightful result."

We cannot help believing with the President, that when this war is over and the country again slumbers in peace and contentment, there will be "some white men" who will envy with yearning hearts the proud position which "some black men" will hold, who carried high their country's flag, in the hour of danger, and flaunted it fearlessly in the very teeth of those who would trample it in the dust and bury it forever. Such men will then feel with consuming shame that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and that even an unsuccessful jobber in his country's honor does not go "unwhipped of justice."

THE DRAFT.—In giving the names, last week, of those exempted from military duty, we omitted those of Richard Norris, only son of aged and infirm parents, and John Nelson, alien. On Saturday, John F. Lovering, was exempted for disability; Chas. B. Winn, was commuted for and James Harriman was accepted. On Monday, Everett Cummings, was exempted for disability; Henry Doherty, alien, and Cyrus B. Pollard was commuted for. On Tuesday, John H. Cummings, exempted. On Wednesday, Josh. G. Pollard, (father elects one son), and Ephram Cutter, (disability), were exempted, and Samuel R. Duren was commuted for. Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, has also been exempted for disability. To-day the cases of Alden M. Weston and Henry M. French, will be decided.

This, we believe, concludes the cases of Woburn conscripts. Of the 104 drafted, only nine were accepted; one of whom was replaced by substitute; four were commuted for; two reported for duty, and the remaining two have not yet come to a decision.

INTERESTING LETTER.—In the South Reading department can be found a very interesting letter from Lawrence, Kansas. It will be read with great attention, coming as it does from the scene of one of the most diabolical and cold blooded transactions that this war has been guilty of.

BOX FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Mr. G. R. Gage intends sending a box containing clothing *only*, on Thursday next, to the Rangers.—Packages for Woburn men in the 22d and 32d, as well as for those in the 39th, can be enclosed. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, must leave their parcels at Mr. Gage's store on Wednesday.

☞ Don't forget the performance in Lyceum Hall, this evening.

REV. MR. MARCH.—We are glad to be able to say that this gentleman is slowly regaining his strength. The fatigue of his recent trip from Philadelphia to Woburn, was more than his powers of endurance could withstand, as he had but just left a sick bed. We sincerely trust that he may soon be restored to his usual health.

☞ We learn that Miss Mary A. Sutherland, of this town, who was thrown from a buggy, at Chelsea Beach, last week, and severely injured, is slowly improving. The stupor caused by the fall is gradually passing away, and it is expected that in a short time she will be able to return to her home.

PROMOTIONS.—First Lieut. James F. Rowe, Co. D, 33d Mass. Regt., has been promoted to Captain. Sergt. Archelaus Welch, of same Co. and Regt., has been promoted to Second Lieutenant. Both these men belong in Stoneham.

☞ We understand that Albert Gleason, jr., of North Woburn, late of the Phalanx, intends enlisting in Co. K, 39th Regt., and will leave town for that purpose on Monday.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION.—The Fall number of this elegant fashion quarterly has been received at the Woburn Bookstore. It is a superb number.

DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.—We have lately seen several letters from the 39th Mass. Regt., all of which breathe more or less discontent at the treatment which the men receive. One writer says—"It is not fighting for one's country to belong to this army, where one general is only trying for superiority over another, and the line officers are striving to show their authority and supremacy over the privates. I have hardly had an hour for rest for weeks. The first thing in the morning is "fall in for roll call"; in less than half an hour, "fall in for fatigue"; at 6 o'clock, "fall in for drill," which lasts two hours, in the hot sun; then "fall in for rations." After this you conclude that you have an hour or two for rest, but you are mistaken, for perhaps you will be detailed for guard, or for fatigue or picket, or *something else*. At 4 P. M., "fall in for drill," for two hours more. As soon as drill is over, then comes dress parade, and at 8 o'clock, roll call again. During what rest (?) a person does get, he has to clean his musket and brasses for inspection, with which we are tortured every day or two. There is something to be done in this regiment all the time.—Other regiments have no such work. We have so many orders, and are kept so strict, that the whole Brigade hoots us on dress parade, and we have become a laughing stock. It is a lie for correspondents to say that the army is "resting," or that it is quartered in pine woods. It is not rest to keep a man continually at work on guns or quarters, or drilling, or obeying unnecessary orders.—Perhaps you think I talk hard, but no one knows the fatigue and hardships a private soldier has to endure, unless he has experienced a year in the Army of the Potomac. I am as satisfied as one half of this army, and hope the war will soon close."

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES—HOW MRS. BONAPARTE PUTS ON HER CLOTHES.—A Paris correspondent of the New York News gossips a little about the dresses of Eugenie. He says it is universally conceeded that she is the best dressed lady in Europe. She sets the female fashions for the world; and employs not only *modistes*, but *artists* to invent them. Her "department of ready-made clothing" is something immense. To say that she has a new dress for every day in the year would not begin to convey an idea of the extent and variety of her wardrobe. In the front centre of the ceiling of her Majesty's private dressing room there is a trap-door opening into a spacious hall above filled with "presses," each containing a dress, exhibited on a frame—looking like an effigy of the empress herself. In a part of these "presses" there is a little railway leading to the aforesaid trap-door, through which the dress is "descended" into the presence of the Empress. If it "pleased her Majesty," the dress is lifted from the frame and placed upon the imperial person; if not, it is whipped up, and another comes down in its place; and not unfrequently another, and another, and another; so fastidious is the taste which gives the law to the world of fashion.—In public the Empress never looks over-dressed. A severe simplicity always characterizes her toilette, while everything, in material, fit and color, is as complete in harmony as a Sonata of Beethoven. This is the great secret of the "art of dress." A woman who wears discordant ribbons, breaks that sense of visual melody, commonly called "good taste," without which, not even the Duchess of Golconda can dress well. Certain colors are just as incongruous and inharmonic as certain notes in music; and the artists who compose dresses for the Empress Eugenie study these natural laws of harmony as carefully as the painter the hues of his pallette. Just now it has been discovered that the parasol, the dress, the bonnet, the gloves and the gaiters must be all of the same color to produce the most unique and pleasing effect. And thus a completely dressed lady no longer offends the eye with a confused contradiction of colors of all the shades and without the order of the rainbow, but presents a perfect picture, as melodiously charming to the eye as the air of "Home, Sweet Home" is to the ear.

☞ Gov. Andrew, while on his way to Fryeburg, and near Conway, had an opportunity of taking the lead in an extemporized fire department. A correspondent of the *Portsmouth Journal* says, he was at one time on the roof surrounded by smoke and burning cinders, then at the chain pump or carrying water to the chambers above. By the vigorous efforts of Gov. Andrew and his associates the house was saved from the devouring element.

Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

BY HOPLITE.

In the daily newspapers or in any of the public notices of passing events it is surprising that there is so little mention of this valuable arm of the military service. Our infantry and artillery are praised collectively and by detail, and yet beyond a casual mention of the increased serviceability of the cavalry, or a notice that at such or such a place occurred a cavalry fight, nothing is heard in relation to their excellence and discipline, their courage and dash, which since the beginning of the war has steadily increased until now Uncle Sam can boast of as effective cavalry as is at present possessed by even the best disciplined army of Europe.—No one attempts to portray the extent, the character, and the multifariousness of their duties, to praise their performance of them or their neglect. A better field is found, it is thought, in the exploits, the endurance of infantry.

Unless one can be present among and become a portion of the cavalry corps he is unable to form any adequate idea of what is performed by them. Infantry may and really do accomplish a deal of hard work but only with great intervals of rest, whereas cavalry are always busy. At any time when the rest of the army are enjoying a period of rest, perhaps after some great battle, the cavalry corps is condemned to ceaseless activity.—Even now while the infantry are only occupied by what may be required for their personal comfort, their cleanliness or ease, the cavalry are daily in the saddle making long reconnoisances, scouts, or patrols. And in these many expeditions occur cavalry engagements of more or less magnitude which do not always find their way into the papers and in which oftentimes are performed deeds of daring that need only to be related to be admired.

An immense area of country contained in the segment of a circle the ends of which rest on Harper's Ferry and Falmouth is continually patrolled by cavalry, and it is by no means seldom that the enemy's cavalry is met therein and is able to carry away no matter for boasting from any such collision.

And beside there are the occasional expeditions within the enemy's lines which often result in something more than skirmishes. Thus much without our lines, within there are the regular outposts to be maintained which though not so dangerous yet are fully as arduous duty. It may look very pretty and statuesque on some fine summer's day to visit the advanced pickets and view each trooper on post as he sits motionless on his horse, his carbine upright upon his thigh and his finger upon the trigger, but picture to yourself that same soldier amid the rains of Autumn or the snows of Winter, sitting silent and still longing for the expiration of his two hours when at least he will have the privilege of motion, then you will have a very slight idea of one of the hardships of a cavalryman. An infantry picket can in the most of cases warm his blood by walking his beat, but not so the mounted outpost who, situated in the corner of some remote field, must sit still as an equestrian statue resolved all to eyes and ears. It would occupy a much larger space than could possibly be spared for this little article to chronicle even the many duties of the cavalry corps.

They do all these things and there is a necessity they should be done, yet Gen. McClellan thought in the *summer* of '62, he had enough for all purposes. Since then the cavalry corps has been more than tripled. Have we not found work for it? And yet he is the general whom so many laud for judgment, for ability.

Now we have a cavalry force such as ought not to shame any nation under the sun to own. The rebels own our superiority in more than one cavalry encounter.

To whom or to what is this improvement due? To Gen. Joseph Hooker!

From a disorderly and poorly disciplined rabble of mounted men whose only earthly benefit seemed to be as orderlies for generals or as a careless kind of picket guard, he converted them into a well-disciplined and organized corps. He infused into them some of his own pluck and mettle, and they became the cavalry which since so many times have proved their prowess on rebel squadrons. Well may Gen. Pleasonton be pround of his command. Poor "old Joe Hooker," that after reducing this grand chaotic mass, the army of the Potomac, to comeliness, to regularity, to efficiency, he should have his head lopped off just as the crowning glory of his career was apparently within his grasp.

Honor to the brave in misfortune! But courage; it yet remains for history to say whether Joe Hooker was right or wrong, whether justice or malice, envy and fear removed him. But in any case it can but redound to his credit, his inspiration of the cavalry corps, which, first manifested upon the 17th of March, of this present year, at Kelley's Ford, has still shown itself throughout the many battles of this eventful campaign. The battles of Brandy, Aldie, Emmettsburgh and many others are the pride marks to which the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, may ever point. Alas that the noble man who so aroused this latent excellence should fall so far from obtaining his just dues.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Isaac N. Farnham, of East Boston, was instantly killed at the Boston and Lowell R. R. depot, on Wednesday afternoon, by being run over by a train which had just started, and which he was endeavoring to get on board. He was a cooper, leaves a wife and two daughters, and has a son in the army.

SABRE CUTS, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per pot. 233.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Letter from Lawrence, Kansas.

At the present time the following letter will be read with interest, from an eye witness to the horrid barbarities which have just been practised upon the inhabitants of Lawrence, by the inhuman wretches in rebellion against the government. The writer and his wife are natives of South Reading, who, a few years ago went to settle in Kansas, and are well and favorably known here, so that every word will be believed as truth. Mr. Coleman also, and his son Cosma were formerly inhabitants of this town.

LAWRENCE, AUG. 22, 1863.

MY DEAR PARENTS:—You will have learned by the papers of the awful tragedy that has just been perpetrated in our midst. Yesterday morning about sunrise, the people of Lawrence were aroused from their slumbers, by a loud and continued yelling and screaming, and an incessant fireing of guns and revolvers by bushwhackers, who were shooting nearly every man that could be seen. At first I thought that some Union victory had been achieved, and so did not rise immediately, but when I got up and saw my neighbors running, I feared what might be the matter. In a few moments, I heard and saw the enemy coming, and one of them making full drive towards me, I ran, and he ordered me to halt, which caused me to run the faster, he fired but did not hit me. I ran into "Jim Lanes" cornfield, and through it into danger, two rebels were coming down the hill where I was. I laid myself low in some brush and found that one of them was in pursuit of a man that was running for his life. He overtook him; I heard the fellow begging for his life, a gun was discharged and all was silent. The rebel returning went up the hill a short distance from me, he was looking in another direction otherwise he would have seen me. In a few minutes more I started for the country.

The best men in the State are killed—shot down without mercy. A short distance from my house was that of Dr. G, who with his wife, had arrived home the evening before from the East, where they had been on a visit most of the summer. The rebels demanded their arms which were given up. They then ordered him and his three boarders out of doors; they obeyed the order and were instantly shot, three of them are dead, one of whom was the editor of the *State Journal*, the other it is thought may recover. After robbing the banks and stores, and killing all they could get at, they set fire to stables, dwelling houses, stores and every thing else that would burn. They left the whole of Massachusetts street in flames. One Dry Goods store and one Grocery, are all that are left for business. One Shoe Finding store, the Eldridge Hotel, the Johnson House, Jim Lane's House, the Court House, three Printing Offices, and a great many handsome private dwellings are destroyed. They tried to fire Shimmon's house, but his wife put the fire out as often as it was lighted; my wife was in the house with her at the time. The women of Lawrence did a great deal to prevent the spreading of the flames, but it was not safe for a man to show his head. S. sold out his store a short time before; that was burned with whole rows of stores, liquor shops, &c. S. is now Post Master, the P. O. Building was set on fire, but saved. We had a company of boys and half grown men, twenty-one in number; the bushwhackers fired on them and killed sixteen on the spot, the other five made their escape, among whom was Cosma Coleman, who escaped unharmed with fifty bullets after him. Mr. Coleman himself arrived home from the South the night before with his uniform on, and would have been killed had he stopped at the Eldridge House over night as he was accustomed to do, but fortunately that night he went home. The rebels took all the occupants of the Hotel prisoners. How the darkies did put themselves out of the way; I saw them bareheaded streaking for the country, one of them had nothing on but an under garment. The whole town was at the mercy of the scoundrels. Men begged and pleaded, pleaded and begged, gave up all their money, and were then shot down. I will cite one incident, Mr. Dix was ordered to give up his money, he said, "here is my money, a thousand dollars, you can have it all, but don't shoot me or burn me out." His wife was upon his arm and down upon her knees begging and pleading for the life of her husband, when they shot him dead, and his brother with him, and then fired his house. Many are supposed to have perished in the flames. I have seen the remains of six bodies taken from the ruins. One hundred and thirty are known to be dead, some estimate the number of killed at two hundred. I made two trips to Kansas City, one night I camped in the woods, and the next night the rebels came along the same road and shot a Landlord, and killed others, I was one day ahead of them. Gen. Lane and others are in pursuit of the fiends, I hear he has taken some of them but do not know about it. Nothing that looks like business is going on at this place, it will take years for the town to regain its loss. The reason that so many men were killed, is, that the rebels came at day break and charged upon our unarmed soldiers, (they had been mustered in but not armed), then they separated into squads of about six in number, and spread themselves over the town, so that there was no chance for one man to assist another, all were alike surprised and helpless. None were saved but those who fled, and many of those were pursued and shot. They remained here about five hours in their work of death.—Until a late hour that night I was taking care of the wounded, and with the excitement and fatigue I have been too sick to write much, but hope to be well again in a few days.

Yours, MARTIN.

ACCIDENTS.—One day last week, a horse belonging to Mr. L. B. Eaton, while tied by the store of A. A. Currier, slipped his bridle and started for a run, when his owner caught him by the collar, but not being able to hold him, was thrown down and run over by the wheels of the carriage, cutting his head and somewhat harming him. The horse was stopped near the Junction Depot on his way home to Greenwood.

A horse attached to a light carriage, ran away from Eaton street one evening last week, coming in contact with a chaise in his course, but we do not learn that much damage was done. The young gentleman and lady, the occupants of the carriage, were left behind near the commencement of the race, but not so much injured as to prevent them from being joined in wedlock on the following day. The team and couple were from Saugus.

SCHOOLS.—All the public Schools in town will commence next Monday morning at half past eight o'clock. With two exceptions the teachers will be the same as last term. Mr. Hammond takes the situation as principal of the High School, in place of Mr. Porter, resigned to occupy a berth in a Law Office in Boston. And Miss Eunice A. Wiley takes the Woodville School in place of Miss Ellen C. Wiley, resigned to occupy an important position in the family circle.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mr. E. T. Quimby, of Lawrence, has taken the unoccupied stone building at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets, for doing an Upholstery business, so it is not worth while to lie on unbroken lounges and sofas or sit on broken chairs any longer. And this is the conclusion to which the people have come, judging from the way in which they crowd his room with these necessary articles of furniture, for repairs.

M.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Exalted Patriotism.

That ancient saying, "It is sweet to die for one's country," I had supposed existed more in poetry than in fact; and yet our own land has recently exhibited some striking examples of the reality of this nobly patriotic sentiment. Such I think was the case in the calm decease of a young man from this village last year, who after receiving his mortal wound, in his dying hours expressed his thanks to God for the opportunity of laying down his life for his country. And such was eminently true in the case of Lieut Luther M. Bingham, who died at Beaufort S. C. last month, as described in the "New York Observer." This earnest young christian soldier, after exerting himself for the religious instruction of the colored people, and with the first organised colored regiment in S. C. most calmly, sweetly and joyously gave, to use his own language, his life "a sacrifice" for the good of his country. And these are not insulated cases;—only two among a multitude. But they are cases for which we should render our devout gratitude to God, and to the individuals who make these precious, these free-will offerings. If our cause is just, it is God who puts it into the hearts of these pious soldiers to die for their country; and how excellent, how fragrant is the example of their pious lives and martyr spirit, amid the scenes, temptations and dangers of the army. Though his life was deemed short, yet as the Chaplain said to the father of Lieut Bingham, "This life of one year in South Carolina, has been longer than though he had lived forty years at the North. Think of the impressions he has made on all the officers of his regiment, and other regiments—on all these colored men. There is not a blackman, woman nor child, in all the South, that has not a special interest in the life that he has lived and the influence which he has exerted."

O that we had many more such healing, consoling and inspiring examples of true christian character.

"That life is long which answers life's great end."

J. E.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.—The editor of the Litchfield Enquirer, on a trip to Berkshire county, Mass., gives the following touching incident, which we hope is not a common one on similar occasions:—

"We were at the railroad depot when the train came up from Bridgeport. All Barrington was there with us, to welcome a wounded hero—a lieutenant of the 28th Conn, who was to arrive "home from the wars." He came, and was received with rousing cheers from the multitude, with waving handkerchiefs and fragrant bouquets from the gentle sex, with hearty welcome and enthusiastic hand-shaking from all. *Three* open carriages were there to carry him home, and home he went, escorted by the crowd and followed by every swelling greetings, and which were well deserved by the gallant young officer, who had risked his life for his country, and had brought home an honorable scar.

"But there was another side of the picture that we saw. It was this. On the same train upon which came the Lieutenant, came a young man soldier—a *private* in the same regiment, wounded perhaps not, but evidently worn and wasted by the terrible fever of the camp, more deadly than bullets, more difficult to endure. He too was from Barrington, and had returned to his old home as speedily as possible, to see his wife and children, before being mustered out. We saw him leave the depot, and the crowd, and go silently and alone down the street. No one cheered *him*; no one, that we saw, greeted him; two of the carriages that went up to the depot for the Lieutenant passed him on the way, returning empty; still he trudged on wearily, bent beneath the weight of the heavy knapsack and blankets he carried on his back, weak, evidently, and sick with the fever—aye, sick unto death,—tremulously, yet cheerfully, he walked down the street to his home, though alone. This was on Friday. On Sunday morning he was mustered out of the service—by *Death!* His name was Lyman Terrell, of Co. F, and he was enlisted from Winsted in our own vicinity.

"We have no comments to make on the contrast. It was a sad picture, and yet, as we have said, only too common."

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

SCHOOLS.—The second examination of candidates for the High School on last Saturday, resulted in the admission of four of those who were conditioned at the previous one. Six of the applicants were rejected.

Greenleaf's New Elementary Algebra has been introduced into the High School in place of Loomis.

The commencement of the Gifford Grammar and Primary and the Adams Grammar and Primary Schools was postponed for one week. These schools will commence next Monday.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.—With the remembrance of the previous excursion fresh in his mind, your correspondent was not loth to improve the opportunity to make a second visit to the beach on Thursday of last week. The party was about the same in number but less in size and weight, and made up from the residents of Symmes Corner, that well known locality. The weather was cool and comfortable, the heavy rain of the preceeding day having thoroughly laid the dust and a Northwest wind giving a bracing atmosphere. But a few parties were camped out on our arrival so that we had our choice of location. It being high tide about 10 o'clock, we had to wait until noon before we obtained any clams. The water being rather cold but a few went into it and those did not feel disposed to stay long. We had a lunch about 10 o'clock and dinner at the genteel hour of 3 o'clock. The latter consisted of clam chowder, boiled, fried and baked clams, boiled corn, cold meats, and all the fixings, in great abundance. The company occupied the time when not eating or drinking in various ways, some in bowling, some in walking on the beach and elsewhere, and in discussions upon various subjects. On this occasion it was gratifying to have an abundance of *Ayer*, and plenty of *Adams* ale which is always much needed, and is *Worth* a good deal to the heated and thirsty ones, After Daniel in the good book comes one, whose namesake was on hand at this time ready to do as he would he *Dun-bar*; Oliver like his namesake of last week proved himself efficient in all capacities; Frederic maintained the soberness and dignity of the clerical profession of which he was formerly a worthy member; The *Chap-(not) in* at the gathering of his tribe was present with the tribe of Calvin. The residents of Symmes Corner were well represented by the venerable *Marshall*.—About six o'clock we started for home and our passage was enlivened by some excellent singing and the pranks of a certain individual who evinced himself to be *Worth* considerable for the purposes of such an occasion. We arrived home about 8½ o'clock feeling all the better for the excursion and the incidents connected therewith.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—It is reported that all the drafted men from this town were exempted last Monday at Lawrence. One conscript who paid the commutation fee soon after he was drafted, went up again and was exempted on the score of some bodily infirmity. He is now anxious to recover back his money but the probabilities would seem to be against it. He should have waited awhile.

EXCELSIOR.

AN INEFFECTUAL PACK.—An army correspondent of the Tribune gives the following account of the capture of a rebel surgeon under interesting circumstances:

Provost Marshal Brown heard last week that Dr. F——r of Warrenton, a surgeon in the rebel army, had been secreted at his residence since our army entered the place.—Lieut. McCluny of the 3d New Jersey was straightway dispatched there one morning, at an early hour, and heard that the Doctor and his lady had not risen. A demand was sent for the Doctor to descend. A reply was returned that he was not in the house. A search in the room was insisted on, and the lady requested to rise. The lady possessed a cultivated mind and had read Don Juan. Recalling the mode in which Donna Julia secreted the lord of her fancies, she packed the Doctor under a couple of mattresses on one side of the bed, and with her nightcap becomingly adjusted, said, "Come in." The modest Lieutenant found her still reposing, and timidly opening the wardrobe, and glancing up the chimney, subsided. "I tell you he is there," said a oy down stairs. The Lieutenant peremptorily sent word to the lady to rise and dress. She did so, and the Doctor was discovered in his hiding place.—Nothing was proved against him. It was found that, owing to some disagreement with the medical authorities of the rebel army he purposely absented himself. He now circulates under parole through the town, and is jolly and harmless.

THE EMPIRE OF HEALTH.—WHO WIELDS ITS SCEPTRE.—Universal Empire has been the darling object of scores of despots, dynasties, and states, from the time of the Pharaohs to that of *Napoleon le Grand*. Seas of blood have been shed to attain it, and the bones of the myriads who have been slaughtered in the pursuit of this chimera would, if they could be collected in one mass, overtop the highest peak of the Himalayan mountains. Rome came nearest the consummation, yet, even she was never, in truth, the absolute "Mistress of the Worl."

Yet there is a species of universal empire which *has* been attained. It is an empire not over the souls and bodies of mankind, but over their *diseases*. The conqueror who has achieved this grand result is Doctor HOLLOWAY, of London; at least, we are taught to believe that he has done so, by vouchers from all parts of the Christian and heathen world, which seems to be irrefutable, and which, in fact, so far as we know, have never been challenged. His Pills and Ointment are "universal remedies" in a *double* sense. They are disseminated throughout the habitable globe, and they are (so "crowds of witnesses" assure us) *universally successful*.

In this country it is quite certain that the Pills are used with most beneficial effect in disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and that scrofula, and all the family of eruptive diseases and discharging sores give way to the healing operation of the Ointment.

Surely, the noblest of all universal empires is that which stretches its healing sceptre over the maladies of all nations!—"*Day Book.*"

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL. DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth o Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.
8-3m

Died.

WHITCHER—In Woburn, Aug. 31st, Sophronia G. Whitcher, aged 36 yrs., 3 mos, and 4 days.

STOWERS—In Woburn, Aug. 31st, Flora R., daughter of Christopher C. and Martha A. Stowers, aged 2 yrs., and 29 days.

MERRIAM—In Westboro, Mass., Aug. 9th, Mrs. Lucy Merriam, aged 63 years.

NEWHALL—In Woburn, Sept. 1st, Charles Newhall, son of George B. and Sarah Newhall, aged 6 years.

LOTS OF FUN.

THE YOUNG

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE

Two Grand Entertainments

AT LYCEUM HALL, WOBURN,

Saturday and Monday Evenings,
Sept. 5th & 7th.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 Cts.-Reserved Seats 50 Cts.

HENRY BEACH, Manager.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

THREE DWELLING HOUSES

By Auction, in Reading.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at auction, on the several premises, the below described Real Estate, commencing with—A certain parcel of Land, situated in Reading, Mass., being the lot numbered 23 on a Plan of Land, in said Reading, belonging to Amos Cummings, Jr., made by G. B. Parott, surveyor, and recorded with Middlesex Records of Deeds, Book 778 Page 480, the said parcel being bounded Southerly on Centre Avenue, 77 feet; South-westerly on Lot numbered 22 on the said plan, 117 feet; North-westerly on the lot numbered 13 on the said plan, 77 feet, and North-easterly on the lot numbersd 24 on the said plan, 117 feet. Containing nine thousand and nine square feet of land, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a new Cottage built House with the outbuildings, &c.,—to be sold in one lot; being the same premises recently conveyed to the Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association, by one Susan D. Morse.

Lot No. 2 is known as the "Amos McIntyre place," and is bounded and described as follows, viz:—South easterly on Warren Avenue, so called, seventy-seven feet; South-westerly on lot numbered Four on a plan of lands in said Reading, belonging to Amos Cummings, Jr., drawn by G. B. Parott, surveyor, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, one hundred and seventeen feet; North-westerly partly on land now or formerly of one T. Sweetser, and partly on the end of an Avenue, seventy-seven feet, and North-easterly on the lot numbered Two on said plan, one hundred and seventeen feet,—the same premises being the lot numbered Three on said plan. And thereupon the demandants say that they were seized of the messuage, as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, in their demesne, as of fee and in mortgage, within twenty years last past; and thereof the said Amos McIntyre unjustly and without judgment disseized them, the said Howard Loan and Fund Association within twenty years last past. And these demandants aver that the defendant executed the bond and mortgage deed, by virtue of which they became seized of said messuage under the name of "The Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association." To be sold with the buildings thereon, being a new Cottage House, conveniently arranged and in good repair.

Immediately after the above will be sold a large Two-story Double House, situated on Main street, one-quarter of a mile South of the village in said Reading, together with one-half acre of land, covered with twenty bearing fruit trees, and a small house and a shoemaker's shop. The double house contains twelve rooms divided in the centre, giving six rooms, an attic, wood-shed, &c., to each tenement.

The above described parcels of property are all situated conveniently near the Village, Schools, Churches and the Depot, but a few minutes walk from each. This sale offers a rare chance for speculation, permanent investment, or for occupancy, as the property must be sold to close the affairs of the Association.

The buildings are all nearly new, and can be bought at a great discount from the present high cost to build, and can be examined at any time before the sale.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. A perfect and undisputed title will be given the purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, West Street, Reading, or to John Binny, Esq., 148 Broad street, Boston.

Per Order of Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association, JOHN BINNY, President.
WM. H. TEMPLE, Auctioneer.
Reading, Aug. 26th, 1863.

N. B.—Auction sales of all descriptions solicited, and conducted on the most reasonable terms. Address WM. H. TEMPLE, P. O. Box 65, Reading.

Administratrix's Sale of

REAL ESTATE

In Wilmington.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, on the premises, about three-quarters of a mile from the Depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in Wilmington, so much of the Estate of the late WALTER BUTTERS, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and charges of administration; and consisting of one lot of pasture land known as the "New Ground," containing eleven acres, more or less; also, a lot of land known as the "Reuben Meadow," containing five acres, more or less; also, two out-buildings, situated on said estate. By order of

LUCY BUTTERS, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WINN, Auct'r.
Wilmington, August 28th, 1862.

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn,

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD

COLLECTOR'S SALE IN WOBURN.

THE following described lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Mass., owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed as stated, for the year 1862, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessments, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the SELECTMEN'S ROOM, in Bank Block, Woburn, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the year 1862, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged.

EDWARD SIMONDS,
Collector for the Town of Woburn, for the year 1862.

ALBERT R. MATTHEWS, of Roxbury. Two acres Tillage land, five acres English Mowing and five acres Wood-land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Easterly by land of Stephen Lynde; Northerly by land of John Bigelow and Thadeus Richardson; Westerly by land of Gilman S. Lowe, and Southerly by Railroad street.

Tax for the year 1862, $27.26

JAMES A. FULSOM, of Roxbury. One acre of Tillage land, one acre of English Mowing, and one and a half acres of Pasture land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Easterly part of Woburn, on Railroad street, and bounded Westerly by land of John Hill, of Stoneham; Southerly by land of said John Hill; Easterly by land of William Hurd, and Northerly by Railroad street.

Tax for the year 1862, $7.98

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Charles Dillaire and John Mahony, to John Bacon and William A. Colegate, and by said Bacon, his interest therein assigned to said Colegate, and by said Colegate assigned to the undersigned, which said mortgage bears date June 3, 1857, and is recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Lib. 775, Fol. 535, the condition of said mortgage having been broken, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863, at 5 o'clock P. M., the following described premises conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: A certain lot of land containing ten thousand square feet, situated near the Center Village of, and in said Woburn, being lot No. 12, in a plan of streets and house lots on land now or formerly of said Bacon and Colegate, near Rag Rock, in said Woburn, made by Cyrus Thompson, May 15, 1857, and recorded in the Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, and which lot is bounded by streets and lots mentioned on said plan as follows: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of the premises at the corner of Grove street and Rag Rock Avenue, the line runs nearly northerly by said Grove street, one hundred feet, to a stake at lot number fourteen, thence nearly easterly by said lot number fourteen one hundred feet to lot number thirteen, thence nearly southerly by said lot number thirteen one hundred feet to said Rag Rock Avenue, thence nearly westerly by said Rag Rock Avenue one hundred feet to the point of beginning being the same premises conveyed by said Bacon and Colegate to said Dillaire and Mahony, by deed of same date with said mortgage.

Terms, cash on delivery of deed.

CHARLES MARSH, } Assignees of
HORACE B. SPEAR, } Mortgage.

47—3w.

Administrator's Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court within and for the County of Middlesex, I shall sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the hereinafter described Real Estate, as will raise the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-two cents.

Said premises consist of a certain piece of land situated in Scituate, about one half of a mile Westerly from the harbor, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the Westerly side 12 rods and 12 links by the road; on the North, 7 rods and 15 links by land of John Brown; on the East, 12 rods and 12 links by land of Neah Jenkins, and on the South, 7 rods and 15 links by land of D. Putnam.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WILLIAM P. WYMAN,
Adm'r of Estate of Elbridge Wyman.
Woburn, August 13th, 1863.—46-3w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of OBED STEARNS, late of Winchester, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mehitable C. Stearns, of Winchester, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving any surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Mehitable C. Stearns is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn; the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

46-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of South Reading, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to EDWARD MANSFIELD, Esq., of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said Edward Mansfield is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, William A. Richardson, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

46 J. H. TYLER, Register.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,

MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,

AT THE

WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Oekley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

Harper for August,

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.

The 10.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6-30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.

The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.

* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.

Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.

* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

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FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Painful Menstruation;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Suppression of their Courses;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Irregularities;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Profuse Discharges;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Ulcerated Uterus;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Chlorosis, or Green sickness
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Leucorrhœa, or Whites;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER FROM ALL THOSE COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO THE SEX, whether resulting from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the "Critical Age," or "Turn of Life," will find a REMEDY in the

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

PREPARED AT THE

NEW ENG AND BOTANIC DEPOT.

It is no new or secret Compound, but has been used for upwards of twenty years by a large proportion of the most liberal and respectable of the Reformed Practice of Medicine.

It will cure, in a very large proportion of the cases, such Disesses as the following symptoms would indicate, and immediate relief will be procured in all.

Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness,
Uneasiness, Depression of Spirits,
Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain
in the Back, Alternate Chills
and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of
the Body,
Headache, Languor,
Aching along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound,
Pale Countenance,
Derangement of the Stomach & Bowels,
Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c.

Dr. W. C. GEORGE, 3 Fremont Place, Boston, says:

"I have used the FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL in my practice for many years; and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their Treatment," says:

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs."

Dr. E. SMITH, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:

"No female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial."

Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.
5 Bottles for Two Dollars.
(Sent to any address free of extra expense.)

Prepared and sold at the well known establishment,
THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT,
Geo. H. Swett, M. D.—Proprietor.
106 *HANOVER STREET,*
BOSTON MASS.
48—6m.

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

HATHAWAY'S

CAMP WRITING CASES!

The best thing in the market for soldiers,

FOR SALE AT THE

WOBURN BOOKSTORE

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Main Street, Woburn.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,

We are prepared to supply all classes of the community with any kind of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
AUCTION BILLS,
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MILK BILLS,
LABELS,
&c., &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to printing

POSTERS OF EVERY SIZE.

Also—Visiting, Wedding, Ball and Business Cards.

☞ Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

JOURNAL PRINTING ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,

WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.

Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,

Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

WILLIAM WINN,

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BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

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Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

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WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND Daguerreotype Rooms,

KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd,
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.
South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.
South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

---

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &c., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children. They are useful in every house. They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,

Successor to J. Russell Spalding,

27 Tremont Street,

38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass

MIDDLESEX

WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Goverament.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 29 6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Stree

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

MIDDLESEX

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE annual report of the Directors shows the condition of the Company June 1st, 1862.

Property at risk	$6,029,915 00
Amount insured last year	1,232,990 00
Deposit Notes	198,629 10
" " taken last year	19,654 34
Total Cash Assets	63,883 84
" " taken last year	19,462 40
Losses paid last year	13,456 44
Dividends paid last year	4,122 60

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks, Stedman Butrick, George Heywood, Concord; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; James Russell, West Cambridge; Joel Adams Lowell; George W. Bacon, Newton; Charles Tower, Stow.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT.
N. BROOKS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
ABIJAH THOMPSON, AGENT.
Concord, June 9th, 1862. 44—6m.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

SKIN DISEASES CURED

RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY

DR. RADWAY'S

CLEANSING SYRUP!

CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY

Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT* —that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

TWO BOTTLES.

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neulralgia.

THREE BOTTLES.

Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

CHILDREN.

RADWAY' RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the esolvent will i nsure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

6 RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat

RYE, RYE,

CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

LEOPOLD MORSE,

NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING

GOODS!

At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,

OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,

BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading; and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.
37 3m

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.

SPRING CLOTHING.

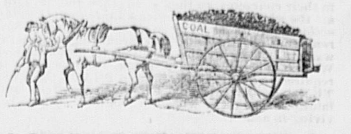
THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.
Woburn, March, 1863.



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn, Feb, 13th, 1863.

Manhood; How Lost! How Restored!

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radicle Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility.

BY ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. The lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

☞ Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing the publisher,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office, Box 4586.
7

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

IF people understood the importance of purgation with RADWAY'S PILLS, in contradistinction of purging with other pills or powders, salts, oils, Seidlitz waters, they would need less physicing, save themselves from much suffering, and greatly improve their health.

RADWAY'S PILLS

ARE PERFECT PURGATIVES.

They are *aperient*, tonic, laxative, stimulant, counter-irritant, sudorific, alterative. They are entirely Vegetable, and the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Blue Pill, in the Arcana of Medicine. As evacuants, they are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton and Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

AS ALTERATIVES

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Head-ache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, or other reducing fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood and purging from the system all diseased deposits impure humors.

They differ from all purgative pills. Their action is not local, or confined to a portion of the bowels. Drastic Purgative Pills augment what is called the peristaltic movement of the bowels by irritating the coats of the intestines.

A large dose of the Drastic Pills will, by irritating the mucous membrane, produce a violent expulsion of the contents of the bowels, but in so doing other secretions are suspended. In such cases, the stools will be found to be light-colored and watery, and attended with cramps, griping pains, nausea, sickness. By this increased and unnatural action of the bowels, the secretions of the kidneys, bladder, urethra, pils, tenesmus, general prostration, costiveness, and indigestion.

In active and inflammatory disease, the irritation produced by the Drastic Purgative Pills will not only increase the disease, but induce ulceration; therefore, great caution is required in attacks of inflammation of the bowels, bilious cholic, rheumatism, gout, &c., in the kind of pills to take. If RADWAY'S PILLS are taken, a cure will follow.

There are a class of chronic diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Enlargement of the Liver Spleen Enlargement, diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, in which Colchicum Goiac are prescribed freely. In these diseases, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colchicum would inflict.

In Yellow, Typhoid, and Bilious Fevers, in Erysipelas, Small Pox, purgation is highly essential; but to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. In these cases, a mild soothing and gently stimulating laxative, that will purge and heal, soothe and strengthen, like RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, is required. The cause of so many deaths in these diseases is owing to the want of a purgative like RADWAY'S PILLS, that will purge, without depleting or interfering with the functions or other secretions. Not one in a hundred of Yellow and other fever cases would prove fatal if RADWAY'S PILLS were adopted in their treatment.

Some advocates of Drastic Purgation erroneously holding that griping, nausea, sickness, tenesmus, during the operation of their pills, is a favorable sign: if their pills, expelled with the faeces the diseased humors left circulating in the system, there would be but little pain or griping. It is the absence of the bile and other humors, which their imperfect pills, fail to purge out of the system, that occasions the pain. By examining the stools evacuated after severe griping, they will be found thin and watery.

AVOID SALINE PURGATIVES!

Many persons are in the habit of taking Salts, Seliditz Water, Magnesia, &c., to regulate their bowels. This is erroneous. They succeed in obtaining an evacuation of the watery part only, leaving the corrupt humors, and that is all; but at the expense of the liver, pancreas, kydneys, &c., not one atom of bile or other impurities is eliminated from the blood or serous fluid. If your are dyspeptic, or troubled with heartburn, sour eructions, head-ache, indigestion, these difficulties still remain to torture and vex you. You do not advance one step towards a cure; and the continued use of these evacuants are apt to accumulate and form concretions in the stomach. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS, once or twice a week, will keep all the secretions in a healthy condition, and cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, &c.

If a gentle movement of the bowels is required, take from one to three; if a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six.

PRICE 25 CTS. per box, containing Thirty Pills.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY & Co.
1y 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS!

Two sizes,......$1.00 and $1.25,

FOR SALE AT THE WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

A VARIETY OF NEW GAMES—"The REBELLION," "MILITARY," "COQUETTE," &c., &c.—can be found at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and Weakness peculiar to Females, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases,

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters
ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Imperial Wine Bitters

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spiknard, Chamomile Flowers and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physicion, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the valuable Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

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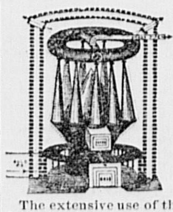

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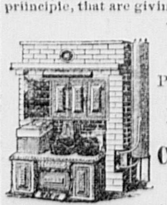

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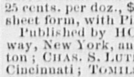

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should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
21—1y Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS
—OF—
ROOM PAPER!
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☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

ARMY CHECKERBOARDS.

PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient ARMY CHECKER BOARDS which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail. Call and examine.

LAWSON'S
NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC
Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours.

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, Mass., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

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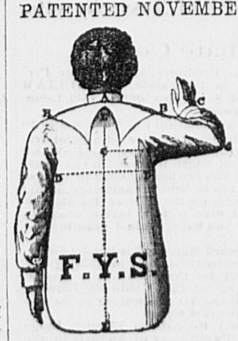
SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.



THE MEASURES are

A, the distance round the Neck.
B to B the Yoke.
C to C the Sleeve.
D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits.
E to E the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
Patent Improved French Yoke
HIRTS!

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit.

BY sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also. Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms

BALLOU BROTHERS,
409 Broadway, New York.

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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

ROOM PAPER!!

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

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ENTRY PAPER & BORDERING
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town containing 10 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine samples at the

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercial st, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by

Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XII : : No. 50. WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

A Young Lady's Soliloquy.

Uselessly, aimlessly drifting through life,
What was I born for? "For Somebody's wife."
I am told by my mother. Well, that being true,
"Somebody" keeps himself strangely from view;
And if nought but marriage will settle my fate,
I believe I shall die in an unsettled state;
For, though I'm not ugly—pray, what woman *is?*
You might easily find a more beautiful phiz;
And then, as for temper and manners, 'tis plain
He who seeks for perfection will seek *here* in vain.
Nay, in spite of these drawbacks, my heart is perverse
And I should not feel grateful, "for better or worse,"
To take the first booby that graciously came
And offer those treasures—his home and his name.
I think, then, my chances of marriage are small,
But why should I think of such chances at all?
My brothers are, all of them, younger than I,
Yet they thrive in the world, and why not let *me* try?
I know that in business I'm not an adept,
Because from such matters most strictly I'm kept;
But—this is the question that puzzles my mind—
Why *am* I not trained up to work of some kind?
Uselessly, aimlessly drifting through life,
Why should I wait to be "Somebody's wife?"

—*Chamber's Edingurgh Journal.*

Select Literature.

HUMPHREY GRAINGER'S LOSSES.

[*Concluded.*]

The next day Harry's boxes were carried down into Mr. Grainger's private room.—They were all opened and examined by him and me alone; but several times my ear caught the rustling of silk and the tread of stealthy footsteps in the hall, and I should have been glad to open the door unexpectedly. When every loose paper had been collected, and poor Harry's desk placed upon the centre-table, Mr. Grainger seated me in a large, magisterial-looking chair on the hearth, and taking up a position opposite to me, addressed me solemnly:

"You are very young to hear about our family affairs," he said; "but, as Harry's widow, you have a right to know why I am about to examine his private papers, and even his letters. I must tell you that I have an elder half-brother, who ran away from home at the age of eighteen; and no authentic intelligence has been received of him since, though various rumors have reached us from different quarters. My father died six years since, bequeathing his estate to Rowland, if he should return within seven years of his decease; failing which, Sherwood Manor became inalienably mine, and Russett Farm, the portion of the younger son, became the inheritance of your husband, whom my farther regarded as his own child. In the event of Rowland's return, he was to succeed to the Manor and I to the farm, while Harry was to receive from Rowland the sum of £3,000. Henry and I felt ourselves bound in honor and conscience to make every effort to find my missing brother. A few months ago we heard a rumor of his having been seen in Sydney, and Henry, to whom a long sea-voyage was recommended, proceeded thither at my instigation. His letters, until the last, contained no information: but in that your brother's name occurs, and he speaks of some clue he has discovered. Yet his sudden intention of returning home appears to be against the supposition that he had traced Rowland. In your presence I will examine his desk.—We shall also see if he has made any will in your favor.

Mr. Grainger unlocked the desk, and removed the papers with a deliberate and reverential hand, passing each packet to me that I might glance over its contents. Very weary and sad I felt before the task was over, which at last brought us to the conclusion that Harry had failed in his mission, and no trace of Rowland Grainger had been discovered in Sydney. Mr. Grainger went alone to communicate the result of our search to his sister and Miss Yardley, and the intelligence appeared to give them unmingled satisfaction, for both addressed me pleasantly when I joined them; and Lavinia in particular, when Mr. Grainger was absent, displayed an exuberance of spirits which went far to dissipate my awe and shyness.

Still, through all the winter, while the severity of the climate imprisoned me, I felt myself an alien in this very orderly, somewhat ceremonious, and formal household. In Miss Grainger's estimation, I was a questionable and suspicious inmate of it, needing a very strict surveillance, lest I should be connected with some "gang," visions of whom floated before her apprehensive mind day and night. I chafed and fretted under her prying vigilance exceedingly, until the spring came to free me, and my Cousin Humphrey made me his special charge and companion in his unfettered outdoor life, which suited me tenfold better than the polished drawing-room seclusion of the ladies. They gave me up then to the savagery of my untamed youth, and the unfettered colonial spirit I had brought with me from Sydney.

Miss Yardley had been the ward of the late Mr. Grainger, and had been engaged to Cousin Humphrey for ten years. Nothing could be more exquisite than the courtly chivalry of his mode of wooing, with all the graceful but somewhat solemn punctilio of a Sir Charles Grandison. Humphrey Grainger, with his gun and dogs, roaming over his fields, and chatting to a garrulous Australian girl, who was incorrigibly wild, and could never be trained into a decorous ladyhood, was a very different personage to the distinguished and stately gentleman who presented himself before Miss Yardley in the drawing-room, and attended upon every glance with the assiduous reverence of a vassal. Miss Yardley received his homage with a coy coldness very well befitting it; and I, with my impatience and restlessness of life, wondered how long such a courtship could be carried on.

It was not to continue long after my arrival, which had been such a crisis in their uneventful lives. Lavinia left Sherwood, to reside for a time with an aunt in Cheltenham; and her departure was the signal for the invasion of a whole host of painters and decorators and ornamental gardeners. Miss Grainger began to look out for a suitable residence in the near vicinity, where she could still be among her own people, whom she had known from their cradles. Every evening, before Humphrey could venture upon smoking a cigar, he had to write a long letter upon scented paper, and with laborious precision. The villagers, too, as they crossed our path in our daily rambles, gave utterance to respectful hints and jests, at which the squire's face would redden like a girl's, though he could not forbear smiling happily. I should have been glad to think I should see a real English wedding before I returned to the colony, if I had not felt an irrational antipathy to the bride-elect.

The alterations and embellishments in house and garden were in their very wildest confusion of progress, when one day in June I found myself with nothing to do, and time hanging heavily upon my hands, as my Cousin Humphrey was gone to a neighboring town on business. With true feminine instinct I turned to the inspection of my girlish colonial finery and treasures, to while away the hours till he returned. There had been no need to open some of my boxes, and they remained as I had packed them at home. One especially, which had been kept in my cabin during the first month of my voyage, as it contained the dresses I had selected for wearing on board, had been untouched by me since the day it had been stowed below in the hold, after I had assumed my only black gown. I remembered so well closing down the lid upon all my bright bridal outfit, bought hastily in the stores in Sydney, while I put on my dead mother's robe to honor the memory of my dead husband. As I raised the lid again, I saw lying on the top a loose warm cloak of poor Harry's, which had always hung at the head of his berth, ready to be thrown on in a moment if any casualty should occur. I had thought no more of it after wrapping it up and putting it into the box to fill up the space of my velvet dress; but now, as I lifted it up tenderly, as if it still belonged to him, I felt that one of the pockets was carefully stitched up, and contained a small packet of papers.

I had them out as quickly as my fingers, trembling with eagerness, could unfasten the close stitching. They were three letters from my brother Tom at Bathurst, in answer to some inquiries made by Will on behalf of my husband. Tom said he knew Rowland Grainger, who was then working at the diggings, and had led him into a conversation about his early life. He had run away from Sherwood in a passion of jealousy and resentment against his stepmother, resolved not to return home until he was independent of every one. That would not be at present, Tom remarked; for he was a reckless, half-civilized, dare-devil fellow, notorious even among the motley and lawless population of the Macquarrie Plains. It was evident from these letters, that for some reason Harry had not confided to either of my brothers the real object of his inquiries, but rather that he had given them the impression that he expected some aid from his kinsman towards settling in the colony. I read Tom's letter till my head ached, trying to conjecture all the consequences of this discovery. At last I roused myself to the recollection that my Cousin Humphrey must be home by this time, and that I should find him in the library writing to Lavinia. He was, as I anticipated, busy with one of his tinted, scented love-letters, and only nodded good-temperedly as I opened the door, where I stood for a minute or two watching the gleaming of his honest eyes, and his lips moving half with a smile, and half with the unconscious whispering of the words he was writing to his Lavinia. At the thought of her I gained courage, and stealing to his side, I laid my brown hand upon the delicate paper.

"Don't interrupt me, Tory," he exclaimed; "you know I cannot write easily. I am not clever at it, and even your presence rather disturbs me."

"Cousin Humphrey," I said, "I have just found these letters in a cloak of Harry's."

I stood beside him while he read them, enduring without shrinking the grasp of his iron hand upon my small fingers. The lines upon his forehead—for there will be marked lines upon the forehead of most men who are nearing forty—deepened into heavy wrinkles, and he set his teeth together as he gazed up into my face for some minutes before he spoke.

"I cannot bear it, Tory," he said; "I had made up my mind to it before you came. But now—now, when I am getting my home ready for Lavinia, after all these years of waiting! I am not bound to send for him. If Rowland comes back of himself before October, he must have the place; but after that I am safe."

"But he is found," I whispered; "your brother is found; but he will not come home of himself. He will never hear of your father's will till he has lost his inheritance. If Harry had told him, he would have been master here now. Cousin Humphrey, you said once you were bound by conscience and honor; can that bond ever be destroyed?"

"But to bring such a man to father's home,—to this peaceful little village! He will be a curse to it," said Humphrey.

"I don't know what is right," I replied, sorrowfully; "but if we had found these letters last December, when we looked for them, you would have written to your brother, and he would have been on his way home now. Do perfect honor and honesty depend upon an accident like this? If you could only decide upon what is right, and leave the rest to God!"

"But Lavinia!" he groaned.

"She will love you the better for it," I said, but not in perfect honesty myself, for I did not believe it in my heart. "If I were Lavinia, I would rather go with you into the bush than live upon a brother's birthright."

The remainder of the tinted sheet of paper on the desk before him was filled up with a very different subject, and far less elaborate penmanship than usual. Miss Grainger resented my unfortunate discovery bitterly, and appeared to think there was something felonious in my act of locking up my husband's coat in my own trunk, and that my finding the letters after this interval was part of a conspiracy. Cousin Humphrey, as if to strengthen himself against any return of indecision, made it known throughout Sherwood that Rowland was at length traced out; and at every time of telling the story to some old retainer who remembered his brother, his tone grew steadier and more cordial, as though he would be ready to give the prodigal a hearty welcome. All that was lacking to complete his resignation was Lavinia's reply.

It did not come for several days, during which Humphrey was restless and anxious; but one morning a letter for him, and another for Miss Grainger, arrived. He carried his away from the breakfast-table to the retirement of the library; but I had the double pleasure of seeing Miss Grainger read hers with a most expressive face, and afterwards of reading it myself. It was a long and very pious letter, full of admiration at the mysterious ways of Providence; extremely affectionate too, for she said that, though Humphrey had so nobly and generously released her from an engagement long distasteful to her feelings, she saw nothing to interfere with the sisterly attachment which had existed between them from her cradle. It was this last sentence that lashed Miss Grainger into fury, and ever afterwards rankled in her mind.

"Base creature!" she exclaimed; "it is too true. I have known her from her very cradle, but I could never have believed this. Away with such women! they are not fit to live. Providence! When anybody does a mean, disgraceful, villainous action, they lay the blame on Providence. I have no patience. Oh, Miss. Harry, is it possible that such a woman can be found on English soil?"

I was ashamed to discover in my own heart a latent, hardly-acknowledged sense of satisfaction, not at all sympathetic with Humphrey's unhappiness, but which enabled me to join most cordially in all Miss Grainger's censures; and as nothing has more reconciling tendency than a thorough unison of antipathy and resentment against another, the falsehearted Lavinia became the bond of union between us. All the morning we mourned over Humphrey, and wept compassionating tears, until, both of us growing anxious about him, Miss Grainger requested me, as a privileged intruder, to venture boldly into his presence.

The library was empty; but the window was open, and I passed through it into the park, where the hay was being made. A glance was enough to convince me that my gigantic cousin was not among the group of haymakers who were loading the wagons with the great crops which he and I had helped to pile up the day before. I knew Humphrey's haunts well; and a moment's consideration turned my steps to the coppice of fir-trees beyond the park, where a path, slippery with brown needle-like spines from the boughs over-head, led to a little meadow enclosed by woods, and sheltered with wild high hedges of rose-brier and thorn. Last night we had been watching the haymakers rake the newly-mown grass into long wavy swaths; and we had lingered after they had gone in the moonlight, sitting under a bowery hawthorn tree in the midst, by whose roots a mountain-brook rushed rapidly and noisily down its narrow channel. The field-gate was swinging upon its hinges, and as I passed through it I saw in an instant that Humphrey was there, lying under the thorn-tree, and motionless—so motionless, that, as I stood afar off straining my eyes to detect some symptoms of animation, my heart beat with a sudden panic, and darting down swiftly to his side, I bent over him, and laid my hand softly upon his uncovered head. Then he moved to shake it off, but did not look up.

"It is only tory, Cousin Humphrey," I whispered, sitling down beside him.

Cousin Humphrey hid his face upon my lap and burst into such a passion of tears and sobs as only a strong man long unused to weeping can suffer; while I could say nothing to him, could do nothing for him, but press my hands lightly upon his bowed head, and reproach myself angrily for the unconquerable satisfaction I felt in the cause of his terrible grief.

"What a fool I am!" he exclaimed, at last, rising and shaking himself wrathfully. "I don't mind you, Tory; but I could not endure any one else seeing my weakness. Oh, Tory! I have had no hope these ten years, but that of making Lavinia my wife."

"She is a hateful—" I began.

"Hush! not yet!" he interrupted, with a look of pain. "You must not say a word against her, Tory. All to-day every hope and plan I have ever formed have been passing through my mind again; and all the letters she has written, and every word of love, so few and rare, that she has ever spoken. I shall never be the same man again. See, Tory, here is her portrait."

It was a delicate miniature on ivory, with a smile upon the fair false face. He had been keeping it close in his hand: but as he held it towards me, I snatched it from him in a sudden freak of indignation, and dashed it against the stones of the mountain-stream at our feet. He looked amazed, and in some degree ruthful—this rather slow, impassive, phlegmatic British gentleman; but he made no effort to recover the shattered fragment, already whirling down the tiny eddies of the rejoicing current. He lifted me over the brook, which I had crossed unaided in running down to him, and carried me some paces beyond it, held fast and close in his arms; and as we walked home side by side he rested his hand upon my shoulder, leaning upon me, and being led by me as one blind with rage or sorrow.

Never was I so mortified and humiliated in my life as to perceive how quickly a man can rally after the most cruel blow dealt by the most faithless of our sex. Sadly, with merciless reprobation of Lavinia's perfidy, I allotted many months for the term of Cousin Humphrey's mourning over the blighted hopes of his life, fearing that, as he said, he would never be the same man again. Mr. Grainger was moody, and inclined to an excess in solitary cigars, the next day and the day after; but on the fourth morning I heard him as usual early under my window, whistling his dogs about him, and summoning me imperiously to our customary stroll through the dewy fields. In a week he could laugh as heartily as ever; and before a fortnight had passed he was able to speak of Miss Yardley with Grandisonian magnanimity and courtesy, only smiling at Miss Grainger's very severe strictures, when along the chain of our numerous relatives ran the electric communication that Lavinia was going to marry a clergyman in Cheltenham.

For the first three or four months of my sojourn at Sherwood, the subject of my thoughts and conversation had been the letter that Mr. Grainger had written to my brother, and the reply I anticipated receiving from him. But as the many silent months passed by which could bring no message from my distant home, it seemed as if the limitless sea had flowed over Australia, so forgetful was I grown of its associations, so careless of hearing again of my brother's home. It was almost like the shock of an unexpected event when, at the end of August, a colonial letter arrived addressed to my cousin; and I could hardly conceal or control my agitation as I leaned over the back of his chair to read it with him. It was a very brief and laconic note, written by one of my brother's clerks:

"SIR—I am instructed by Mr. Wm. Burke to reply to yours of Dec. 16th ult. You will oblige him by embarking Mrs. Victoria Sydney Grainger in the next mail steamer leaving England. Enclosed is a draft for the passage out, and for the incidental expenses incurred by you during Mrs. V. S. G.'s residence under your roof."

Humphrey's sunburnt face grew more swarthily red as he perused thit short epistle, and Miss Grainger bridled with haughty hospitality, though there was something reassuring in this ready remittance, which had no taint of felony or poverty about it. Little was said, but both of them seemed to consider my immediate departure inevitable; and Miss Grainger commenced energetic preparations for it, insisting upon providing me with a thorough English outfit, as if we could not procure similar articles in the colony.—She would not rest without making Humphrey go down to Southampton beforehand, wasting four of my precious days, that he might secure the very best and most comfortable cabin for me; and after his return she studied all the almanacs she could find to ascertain when the equinoctial gales would begin, every evening giving us a different and more appalling statement respecting them.

The equinoctial gales had sent no pioneer before them on the third Sunday in September. It was a warm, soft, brilliant day, with the scented fragrance of early autumn pervading the serene atmosphere; a very quiet, peaceful day, with neither business sounds nor the boisterous merriment of village children at play; only the chiming of the church-bells, which rang like a knell to me. I was very miserable, hearing amid the stillness the monotonous splash of waves, as they had followed me during that long separating voyage of my widowhood: a wilderness of desolate waves, which I was again to cross. In the evening I strolled out with Cousin Humphrey, to wander, without aim or purpose, through the fields, as our custom had been all the summer through, talking together in a subdued tone, partly of reverence for the day, and partly of quiet enjoyment. But to-day I could not talk; and Humphrey, sitting on the stile which divided two of his corn-fields, lit his cigar, and smoked in placid silence, while I placed myself on the cross-bar at his feet. These golden shocks of corn, standing erect with plumed heads, I had watched growing from the first tender blade; and they were ripe and ready for gathering in now,—memorials of all the pleasant rambles across these furrows since the early spring. I remembered Humphrey pointing out to me the first swallow that ventured to try his dusky wings; and here was a whirling, careering crowd of them, shrieking with delight as they darted in and out among the upright sheaves. Australia was so far away! This fond, long, lingering twilight, full of vague suggestions and emotions, dearer to me than the broad common light and darkness of my native land; the wild melody of song ringing from tree to tree, which stirred my heart uneasily though raptuously; those deep mystic shadows of the broad-leaved trees—I felt that it would break my heart to hear and see all this no more. Yet we sat so still in the fading light of the western sky behind us, that an indolent grasshopper at my feet crawled lazily through the bending spears of grass, not caring to leap out of our motionless shadows; and a linnet in a poplar tree near us sang deliriously, in an ecstacy of song, as it faced the crimson sunset. I watched and listened, thinking listlessly of the barren and silent waters I had to voyage over, until both grasshopper and linnet disappeaaed; and, as if I were already come to the moment of my departure, I wrung my hands with a gesture of despair, and turned away my face from Humphrey's scrutiny.

"What ails my little woman now?" he asked, in the lowered, modulated tone he reserved for me, and only used to me upon rare occasions. "What does all this trouble mean at this particular moment?"

"Oh, nothing!" I sobbed; "only foolishness. I feel so tossed about from country to country; and I want to be at rest somewhere. It is so peaceful here! I don't want to leave these singing-birds, and this long pleasant dusk. I like England best now. I found it out this morning in church when we read, 'forget also thine own people, and thy father's house.' I've done it, Cousin Humphrey; and, oh, I'm so afraid of that long voyage alone!"

"Is there nothing else you do not want to leave?" asked the same low tender voice.

"Oh, I don't want to leave you!" I said recklessly; "at least not just yet. I should like to stay till you were settled at Russett Farm, so that I might know the rooms you were living in when I am away in the colony. I could be of some use to you now, Cousin Humphrey; I could help you now that you are going to be a poor man."

"Tory, if you are to stay any longer with me, it can only be as my wife."

I did not move or speak, but sat like a statue, looking straight forward at the sheaves of corn. There was a breathless pause, for the birds had finished singing, and the swallows, fled to distant fields, were only just visible against the evening sky. The only sound was the tiny rustling of the poplar-leaves overhead, clapping continuously together with small, cheery murmur of applause.

"Stand up, Tory, and look at me," said Humphrey.

I obeyed him. His face was anxious and overcast, and his eyes met mine with a keen and penetrating gaze. I stretched out my hand to him, and he grasped it in both of his.

"Don't let me be a selfish scoundrel, Tory," he said, in a tone of remonstrance; "don't let me take advantage of your impulsive nature. God knows, till Levinia jilted me, I never thought of this; never felt what a void there would be in my life when my little Australian was gone back to her colony. But I found it out when I discovered that I was not unhappy at Lavlnia's desertion. It is this simple, wild, untaught, unfettered little linnet that was nestling down in my heart, and making the music of home for me. I shall miss you every hour of the day; every time I cross my fields; every moment I spend alone in my library."

"I will not go," I murmured.

"My darling, you have made one mistake in your generous, impetuous youth. Remember, I am an old man compared to you: impoverished now; rejected, too, by the woman betrothed to me for years. Tory, be careful how you answer me."

"I don't like the young men," I answered; and Mr. Grainger laughed at my earnestness, a laugh full of triumph and satisfaction; "and I hate being grand and formal and rich; and, oh, I shall enjoy Lavinia's knowing that she has not broken your heart. I shall make such a good farmer's wife; and you will love me all my life long."

The twilight, lingering as it was, had quite died away before we moved; and then, as we walked home through the dark, Humphrey's arm carefully round me least I should stumble, I began to tremble for the effect our communication would have upon Miss Grainger. In the hall I paused, and looking timidly up to him, I asked, in a whisper,

"How ever are we to tell Eliza?"

"Let us do it at once," he said, promptly.

She was studying the equinoctial gales when we entered the drawing room; and Humphrey, leading me to her with something of the grave deference of his old manner to Lavinia, informed her that I had done her that I had done him the honor to accept him as a suitor. She did not comprehend him at first; but when the truth dawned upon her, she saw in it only a triumph over Lavinia, and she earnestly entreated that we would be married before the treacherous creature.—The next day she wrote to Lavinia's aunt, who was of some remote degree of consanguinity, and gave her a highly eulogistic description of Humphrey's bride,—

"A young lady quite after my own heart, from the colony of Australia, whose brothers are two of the leading men of Sydney; and who will come into possession of a very large property, bequeathed to her by her estimable father, as soon as she is of age. My brother Humphrey justly considers himself the happiest of men."

We were married, and settled at Russett Farm before Rowland Grainger returned.—Never did a fastidious, prejudiced gentlewoman suffer a greater agony of dismay than did Miss Grainger, when unexpectedly one day the master of Sherwood Manor presented himself before her—a brawny, stalwart frame attired in a blue Guernsey frock, belted round the waist, and a bearded weather-beaten face, round which the hair fell in shaggy locks.—But Rowland proved better than we expected. He subsided into a self-contained, rather quiet, and respectable country gentleman, not at all difficult to live with, as Eliza proved, for she continued to reign as lady-paramount at Sherwood Manor; and Rowland was never weary of narrating to her the most extraordinary stories of that long episode in his life which he had spent far away from the safe domestic circle of anxious relatives, who would have rejoiced in scanning every step of his path from his cradle to his grave.

Advice to a Coaperhead.

The Committee of the Washington Union Club of Memphis, Tenn., have replied to the declination of Hon. Emerson Etheridge to address the people of that city, and the letter has been published, and it is very severe on Etheridge, whose letter was not, by any means polite or gentlemanly. The committee closed as follows:—

"As you have been exceedingly generous in the bestowal of your advice, we will make no apology for offering a little of ours:

1.—If you have been indulging to freely in the use of 'tanglefoot,' desist, and join a temperance society.

2.—Quit the Copperheads.

3.—If you can't be a better Union man than John Minor Botts, try to be as good, and keep still.

4.—Cease insulting the American women.

5.—Try by every means to regain the little respectability you have had and lost.

6.—Offer yourself as a substitute for some negro soldier over forty-five years of age; or,

7.—Apologize to the President, and as Cooper is legally incompetent to hold the office of assesor in this district, you will stand a fair chance of heing appointed.

8.—Take moderate doses of vermifuge and a cold bath three times a day.

9.—Purchase and read a small book called 'Etiquette for American Gentlemen,' especially that chapter directing how to reply to polite invitations.

10.—If it is true that you are crazy, endeavor to get into a good lunatic asylum.

By carefully digesting these brief, gentle, and friendly admonitions, and also the twentieth chapter of Exodus, together with General Butler's recent speeches, you may yet be able to rescue your name, not from contemp, but from infamy.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.—Mr. Davis stubbed his toe, the other day, and said d———. The exclamation so astonished Mr. Davis' oldest boy, William Henry, that he dropped his hoe and rushed into the house with his eyes so wide open that they looked like "eight cent saucers." Mrs. D., seeing William Henry's looks, became frightened, and dashed out doors to see if Mr. Davis had fallen into the well. While absent from the kitchen, Master James Davis set fire to his apron. This set fire to a box of shavings, while the box of shavings ignited the house. The result of all this is, that being uninsured, Davis is out three thousand dollars, and all caused by his attempting to make a slave of a little blasphemy. Think of Davis, and take on wisdom.

Dr. De Grand, of Havana, mentions ice as an infallible specific for diphtheria. It should be eaten as soon as the sore throat commences. It is said by him to be a 'specific even when the disease has attained great headway.

NEW TACTICS.—A western paper says that an Arkansas rebel Cavalry Colonel mounts men by the following order:—First order—"Prepare fer ter git onto yer creeters." Second order—"Git!"

☞ Opportunities, like eggs, must be hatched when they are fresh.

A Madman's Hint.

An English gentleman of fortune visited a lunatic asylum, where the treatment consisted chiefly in forcing the patients to stand in tubs of cold water—those slightly affected, up to the knees; others, whose cases were graver, up to the middle; while persons very seriously ill were immersed up to the neck. The visitor entered into conversation with one of the patients, who appaared to have some curiosity to know how the stranger passed his time out of doors.

"I have horses and greyhounds for coursing," said the latter, in reply to the other's question.

"Ah! they are very expensive."

"Yes, they cost me a great deal of money in the year, but they are the best of their kind."

"Have you anything more?"

"Yes, I have a pack of hounds for hunting the fox."

"And they cost a great deal, too?"

"A very great deal. And I have birds for hawking."

"I see; birds for hunting birds. And these swell up the expense, I dare say?"

"You may say that, for they are not common in this country. And then, I sometimes go out alone with my gun, accompanied by a setter and retriever."

"And these are expensive, too?"

"Of course. After all, it is not the animals of themselves that run away with the money—there must be men, you know, to feed and look after them, houses to lodge them in—in short, the whole sporting establishment."

"I see, I see. You have horses, hounds, setters, retrievers, hawks, men—and all for the capture of foxes and birds. What an enormous revenue they must cost you!—Now, what I want to know is this—what return do they pay? What does your year's sporting produce?"

"Why, we kill a fox now and then—only they are getting rather scarce hereabouts—and we seldom bag less than fifty brace of birds each season."

"Hark!" said the lunatic, looking anxiously around him. "My friend (in an earnest whisper), there is a gate behind you; take my advice and get out of this while you are safe. Don't let the doctor get his eyes upon you. He ducks us to some purpose; but, as sure as you are a living man, he will drown you."

The gentleman looked serious as he passed on. Perhaps he thought that he was as mad as the inmates of the asylum.

THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives the above title to a pudding, for making which he furnishes the following receipte:—

"One pint of nice bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar. the yolks of four eggs beaten, the grated rine of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake until done, but not watery. Whip the whites of the egg stiff, and beat in a teacupful of sugar in which has been stirred the juice of a lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly or any sweetmeats you prefer. Pour the whites of the eggs over this and replace in the oven and bake lightly. To be eaten with cold cream. It is second to ice cream, and for some reasons better."

BEEF TEA.—Nothing is more nourishing than properly prepared beef tea, and it is usually acceptable to the convalescent. The lives of many of our wounded might be saved, could they be sustained by this concentrated nutriment. To make it in perfection, select perfectly lean beef, cut it into small pieces, rejecting every particle of fat; put the meat into a bottle, a common junk bottle will do, set it into a kettle of cold water, put it on the fire and let the water boil for two hours. The juice of the meat will be extracted by this method in a very concentrated form. It may then be strained off and seasoned with salt, and other condiments to suit the taste or condition of the patient.

A NEW BAROMETER.—M. Sauvageon, of Valenee, has studied the phenonena which are produced in a cup of coffee when the sugar is put in to the cup; and the result of these observations is thus stated:—"If, in sweetening your coffee, you allow the sugar to dissolve without stirring the liquid, and the globules form a frothy mass, remaining in the centre of the cup, it is an indication of duration of fine weather; if, on the contrary the froth forms a ring round the side of the cup it is a sign of heavy rain; variable weather is implied by the froth remaining stationary, but not exactly in the centre."

WHAT DOES THE DASH MEAN?—A contemporary says:—"Fernando Wood has gone to H——alifax."

☞ As marriage was not designed for infants, children should not be allowed to pop the question before they are weaned.

☞ There are times, when, although speech might be silver, silence is gold.

☞ It should be remembered that a bare assertion is not necessarily the naked truth.

☞ To renovate an old hat, take it to an evening party.

☞ He who is just as old as his dog, is a man of cur-age.

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

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AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

South Reading—DR. J. MANSFIELD.
Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863

The siege of Charleston progresses slowly, but favorably, and before the close of the present month we may rest assured that the stars and stripes will float over that doomed city or the spot where it once stood. The powerful force that has been brought to bear against this den of rebels cannot be repulsed, neither can the sagacious men directing that force be thwarted in their designs, and if ever there was a city doomed to repent of its sins in sackcloth and ashes that city is Charleston. Here the first gun was directed against the unity of the nation, and here will the union breakers learn one of their severest lessons. They will learn once and forever that they cannot insult their country's flag with impunity, and that they cannot ride roughshod into power upon the liberties of their fellow citizens. Long has the country waited to see Charleston humbled, and its haughty defenders made to bite the dust, and soon it will be gratified. A few more days, and a few more well-directed shots, supported by determination, and Charleston, like New Orleans, will once more bask in the sunshine of liberty and glory in its delivery from one of the meanest despotisms that ever disgraced a people. If our forces are not welcomed by the whites, they will be by the blacks; and the bright rays of satisfaction that will illuminate their ebony faces, will be reception enough for the heroes of Charleston.

The star of the Confederacy is rapidly waning, and before many months pass away it will be lost to sight forever, and the leaders of the rebellion, one by one, will sink into their graves "unwept, unhonored and unsung." So it ever was, and ever will be, with traitors. Men cannot sin against God and their fellows, and go unpunished; neither can a nation thrive whose chief corner stone is based upon the right to buy and sell human beings. Slavery is not suited to the nineteenth century, and therefore it cannot exist. It is a relic of barbaric ages, and is no more fit to be in vogue to-day than would be the custom of burning human beings for witchcraft. If this war—instigated for a directly opposite purpose—works the downfall of slavery, and it undoubtedly will, then we will have purchased our ransom cheaply, and shall have cause to feel grateful that we can point to our flag with unalloyed pride, knowing that all who live under it, black or white, are "free and equal."

FAIR.—The contemplated fair to be held in Boston in aid of the Sanitary Commission, will probably open about the 14th of December next. This will afford our ladies a longer opportunity than at first supposed to prepare articles for this purpose. At a recent meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, Mrs Charles Choate was elected Treasurer. Miss E. Hovey, Mrs. Sparrow Horton, and Mrs. John P. Stevens, were appointed to take charge of the Worsted and other work. Persons wishing information in this department are requested to call upon either of the above named ladies. We trust this noble call will meet with a hearty response, and efficent aid from all interested in our sick and wounded Soldiers.

MEETING OF CURRIERS.—We understand that a meeting of the journeymen Curriers of Stoneham and Woburn, was held in the Town Hall, Woburn, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of higher wages. Delegates were chosen to attend a meeting held in Boston on Thursday. Further than this we know not, as the meeting was conducted with closed doors.

CORRECTION.—In the article headed "Foreign Born Citizens," by "Hoplite," publishin the *Journal* a few weeks since, an important error occurred. In the last sentence but one, the word "Yankees" should have been "Quakers."

FURLOUGHS.—J. Webster Colcord, of Co. G, 13th Mass Regt., for some time past acting as a nurse in the Seminary Hospital, at Gettysburg, Pa., and Joseph Wyman, of Co. D, 32d Mass. Regt., are at home on short furloughs.

INTERESTING RELIC.—We have been shown a very interesting paper, picked up by Capt. Alonzo Persons, of this town, in the tent of General Gardner, at Port Hudson. It is the Certificate of Discharge of a Confederate Soldier, and bears the signature of Major General Frank Gardner, who was in command of the Confederate forces when Port Hudson surrendered; also that of Lieut. General Pemberton, of Vicksburg notority, and Major General Bealls, and names of less prominent Confederate officers. Any one wishing to examine this important piece of "brown paper," can do so at the Woburn Bookstore.

THE WEATHER AT NEWBERN.—A private note informs us, that on August 29th, the thermometer stood at 105° in the shade at Newbern.

☞ The sale of the old Orthodox Church to the Unitarian Parish was concluded on Monday. The sum given was $4250.

AT HOME.—James Duffy and Cornelius O'Connor, of the San Jacinto, have been at home on a short leave of absence.

PROMOTIONS.—Second Lieut. John H. Woodfin, Co. E, 16th Mass. Regt., of South Reading, has been promoted to First Lieut., Aug. 30th, *vice* Rowe promoted.

Letter from the Magalloway.

WILSON'S MILLS, OXFORD CO., ME.,
Sept. 4th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Here we are quartered in the last house on the frontier at the end of the last road, but not far enough for the people to forget how to be hospitable. Six of our company came through to Bethel, Me., by rail, arriving there at 4½ P. M. on Monday. There we chartered a team with three horses to take us to "Popple Tavern" in Newry, Me., eleven miles. We did not get off from Bethel until half past eight in the evening. The drive up the valley of the Androscoggin by moonlight was very fine. Arrived at "Popple Tavern" at half past eleven P. M. After a great amount of hammering on the doors and shouting we raised the landlord, who, as the night was cold, made a fire in the fireplace and thawed us out. We staid here the balance of the night and went on the next morning after an excellent breakfast. We stopped nearly three hours at Screw Auger Falls (an ungraceful name for a very beautiful place) whose subterranean recesses and galleries we explored and made some stereoscopic views with good success. Passing on through Bear River Notch (a splendid pass in the mountains) we came in sight of Umbagog Lake as we came over B. hill and arrived at Abbott's at half past four P. M., two hours after the balance of our company came in. We were told there were no trout to be caught lately, but our two fisherman brought in a mess enough for our rations for one day before night somewhat to the astonishment of some of the fancy fisherman here. Abbott has our measure for rations and as usual we were stuffed. In the morning we sent out several reconnoitering parties who soon reported the enemy in the shape of Pigeons to the Eastward in a grain field surrounded by forest.—Our Co. was drawn up in line of battle in the edge of the timber, within gunshot of each other. Firing soon commenced on the extreme right and ran along the whole line.—We had splendid sport until nearly noon, when we retreated to the house in good order laden with game. We left Abbott's at the foot of the lake in the Steamer Union, for the Magalloway River at eleven o'clock A. M., on Wednesday. It would be impossible, Mr. Editor, to give any thing like a description of this specimen of naval architecture as the usual naval terms and names would not apply, but it is sufficient to say that she resembles the canal boats that in times gone by carried coal from Boston to Lowell. She makes seven miles per hour with one hundred and thirty turns of her engines per minute. We were safely landed at Caldwell Landing, on the Magalloway, at half past one P. M., where we found a team waiting for our baggage and we marched up to Wilson's Mills seven miles, where we are living upon game and trout of which so far we have caught and shot more than we can eat. The weather has been all that we could ask. We are off this morning into the wilderness for Parmachene Lake, already the team is at the door and three men weighing over two hundred pounds have confronted me with their guns with the order to fall in, so I must go. M. M. T.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS AT BERMUDA.—A gentleman who arrived here a few days since from Bermuda, states while lying at the latter place the famous piratical craft Sumter—now called the Gibraltar—arrived there and subsequently run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., having on board two enormous guns, each weighing 27 tons, and carrying a steel-pointed shot of the weight of 720 pounds. These guns were to be mounted on the fortifications at Charleston, and it was believed by the rebels that they would be able to crush the monitors. The ports of the Bermudas are literally jammed with blockade runners, which arrive and depart with almost the regularity of Cunarders. The warehouses, wharves and every available place is crowded with cotton, which is landed wherever there is a chance for disembarkation. He saw three Northern vessels which were engaged in the contraband trade, in one of which he had himself sailed up the North river. All the blockade runners carry the Confederate flag, and when they depart from port, the welkin rings with the shouts of the people assembled on shore. The people are all of intense secesh proclivities, but few of them seem to possess any real confidence that the South will secure its independence.

RECEIPTS AT THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.—The receipts at the Post Office in Boston average $1000 per day. This is a clever sum for Government. Since the commencement of the war the receipts have increased. The army correspondence is large. The Union army is a writing army.

Letter from Co. K, 39th Mass. Regt.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
SEPT. 2, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing that a few lines from the "Rangers" might interest a few of your readers, I will try and write what is going on among us.

Our regiment is encamped on the north side of the Rappahannock, while opposite us is the Mass. 12th. The 13th Mass. is on the right of our brigade, while the 22d, 32d, and 9th Mass. are in the 5th Corps, about two miles from us; so we have a chance to see each other quite often.

The general health of the regiment has improved from what it was when we first made camp here. Our rations are growing better, yesterday we had quite a rarity in the shape of onions and potatoes. I think the army would be in better health if it could have more of the vegetable kind of food.

We have part of the picket duty to do.—Our picket lines are out a mile and a half from the river, some three-fourths of a mile between our lines and that of the rebels.—They are often seen but do not seem anxious to get any nearer.

Our picket lines run through the old battle ground, and there remains in the old breastworks a part of a rifle cannon that was burst by one of our shells, from "Thompson's guns," entering directly at the muzzle. A pretty good shot.

All the houses in this vicinity are vacated and most of them destroyed. A Mr. Grassell left his house and all his furniture when our cavalry drove the rebels back, a few weeks since, and when our boys got to the house, they made short work of demolishing its furniture and every thing else. An old negro man and wife were left to take care of themselves as best they could. They are 85 years old, they tell about the blacks laying down their hoes in the field and going off in a body to our lines, with great enjoyment.

The conscripts are flocking in from the different states. Some of them try the deserting plan, but that don't work. There were five of them caught, tried and shot out of the 5th Corps. That will put a damper on some that might have contemplated the act.

Mr. Editor, what is the matter with the conscripts of our once patriotic town? are all the *sound* men in the army? or is the fault in the surgeons? are they bribed? I think it is none of these. The male populace of Woburn must have been very sickly for the past year, or done a great deal of hard work to have effected their *physical constitutions* so badly. I have heard of men finding fault with our generals, and saying if the army had gone this way or that, *we* might have won the victory. Others I have heard find fault with the government for not sending reinforcements to certain parts of the army. And still others, I have seen, when they have heard of a true patriot intending to enlist, who didn't know how to leave his family or aged parents, go up to him and pat him on the the back, and say, "go it my brave fellow, we will look out for your family;" but after he is gone, they chuckle to themselves, thinking that there is a better chance for them to stay at home, and when it comes to helping his family they have forgot all about that; they don't know them. Others I have read of, who, when the drafting come along, were suddenly taken with "feebleness of constitution," "injury to the great toe," which they probably knocked against a stone, or injured by wearing tight boots. Now, I do hope that such men are not to be found among the Woburn conscripts, because all such ought to be put in the front ranks and made fight. It takes all kind of men to make a world, but it takes brave and patriotic men to make up an army that will be successful.

The weather is very pleasant. Hot days and cold nights. The whole army is being supplied with knapsacks, overcoats and blankets, that were disposed of during the summer campaign. The shelter tents, haversacks and canteens are being inspected preparatory to getting new ones for the fall campaign.

Yours truly, L. F. J.

DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.—*Remarkable Escape.*—On Monday forenoon several ladies, while on a visit at a friend's house, a short distance from Grey's Ferry, were amusing themselves with singing and dancing, when one of them, a resident of Baltimore, sang a verse of the "Bonny Blue Flag;" one of the other ladies jestingly said. "You're a rebel," at which another commenced the "Southern Marseillaise;" when it was finished, the lady who had been called a rebel said, "I wish we had pistols. I'd fight a duel with you for calling me a rebel." At this, a daughter of the gentleman at whose house they were said, "We have pistols in the house, but they are not loaded." They were brought, and in order to give it the form of a duel, distances were measured in the room, the ladies took their places, word was given one, two, three, when the lady who had called the other "rebel" said. "I will sit in this chair, as I wish to die easy."

Word was again given, and the Baltimore lady, who had a self-cocking pistol, pulled the trigger, and bang went the pistol; a piercing scream was heard; and in an instant the room was filled with the members of the family, when it was discovered that two of the ladies had swooned, the Baltimore lady was standing motionless, and the one who wished to "die easy" sitting pale with terror in her chair; one ball had passed through her dress on the left side, grazing the skin; while in the leaf of a table on which she had rested her arm were eight distinct shot holes, and one bullet, imbedded in the wood. The pistol had been loaded by a boy on the Fourth of July, but the charge had not been fired. The ladies were soon restored to consciousness and commenced to realize the danger of meddling with firearms, a warning, it is needless to say, they will not disregard for the future.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS.—For the derangement of the system. Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 254.

A Memorial of W. O. P.,

AN INFANT OF 7 MOS. 10 DAYS.—DIED AUG. 17TH.

Who shall mourn his early exit
From a world of sin and pain?
Jesus loved him—who can doubt it?—
Mother! why the child detain?

Could thy care shut out each danger;
Could thy love perfect his joy?
To life's conflicts all a stranger,
Could'st thou keep thy darling boy?

Keep him safely? Never—Never!
Fearful winds his sails must fill;
Passing down Time's rapid river,
Many a bark is wrecked, at will!

Or, if onward to the ocean,
Safe it pass the dangerous stream,
Waves leap up in wild commotion,
Thunders roll, and lightnings gleam!

Sure, there's peril everywhere!
But this *little one* is safe;
Anxious mother—care abating—
Rest assured, thy child is safe!

Far above life's storms God took him,
Took him from the evil hour;
Loving hearts from earth shall miss him,
Faded has this opening flower!

Hope in sadness! never question
God's eternal right to rule;
His, is infinite compassion,
Learn thou in the Saviour's school.

Loved and lost are in God's keeping,
Though they greet our sight no more;
Little ones, in Jesus sleeping,
He one day shall them restore!

A. M.

Woburn, Sept. 1, 1863.

Letter from 6th N. Y. Ind'pt Battery.

NEAR GERMANTOWN, VA., Sept. 6th, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR.—Once more amid the affairs incident to a change of camp and preparation for a grand inspection, I find time to direct a few words Woburn-ward. On Sept. 3d, a battery of horse artillery arrived at Warrenton, where we were then lying, to relieve us from our detached duty with Col. Mackintosh's brigade of cavalry. We were ordered to report immediately to headquarters 1st Brig. Horse Artillery, Maj. Robertson. This order was received with extreme regret both by the men and officers of the battery, and by the commandant of the cavalry brigade to which we had been attached. On our part we had been treated with great kindness by Col. Mackintosh and we had seemed to suit him.

By a late order commanding the substitution of mules for horses for draught purposes throughout the Army of the Potomac there remained in his brigade quite a number of horses to be turned in to government. These horses were for the most part magnificent animals and in splendid condition, in fact I never before had seen so many beautiful horses collected together in one place. Anxious to keep his command in the best possible order Col. Mackintosh turned them over to our battery receiving from us in return as many horses the refuse stock of the battery. So that in return for our worn out hacks and horses effectually "played out" by the Penn. campaign we received some of the finest animals in the Army of the Potomac.

It is easily imagined his disgust and our regret at the reception of marching orders from Gen. Pleasonton. It is possible though that we may return shortly as both Col. Mackintosh and Capt. Martin are exerting all the influence they possess to bring such an event about.

The evening previous to our departure from Warrenton, something unusual to the quiet life of the battery happened in the way of a serenade by the band of the 1st R. I. cavalry. This was only one of many instances manifesting the esteem in which the 6th N. Y. was held by our commander.

Through dust and heat we made our way according to orders to the vicinity of Germantown and here have joined once more our comrades of the 1st Horse Artillery Brigade. Since we have been away two more batteries have joined it, making in all six. There has also been formed a 2d Brigade under command of Capt. Graham, U. S. A.

Germantown is situated upon the Orange and Alexandria R. R., two miles beyond Warrenton Junction. Why it should be called a town is hard to tell. There is no village for miles around and only a scattered house or two and some remnants of lone chimneys to prove that this district was ever inhabited. Gen. Meade's headquarters are but a short distance from him.

We are camped in the edge of some thin oak woods, the pieces parked in the open field outside. Our camp is in the shape of a parallelogram with one end open and resting on the field, very comfortable and pretty, yet wanting in the soldier's chiefest necessary, water. We have to go nearly a quarter of a mile for it and very brackish it is too. I never saw a neighborhood so destitute of springs. There are only two in a circuit of several miles.

We have been here now three days all of which time has been spent in constant labor. Infantry have accomplished their work when they have laid out their camp and thoroughly policed it. Not so with Artillery. There are many more details numerous and laborious which occupy the first days of a new camp. Cleaning the carriage, harness, saddles, and equipments; erecting harness racks; making a picket for the horses, and many other duties of regulation and improvement are among the artillerist's occupations.

Such have been our late employments and at length we begin to settle down to the quiet monotony of usual camp discipline.

To-morrow there is to be a grand inspection of the whole brigade by Gen. Hunt, chief of artillery.

All the Woburn boys are well and prosperous. Yours HOPLITE.

59TH MASS. REGT.—By a special order issued yesterday, we learn that Major J. P. Gould of the 13th Mass. Regt., has been appointed Colonel of the 59th Regiment of Infantry to be recruited in the Counties of Essex and Middlesex. We congratulate the gallant Major,—we beg his pardon, Colonel,—upon his promotion, which he has earned by diligent and upright service in his country's cause. Long may he wave.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

SURPRIS-ING.—As it is said there is nothing new under the sun, it would seem that nothing should be a matter of surprise with us, yet surprises still occur.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, the children of Mr. Moses Sweetser, a worthy and esteemed citizen, with their companions, thought to pay the old folks a visit, without previously sending formal compliments, and inquiring if the family would be at home.—They were mindful also to take with them a good stock of provisions, with which to load the tables with delicacies. In itself this is a small matter for record perhaps; yet but few can appreciate the feelings of the father, who some months ago expressed a wish that he might see his children together once more, without hope that such a wish would ever be gratified. At that time a son was in the service of his Country on the second voluntary enlistment, sustaining his position with honor, courage and marked ability. A daughter was in Ohio, where she had been for many years with a family growing up around her; some were with our neighbors in Stoneham, and others still within hailing distance of the old Homestead on Vernon street. A few days before this event, the daughter from the West with her husband and children had arrived in town, and some of them were then at her father's to keep the family all quiet at home. Those who have visited home under similiar circumstances know the deep feeling of joy occasioned by a re-union with those they love, having past together their early days in the pure enjoyment of a happy home. This occasion was one of the pleasantest kind, and will be long remembered, when those who participated in the enjoyment will be again separated to different spheres of labor.

HORTICULTURAL.—On account of the backwardness of the season in many respects, and the presence of business upon those who take the most interest in these matters. The Horticultural Society have not held the number of exhibitions this year that were counted upon in the spring. It is expected however that one will come off the last of this month, perhaps of two days continuance. The ladies doubtless are devoting their few leisure moments to a preparation of their handywork, which will occupy no mean place in the exhibition. It will be a gathering of interest and undoubtedly of profit as in previous years.

THAT WHISTLE.—When the new Steam Engine was put up in this town a short time since, its "whistle" was not so clear and distinct as whistles are or ought to be, after a little practice upon them. It sounded as though there was a difficulty in its throat which very much affected its loud breathing three times a day. After listening to its hoarse and indistinct voice a few times, a little fellow inquired in his very moderate style, "What is the matter with that "whistle?" has it got the diphthery." M.

PATENT.—Windsor B. Wait of South Reading, has received a patent for improved Artizan's Stage.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Who has not heard of Wm. Howard Russell, the far-famed correspondent of the *London Times?* He has sometimes been applauded, but much oftener censured, by the people and the press, both North and South, for his statements and opinions relating to the institution, customs and character of both sections of our common country.

In addition to his letters to the Times, Dr. Russell has published, since his return to England, a book of six hundred pages, entitled—"My Diary, North and South." It is a remarkably interesting work; and the following paragraphs selected from its various pages, show conclusively. I think, that Dr. Russell has no sympathy for the instigators of the present civil war in our land, nor love for its acknowledged *cause.*

"The miserable sophists who expose themselves to the contempt of the world by their paltry thesicles on the divine origin and uses of slavery, are infinitely more contemptible than the wretched bigots who published themes long ago on the propriety of burning witches, or on the necessity for the offices of the inquisition."

"It is not in its external aspects generally that slavery is so painful. The observer must go with Sterne, and gaze in on the captives dungeons through the bars. The condition of a pig in a sty is not, in an animal sense, any thing but good. Well fed, over fed, covered from the winds and storms of heaven, with clothing, food, medicine, provided, children taken care of, aged relatives and old age itself succored and guarded—is not this?—Get thee behind us, slave philosophers! The hour comes when the butcher steals to the sty, and the knife leaps from the sheath."

"The house (in South Carolina) was going into "secret session," but one of the members, Mr. Rhett, I believe, said jokingly; "I think you ought to retain your seat. If the 'Times' will support the South, we'll accept you as a delegate." I replied that I was afraid I could not act as a delegate to a Congress of Slave States. And, indeed, I had been much affected at the Slave auction held just outside the hotel, which I had witnessed on my way to the Capital. I have seen slave markets in the East; but the use of the English tongue in such a transaction, and the idea of its taking place among a civilized Christian people, produced in me a feeling of inexpressible loathing and indignation."

"Here, there were abundant evidence that they were well treated; they had good clothing of its kind, food, and a master who wittingly could do them no injustice; still they all looked sad; and it struck me more and more as I examined the faces of the slaves, that deep dejection is the prevailing, if not universal characteristic of the race.

"At night, there are regular patrols and watchmen, who look after the levee and the negroes. A number of dogs also are loosed, but I am assured that the creatures do not tear the negroes; they are taught "merely *to catch and mumble* them, to treat them as a well broken retriever uses a wounded wild duck."

"Men" — Planters — "making eighty or ninety hogsheads of sugar in a year, lived in most wretched tumble-down wooden houses not much larger than ox sheds."

"Admitting every thing that can be said, I am the more persuaded from what I see, that the real foundation of Slavery in the Southern States lies in the power of obtaining labor at will at a rate which cannot be controlled by any combination of the laborers. Granting the heat and the malaria, it is not for a moment to be agreed that planters could not find white men to do their work if they would pay them for the risk."

"The planter can get from the labor of a Slave for whom he has paid £200, a sum of money which will enable him to *use up* that slave in comparatively a few years of his life."

"The first place I visited with the overseer was a new sugar-house, which *negro* carpenters and masons were engaged in erecting. It would have been amusing, had not the subject been so grave, to hear the overseers praises of the intelligence and skill of these workmen, and his boast that they did all the work of skilled laborers on the estate, and then to listen to him in a few minutes, on the utter helplessness and ignorance of the black race, their incapacity to do any good, or ever to take care of themselves."

"A tall, well built lad of some nine or ten years stood by me, looking curiously into my face. "What is your name?" said I.—"George," he replied. "Do you know how to read or write?" He evidently did not understand the question. "Do you go to church or chapel?" A dubious shake of the head. "Did you ever hear of our Saviour?" At this point Mr. Seal interposed, and said, "We don't think it right to put these things into their heads so young; it only disturbs their minds, and leads them astray." Now, in this quarter there were no less than eighty children, some twelve, and some over fourteen years of age. No education—No God—their whole life food and play, to strengthen their muscles and fit them for the work of a slave."

"Nor did it seem to strike him"—Mr. Seal—"that there was any particular turpitude in the white man *who had left his offspring as slaves on the plantation.*"

"There is a hospital on the estate, and even shrewd Mr. Seal did not perceive the conclusion that was to be drawn from his testimony to its excellent arrangements.—"Once a nigger gets in there, he'd like to live there for the rest of his life."

"The larger masses of the people"—in Mississippi—"struck me as being in a condition not much elevated from that of the original backwoodsman." "The people have all the air and manners of settlers. Altogether the impression produced on my mind was by no means agreeable." "There may, indeed, be security for *property,* but there is none for the *life of its owner* in difficulties, who may be shot by a stray bullet from a pistol as he walks the street."

"Now I could not refuse to believe that in New Orleans, Montgomery, Mobile, Jackson, and Memphis, there is a reckless and violent condition of society, unfavorable to civilization, and but little hopeful for the future."

"On the whole, the impression left upon my mind by what I had seen in the slave states is unfavorable to the institution of slavery, both as regards its effect on the slave and its influence on the masters. I have reason to believe that the more deeply the institution is probed, the more clearly will its unsoundness and its radical evils be discerned. The constant appeals made to the physical comforts of the slaves, and their supposed contentment, have little or no effect on any person who acts up to a higher standard of human happiness than that which is applied to swine—"See how fat my pigs are."

"Slavery is a curse, a cancer, the ravages of which are covered by fair outward show, and by the apparent health of the sufferer."

"Never did a people enter on a war so utterly destitute of any reason for waging it." "Having a sincere regard and liking for many of the Southerners whom I have met, I cannot say their cause, or its origin, or its aim, recommends itself to my sympathy."

The above extracts have been selected in haste from the apparently candid and impartial pages of "My Diary." I trust they will not be devoid of interest to your readers.

P. H. S.

THE SUBSTITUTES FOR CENTS, which are in circulation, in the shape of small copper composition tokens imitating coin, are denounced by a correspondent of the Worcester Spy to be even a greater swindle than was at first imagined. He says that "one hundred of them, if made of pure copper, would be worth about 16½ cents, so that six of them would be worth nearly a cent. But they are not pure. All of them are more or less adulterated, and some of them largely so; so that they are probably not worth over twelve or fourteen cents a hundred. Affording such enormous profits to those who put them in circulation, the fraud will go on until it becomes an intolerable nuisance, unless the public set their faces like steel against it.

☞ As this is the season of the year which germinates those terrible nervous diseases, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Toothache, and Chilblains, so various in their forms, so racking and distressing in their pains, and so difficult to cure, it is gratifying to know that hundreds of the most obstinate cases have yielded to "*Lawson's Neuralgic and Rheumatic Curative and Nerve Tonic.*" So instantaneously has relief been obtained through this most valuable discovery that it is now regarded by eminent physicians as the only reliable remedy to effect a certain and permanent cure. We speak from our own experience when we advice all troubled with any of the diseases named above to use "*Lawson's Curative,*" to eradicate them from the system, and to strengthen the nerves to withstand the severe cold and chilling winds of winter.—*Salem Gazette.*

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

It is becoming quite fashionable in some of our churches, at the present day, for individuals to enter the house of worship and in a very deliberate manner appropriate to themselves a conspicuous and very comfortable seat, without having any shadow of a just claim thereto. This is, to use a mild expression, an impertinent interference with the claims of pewholders or rightful occupants. If it is gentlemanly to take a seat uninvited whenever one pleases, then there can be no impropriety in entering a neighbor's house, ad libitum, and deliberately sitting down to the table to dine uninvited. There is just as much propriety in the one case as the other. When a person hires a pew or a seat therein, he is, as a matter of course, desirous of occupying it himself, and would yield his right only as a matter of courtesy as occasion may require. Not long since a gentleman having a right to a seat in one of our churches found it largly occupied by ladies (so called, for covenience sake, and old enough to know better), consequently he was under the necessity of doing the very thing above complained of or the alternative of making tracks homeward. Had those ladies been invited by any one thus to occupy, then there would have been no cause for complaint. This I am aware is plain talk, but it will be all the better understood by those who have a just sense of propriety, or a capacity to discern between right and wrong. To those who reach the house of worship in so exhausted a condition that they cannot wait a moment to be shown a seat, the advice is given, without charge, to all such, to stay at home, and if possible renew their strength, as in so doing they will be less liable to discommode anybody but themselves, *perhaps.* People have no right to be meaner in religous matters than in secular concerns, yet there are some who appear to be so. These remarks are intended to apply to this locality, but if they should be found to fit any other community, there will not be the least possible objection.

Mr. Everett Nichols and Mr. Nelson Weston, both of Co. D, 50th Regt. Mass. Vol., have died since their return home, and quite a number more of the same company are sick but it is hoped are convalescent.

LENO.

For the Middlesex Journal.

The following list contains the names of Persons, Firms and Corporations, resident and non-resident, who are assessed a tax of $30, and upwards in the town of Reading, for the current year. Rate per cent $1.10, on $100.

John Adden,	$59 75
John H. Adden,	31 70
Edward Appleton,	58 76
Agricultural & Mec. Ass.,	86 90
William Balek,	85 60
Emory Bancroft.	167 16
George Bancroft,	47 49
James H. Bancroft,	50 91
John H. Bancroft,	36 38
Joseph Bancroft,	106 87
George Batchelder,	64 53
Herrick Batchelder,	299 29
John Batchelder,	109 86
Nathaniel Batchelder,	63 11
Benj. E. Beard,	35 00
Marcellus D. Berry,	39 12
Benj. M. Boyce,	45 84
Samuel W. Brooks,	69 68
Caleb D. Brown,	76 81
Franklin Buck,	33 63
John Burrell,	49 14
James Butler,	57 00
N. W. C. Carter,	42 54
Wm. Carter, 2d.	183 78
Sumner Chever,	72 73
Ebenezer T. Coggin,	47 39
Gilman A. Coggin,	60 03
Jonathan Cook,	31 70
Hubbard E. Cox,	42 65
Ellen L. Cummings,	134 20
Etson Damon,	63 72
Washington P. Damon,	39 25
Francis F. Dole,	37 75
Francis O. Dewey,	55 00
Eben Eaton,	54 97
Edmund Eaton,	35 00
Ebenezer Emerson,	31 59
Silas G. Emerson,	69 87
Franklin Fletcher,	30 60
Stephen Foster,	68 55
Gardner French,	34 18
Jonathan Frost,	134 95
Jonathan Frost, as Guardian	96 11
King George,	65 80
Ira Gray,	30 44
Lyceum Hall Co.,	66 00
Sylvester Harndin,	255 61
Timothy Hartshorn's heirs,	92 84
Samuel Holbrook,	37 17
Abiel Holden,	105 32
John G. Hutchinson,	37 71
Luther Hutchins,	36 71
Chauncy P. Judd,	88 38
C. P. Judd, as Guardian	100 06
Robert Kemp,	61 13
Ambrose Kingman,	31 70
Francis Kingman,	96 14
Gilman D. Kingman,	145 17
Wm. P. Kingman,	172 48
John B. Lewis,	35 83
Jacob W. Manning,	30 60
Sylvanus Martin,	77 52
George Minot's heirs,	102 65
Moses Morse,	39 95
Hiel J. Nelson,	41 03
John Nelson	31 76
Daniel Nichols,	40 28
Needham Nichols,	30 60
Cephas Parker,	31 48
Aaron Parker,	52 49
Amos Parker's heirs,	52 80
Adeline B. Parker,	54 93
Cephas & Theron Parker,	36 85
Dana Parker,	142 97
George Parker,	86 94
Jerome Parker,	40 72
Luther Parker,	55 16
Richard Parker,	91 16
Solen A. Parker,	39 95
Stillman E. Parker,	38 58
Theron Parker,	40 56
Wm. Parker, 2d.	57 72
Charles W. Perkins,	46 28
Alfred Perkins,	186 34
Wm. R. Perkins,	83 40
Samuel Pierce,	73 01
Edward Pousland,	60 25
George Porter,	30 79
Daniel Pratt,	86 43
Daniel Pratt, 2d.	30 33
Joseph L. Pratt,	34 50
Nathan P. Pratt,	126 86
Thomas Pratt,	129 33
Abigail Prescott,	167 86
George Putnam's heirs,	58 30
Henry G. Richardson,	47 65
John N. Sanborn,	30 66
Peter Sanborn's heirs,	33 00
Edward Safford,	44 63
Ignatius Sargent,	34 45
Nathan B. Skilton,	38 03
Cyrus Smith,	86 27
Old South Society,	31 90

Joseph Spokesfield,	46 39
Thomas H. Sweetser,	35 24
Thomas Sweetser,	186 43
Eben D. Symonds,	185 32
Aaron Temple,	36 60
Mrs. C. B. H. Temple,	119 90
Calvin Temple,	30 36
Mark M. Temple,	94 68
Charles Tweed,	39 59
Caleb Wakefield,	211 53
Horace P. Wakefield,	99 79
William Wakefield,	46 22
Timothy Wakefield,	86 15
Oliver Wallace,	39 73
John M. Way,	51 01
Darius Wellington,	67 70
Aaron Weston,	75 49
David F. Weston,	51 07
Franklin Weston,	35 12
Luther Weston,	64 93
Wm. J. Wightman,	39 40
NON-RESIDENTS.	
Thomas E. Cox,	38 50
Richard Colburn,	40 80
—— Eastman,	40 70
Martha A. Evans,	36 30
Martin Kingman,	33 55
H. Parker, as Guardian	112 20
Sampson & Keene,	55 83
Columbus Tyler,	149 05
Total valuation 1863,	1,299,648 00
" No. polls,	581
" " dwelling houses,	466
" " horses,	154
" " cows,	296

J. S. Campbell, Esq., of the board of Selectmen, will please accept my thanks for a copy of the above, also for past favors.

P. S.—Turkeys and chickens are not enumerated in the above schedule on account of the late rains. Swine also for the same reason. Diving Bells and derricks, are in great demand, to ascertain their whereabouts and if possible raise them to the surface where they can grunt once more. LENO.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

RELIGIOUS.—The Sunday School connected with the First Congregational Church according to a recent account, numbers as follows: Total number of Teachers 45, of these 30 are in the large school, (18 Males and 12 Females) and 15 in the Infant School. Total number of Scholars, 290, of these 195 are in the large school, (97 Males and 98 Females) and 95 in the Infant School. 1 Superintendant and 1 Librarian in the Infant Department. The whole under the charge of Deacon O. R. Clark the General Superintendant. Rev. Mr. Robinson, the pastor, assumed his ministerial duties after a vacation, last Sabbath.

The Baptist Sunday School is in a flourishing condition under the superintendence of Mr. Salem Wilder.

LARCENY.—A short time since it was ascertained that a boy of respectable parentage in the employ of Mr. Gilbert Richardson, had been in the habit of collecting and converting to his own use monies due his employer from several persons, and also of taking money from the house of a Mr. Cummings which he had been in the habit of visiting while in the pursuit of his business. He has been placed on board the Naval School Ship where he will be instructed in the duties of the Naval Service. There are several boys around the town who by their actions, indicate a strong leaning towards a vicious course of life, and who will doubtless receive the punishment of their ill deeds, if persisted in, ere long. These boys may be seen in some instances at school annoying the teacher in all possible ways and interfering with the right progress of the studies. They are the ringleaders in mischief out of doors, and disturb our public meetings whenever held. Such cases it is to be regretted are to be found here,—some of them belonging to respectable families. The cause of this may be attributed in a great measure to the want of proper training of their moral faculties. It is sad to see such boys growing up in our midst and feel that with efforts in the proper direction, a different result might have been attained.

WAR ITEMS.—Capt. Alfred Norton, C. S., arrived home last Tuesday, on a week's furlough. EXCELSIOR.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY EXPLAINED.—In the article entitled "Our Colonial System," in the July number of the *London Quarterly Review*, page 69, is the following paragraph, showing the *honesty* of English neutrality:

"One most striking instance of the Imperial benefits derivable from a colony—a colony, too, which could under no circumstances adequately defend itself—is furnished by the now noted Bahamas. We believe we may justly estimate at millions of pounds sterling the value of the commerce which through this medium, has been carried on within the last two years between England and the Southern States. Nassau has, in fact, supplemented the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff and Glasgow. The vigilance of a belligerent force has been in a great degree neutralized by the convenient contiguity of this obscure little harbor to the blockaded harbors of Charleston and Savannah. Half the advantages of the existing trade between England and the Confederate States, England owes to the little community of Bahamian wreckers and storekeepers. Without its aid the English goods shipped to the South and Southern cotton shipped to England, could in no instance have escaped capture. No cost of military defence could be considered as too great for the maintenance of a colony enjoying so advantageous a position."

Married.

MCMAHON—DRUMMOND — In Winchester, Aug. 2d, by Rev. Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Mark McMahon to Miss Emma Drummond, both of Woburn.

Died.

RICHARDSON—In Woburn, Sept. 2d, Mr. Oliver B. Richardson, aged 69 years, and 13 days.

RICHARDSON—In Woburn, Sept. 7th, Mrs. Ann Maria, wife of Nathan Richardson, aged 42 yrs., 2 mos., and 4 days.

STOWERS—In Woburn, Sept. 11th, Henry Augustus, son of Christopher C. and Martha A. Stowers, aged 4 yrs., and 29 days.

WESTON—In Reading, Sept. 3d, S. Nelson Weston, Co. D. 50th Mass. Regt., aged 34 yrs.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, &C

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S, LADIES' AMERICAN.
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.

have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

Whoever has an ELECTRO-MAGNETIC INSTRUMENT belonging to me is requested to return it. WM. INGALLS.

Winchester, Sept. 11, 1863. 50—2w.

WM. H. CLARKE,

Organist and Musical Director of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.

Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

Terms per Quarter, $15.

Office—Rear entrance of the Church, (Up Stairs.)

Hours for pupils, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Thursdays.

New and *Warranted* Piano fortes for sale, from $160 and upwards, according to compass and style of finish. eow—6m

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL. DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
4½-3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of SOUTH READING, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

EDWARD MANSFIELD, ADM.
South Reading, Sept. 8, 1863. 50—3w.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

THREE DWELLING HOUSES

By Auction, in Reading.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at auction, on the several premises, the below described Real Estate, commencing with—A certain parcel of Land, situated in Reading, Mass., being the lot numbered 23 on a Plan of Land, in said Reading, belonging to Amos Cummings, Jr., made by G. B. Parott, surveyor, and recorded with Middlesex Records of Deeds, Book 778 Page 480, the said parcel being bounded Southerly on Centre Avenue, 77 feet; South-westerly on Lot numbered 22 on the said plan, 117 feet; North-westerly on the lot numbered 13 on the said plan, 77 feet, and North-easterly on the lot numbered 24 on the said plan, 117 feet. Containing nine thousand and nine square feet of land, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a new Cottage built House with the outbuildings, &c.,—to be sold in one lot; being the same premises recently conveyed to the Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association, by one Susan D. Morse.

Lot No. 2 is known as the "Amos McIntyre place," and is bounded and described as follows, viz:—South easterly on Warren Avenue, so called, seventy-seven feet; South westerly on lot numbered Four on a plan of lands in said Reading, belonging to Amos Cummings, Jr., drawn by G. B. Parott, surveyor, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, one hundred and seventeen feet; North-westerly partly on land now or formerly of one T. Sweetser, and partly on the end of an Avenue, seventy-seven feet, and North-easterly on the lot numbered Two on said plan, one hundred and seventeen feet,—the same premises being the lot numbered Three on said plan. And thereupon the demandants say that they were seized of the messuage, as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, in their demesne, as of fee and in mortgage, within twenty years last past; and thereof the said Amos McIntyre unjustly and without judgment disseized them, the said Howard Loan and Fund Association within twenty years last past. And these demandants aver that the defendant executed the bond and mortgage deed, by virtue of which they became seized of said messuage under the name of "The Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association." To be sold with the buildings thereon, being a new Cottage House, conveniently arranged and in good repair.

Immediately after the above will be sold a large Two story Double House, situated on Main street, one-quarter of a mile South of the village in said Reading, together with one-half acre of land, covered with twenty bearing fruit trees, and a small house and a shoemaker's shop. The double house contains twelve rooms divided in the centre, giving six rooms, an attic, wood-shed, &c., to each tenement.

The above described parcels of property are all situated conveniently near the Village, Schools, Churches and the Depot, but a few minutes walk from each. This sale offers a rare chance for speculation, permanent investment, or for occupancy, as the property must be sold to close the affairs of the Association.

The buildings are all nearly new, and can be bought at a great discount from the present high cost to build, and can be examined at any time before the sale.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. A perfect and undisputed title will be given the purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, West Street, Reading, or to John Binny, Esq, 148 Broad street, Boston.

Per Order of Howard Mutual Loan and Fund Association, JOHN BINNY, President.
WM. H. TEMPLE, Auctioneer.
Reading, Aug. 26th, 1863.

N. B.—Auction sales of all descriptions solicited, and conducted on the most reasonable terms. Address WM. H. TEMPLE, P. O. Box 65, Reading.

Administratrix's Sale of

REAL ESTATE

In Wilmington.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, on the premises, about three-quarters of a mile from the Depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in Wilmington, so much of the Estate of the late WALTER BUTTERS, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and charges of administration; and consisting of one lot of pasture land known as the "New Ground," containing eleven acres, more or less; also, a lot of land known as the "Reuben Meadow," containing five acres, more or less; also, two out-buildings, situated on said estate.

By order of
LUCY BUTTERS, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WINN, Auct'r.
Wilmington, August 28th, 1862.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Charles Dillaire and John Mahony, to John Bacon and William A. Colegate, and by said Bacon, his interest therein assigned to said Colegate, and by said Colegate assigned to the undersigned, which said mortgage bears date June 3, 1857, and is recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Lib. 775, Fol. 535, the condition of said mortgage having been broken, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863, at 5 o'clock P. M., the following described premises conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: A certain lot of land containing ten thousand square feet, situated near the Center Village of, and in said Woburn, being lot No. 12, in a plan of streets and house lots on land now or formerly of said Bacon and Colegate, near Rag Rock, in said Woburn, made by Cyrus Thompson, May 15, 1857, and recorded in the Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, and which lot is bounded by streets and lots mentioned on said plan as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the premises at the corner of Grove street and Rag Rock Avenue, the line runs nearly northerly by said Grove street, one hundred feet, to a stake at lot number fourteen, thence nearly easterly by said lot number fourteen one hundred feet to lot number thirteen, thence nearly southerly by said lot number thirteen one hundred feet to said Rag Rock Avenue, thence nearly westerly by said Rag Rock Avenue one hundred feet to the point of beginning being the same premises conveyed by said Bacon and Colegate to said Dillaire and Mahony, by deed of same date with said mortgage.

Terms, cash on delivery of deed.

CHARLES MARSH, } Assignees of
HORACE B. SPEAR, } Mortgage.

47—3w.

MIDDLESEX

WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20-6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

LEOPOLD MORSE,

NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,
OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,
BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.
37 3m

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children They are useful in every house They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,

Successor to J. Russell Spalding,

27 Tremont Street,

38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m. 2.30, 5.30, p. m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7.22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5.30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p. m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9.55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p. m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6.30, p. m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00. 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a. m. 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p. m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8 25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6 25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P. M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,

The Great Female Remedy!
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Are Better Than Pills!
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Are Better Than Pills!

Lyon's Periodical Drops are
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation

ever brought before the public, and as a diuretic and specific for irregularities, challenges the world to produce an equal; they are, in the most obstinate cases,

Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!

And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,

If The Directions Are Adhered To!
If The Directions Are Adhered To!
If The Directions Are Adhered To!
If The Directions Are Adhered To!

Safe At All Times!
Safe At All Times!
Safe At All Times!
Safe At All Times!

except when expressly forbidden in the directions which are wrapped around each bottle, and have the written signature of DR. JNO. LYON, upon them.

None Others Are Genuine!
None Others Are Genuine!
None Others Are Genuine!
None Others Are Genuine!

Beware Of Counterfeits!
Beware Of Counterfeits!
Beware Of Counterfeits!
Beware Of Counterfeits!

They cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach.

Use No Other!
Use No Other!
Use No Other!
Use No Other!

For my Drops stand before the world as the *ne plus ultra* of all remedies, for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, Leucoreah, Prolapsus, and the mild, but positive correction of all irregularities.

Do Not Be Imposed Upon!
Do Not Be Imposed Upon!
Do Not Be Imposed Upon!
Do Not Be Imposed Upon!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops, and who recommend their own nostrums, thus appropriating to themselves the constant demand for my Periodical Drops, as a medium for selling something which is worthless and inefficient. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose One Dollar to the nearest General Wholesale Agent, who will return you a bottle by return Express.

You will thus save yourself trouble and obtain relief from the greatest FEMALE REGULATOR of the Nineteenth Century.

Over 25,000 Bottles of this medicine have been sold within the last six months, and every Lady that has used them, but for the nature of the cure would furnish us with her sworn certificate of their efficacy. It takes but One Dollar to make the experiment, and I appeal to those of your sect who are suffering—will you waste away when a single Dollar will give you instant relief.

Prepared solely by DR. JNO. L. LYON, Practicing Physician.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
New Haven, Conn.
General Agents for United States and Canadas.
☞ For Sale at Wholesale by—
D. S. BARNES & Co., New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston,
50—1y.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36 6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.

Woburn, March, 1863.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy-five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd.
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it. HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds. MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL, Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.

Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

ALSO, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Central Market,

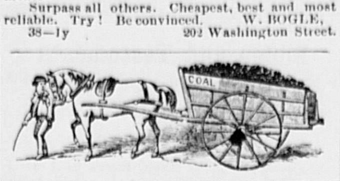
Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street.



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & MCDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been awarded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS, WOBURN CENTRE.

BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Painful Menstruation;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Suppression of their Courses;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Irregularities;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Profuse Discharges;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Ulcerated Uterus;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Chlorosis, or Green sickness
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Leucorrhœa, or Whites;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER FROM ALL THOSE COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO THE SEX, whether resulting from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the "Critical Age," or "Turn of Life," will find a REMEDY in the

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

PREPARED AT THE

NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT.

It is no new or secret Compound, but has been used for upwards of twenty years by a large proportion of the most liberal and respectable of the Reformed Practice of Medicine.

It will cure, in a very large proportion of the cases, such Diseases as the following symptoms would indicate, and immediate relief will be procured in all.

Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness,
Uneasiness, Depression of Spirits,
Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain
in the Back, Alternate Chills
and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of
the Body,
Headache, Languor,
Aching along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound,
Pale Countenance,
Derangement of the Stomach & Bowels,
Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c.

Dr. W. C. GEORGE, 3 Fremont Place, Boston, says:

"I have used the FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL in my practice for many years; and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their Treatment," says:

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs."

Dr. E. SMITH, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:

"No female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial."

Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.
5 Bottles for Two Dollars.

(Sent to any address free of extra expense.)

Prepared and sold at the well known establishment, THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT,
Geo. H. Swett, M. D.—Proprietor.
106 *HANOVER STREET,*
BOSTON MASS.
48—6m.

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

DR. C. T. LANG,

Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.

Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,

Woburn Centre.

Jan. 21, 1860. tf

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS

—OF—

ROOM PAPER!

JUST OPENING AT

Woburn Bookstore.

☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,

E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29—1y

SKIN DISEASES CURED

RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP!

CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY

Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT*—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

TWO BOTTLES.

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia.

THREE BOTTLES.

Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure.

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars, Sold also by Druggists.

CHILDREN.

RADWAY' RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the resolvent will insure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

6 RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters**, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
Imperial Wine Bitters!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS GENERAL DEBILITY, and the PURIFYING and ENRICHING the BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a *fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseasas and Weakness peculiar to **Females**, where a tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them as they are reviving in action.

THESE BITTERS

Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases,

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

Dr. Dods' celebrated Wine Bitters

ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
Imperial Wine Bitters

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacure and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' celebrated Imperial Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spiknard, Chamomile Flowers and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physicion, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the valuable Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensible as a

Tonic Medicine and a Beverage.

PURCHASE ONE BOTTLE.

It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

Price $1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5.

Prepared and sold by
CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally throughout the country.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

JUST OPENING at the WOBURN BOOK STORE, a large lot of Toys and Fancy Goods consisting in part as follows—

Dolls and Doll Heads in variety, Fruit, Bead, and Willow Baskets, Cushions, Wax Angels, Beads, Drums, Whips, Whistles Rattles, Domino Masks, Paper Solder Zouaves, Fire Engines, Toy Brushes, Jumping Mice and Jacks, Wagons, Rings, Harmonicans, "Noses," &c., &c.

Alabaster Inkstands, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Pearl and Ivory Paper Knives, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards and Checker Men, Puff Boxes, Watch Stands, Bracelets, Necklaces, Portemonnaies, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,
MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOOS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,
AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE!

THE WOBURN BOOKSTORE is wel supplied with a good stock of Books, Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, Blank Books, Room Paper, Fancy Goods, Toys, and almost everything usually found in a Stationery Store. The stock of

Bibles and Testaments

is large, and consists of a variety of sizes and styles.

FAMILY BIBLES supplied to order.

Hymn Books.

The various kinds of Hymn Books used in the different Societies, are always kept on hand. Those of particular binding, when not on hand, will be furnished to order.

Sabbath Sch'l Books,

Such as Hymn and Tune Books, Question Books, &c., supplied at short notice.

Photograph Albums

in good variety, and at different prices, from 50 cts. upwards.

Juvenile Works,

suitable for children of all ages, including the works of the most favorite authors, in great supply. TOY BOOKS of all kinds and prices.

Blank Books,

Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket and Tuck Memorandums, and all kinds of Blank Books usually called for. BLANK BOOKS, of particular kinds, furnished to order.

School Books.

The various kinds of Books used in our Public Schools, are always on hand. Also, Rewards of Merit, in many different styles.

Writing Paper.

The stock of Writing Paper is always large, and includes all kinds—Letter, Billet, Cap, Bank Post, Bill, and Ornamental.

Envelopes

Of all colors, sizes and qualities.

Pens.

All kinds of Gillott's, Washington Medallion, and many others, too numerous to mention.

Penholders,

In Wood, Bone, Ivory, &c., at all prices.

Ink.

Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Moore's and all other kinds. Also, Red and Blue Inks.

Indellible Ink of best quality.

Pencils,

Slate and Lead, of every description. Faber's, Eagle, and Colored Leads in full supply.

Sheet Music.

A good selection of new Sheet Music is kept for sale, and any piece not on hand will be furnished to order.

Paper Hangings.

A good supply of House Papers, Borders, Window Blinds, &c, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, at LOW PRICES, always on hand.

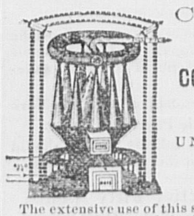
Miscellaneous.

Cartridge, Drawing, Blotting and Tissue Paper; Patent, Portable, Fancy and Office Inkstands Playing Cards, Portfolios, Ink Erasers, Ivory Tablets, Tape Measures, Transparent Slates, Pencil Leads, Superior, Common and Perfumed Sealing Wax, Wafers and Stamps, Crayons, Drawing Books, Stamps, Rubber, Boxes Paints and Brushes, Pen Racks, Paper Tearers, Bill Files, Date Cases, Rulers, Ivory Folders, Sand and Boxes, Thermometers, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c.

Fancy Goods and Toys.

A large variety of Work Boxes, Reticules; Puff, Back, Round, Fine, Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Clothes and Shaving Brushes; Crotchet Needles, Emory Cushions, Port Monnaies, Wallets, Ladies' Money Bags, Visiting, Playing, Plain and Ornamental Cards; Dolls in variety, and toys of all kinds.

Main St. Woburn Center.



CHILSON'S
PATENT
CONE FURNACES,
PATENTED IN THE
UNITED STATES,
ENGLAND AND
FRANCE.

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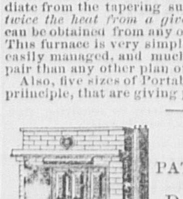

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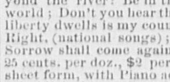

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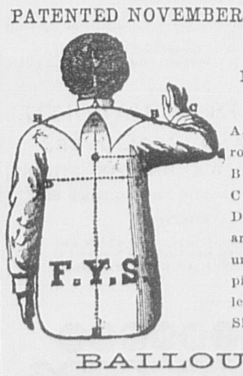

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Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

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Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

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Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Fulx, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

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*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The Great natural Bone Setter.

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Is known all over the United States.

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Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

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Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

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Cures headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Afford immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

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Cures Toothache in one minute.

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Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists, Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

ARMY CHECKERBOARDS.

PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient ARMY CHECKER BOARDS which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail Call and examine.

September Magazine

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercialist, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and th dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by

Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Colori done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining a Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every descripti furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the b quality, constantly on hand.

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Bran Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 51. WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

Stonewall Jackson's Way.

A REBEL LYRIC—AND A VERY FINE ONE.

Come cheerily, men, pile on the rails,
And stir the camp fires bright!
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll have a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong,
To swell the brigade's rousing song
Of Stonewall Jackson's way!

We see him now; the old slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew;
The shrewd, dry smile, the speech so pat,
So firm, so bold, so true;
The Blue-Light Elder knows 'em well;
Says he, "That's Banks; he's fond of shell,
Lord save his soul! We'll give him"—well,
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Silence! ground arms! kneel all! hats off!
Old Stonewall's going to pray!
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff!
Attention! 'tis his way.
Kneeling upon his native sod
In *forma pauperis* to God—
"Stretch forth thy arm, lay bare thy rod!
Amen!" that's Stonewall's way.

He's in the saddle now,—fall in!—
Steady the whole brigade!
Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
No matter if our shoes are worn,
No matter if our feet are torn,
Quick step! We'll with him before morn,—
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

The rising sun rolls back the mists
Of morning, and, by George!
There's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed by an ugly gorge.
"Pope and his Yankees, whipped before!
Bayonets and grape!" hear Sonewall roar,
"Charge Stuart! pay off Ashby's score,"
In Stonewall Jackson's way

Ah, maiden, watch and wait and yearn
For news of Stonewall's band;
Ah, widow, read, with eyes that burn,
That ring upon thy hand.
Ah, wife, sew on, hope on, pray on,
Thy lot is not so all forlorn,—
The foe had better ne'er been born
That gets in Stonewall's way.

Select Literature.

THE NEW YORK RIOT—WHO DID IT BENEFIT?

We lay before our readers below a sermon preached by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in New York, on the recent riot in that city.—It is an excellent production, and will do every one good that reads it. His views upon the subject will commend themselves to all, as truthful, just and clear.

If ignorance can make people disposed to curse and crucify the veiled benefactors who would enrich them with material goods, of course ignorance would dispose them all the more to curse and crucify those who would benefit them in a higher degree, which they could even less understand and appreciate.—If ignorance makes men mad with inventors, how much more will it make them mad with reformers, philanthropists, redeemers, who bring uncomprehended and altogether fathomless benefit to their social and moral estate!

We saw this conspicuously and dismally exemplified in the events of the past week.—The one man who, before and above all others, was the mark for the rage of the populace—the one man whose name was loud in the rabble's mouth, and always coupled with a malediction—the one man who was hunted for his blood as by wolves, who would have been torn in pieces had the opportunity been afforded, and on whose account the dwelling of a friend was literally torn in pieces, was a man who had been the steadfast friend of these very people who hungered for his blood; their most constant, uncompromising, and public friend; thinking for them, speaking for them, writing for them, pleading their cause through the press, in the legislature, from the platform; excusing their mistakes and follies, asserting and reasserting their substantial worth and honesty and rectitude, advocating their claims as working-people, vindicating their rights as men, proposing schemes for the safety of their persons, the healthfulness of their houses the saving and increase of their earnings, the education of their children, the exemption of their homesteads from seizure in case of debt, the enlargement of their sphere of labor, the transferring of their famlies from the crowded city, where they could do little more than keep themselves alive by arduous toil, to the fruitful land of the West, where they could become noble and self-respecting men and women. *This* was the man whose blood was hungered for. I need not speak his name—you know who I mean; a man who some call visionary, but whose visions are all of the redemption of the people; whom some call "fool," but who, if he seem a fool, is foolish that the people may be wise; whom some call radical, but whose radicalism is simply a determination that the popular existence shall have a sound, sure, and deep root in natural law and moral principle; at all events, a man who has lived for the people and suffered for the people, and been laughed at when he suffered and because he suffered. *This* was the man whose blood was hungered for. And yet the most moderate, kind, considerate of all the papers, the last week, was his paper. I believe he, even had he fallen into the hands of his enemies, would have said, "Forgive them they know not what they do."

Indulge me, my friends in one more personality. I said that the dwelling of a friend was pillaged by the mob, under the impression that Mr. Greeley lived there. What was this dwelling? Who was the friend? [One of the most outrageous acts of the rioters in this city, was the burning and the sacking of the house of Mr. James S. Gibbons, in Lamartine-place. The house was completely gutted, furniture, library, everything being made away with. Mr. Gibbons, who is a man of fine literary taste, feels very keenly the loss of his library of twenty-five hundred volumes, the collection of thirty years. The dwelling thus destroyed by the mob, was the house of a family of such constant and assiduous benevolence that their name if familiar to the poor and suffering of the city. Mrs. Gibbons and her daughter since the commencement of the rebellion have been actively engaged in the hospitals, and by the bedside of sick and wounded soldiers.—They have sacrificed everything to aid the suffering, and at the very time their house was given to the flames, they were absent at a distant hospital, near the seat of war, pursuing their work of mercy. Mrs. Gibbons is a daughter of that good Quaker, Isaac T. Hopper, whose name lives in the memories of thousands to whom he had given succor, and she has inherited his zeal for good works. *Christian Inquirer.*] The dwelling was one the like of which is rare in any city—a dwelling of happiness and peace—a home of the tenderest domestic affections—a house of large friendliness and hospitality—a refuge and abiding place for the unfortunate and the out-cast. There was no display of wealth there—there was no wealth to display; yet the house was full of things that no wealth could buy. It was crowded with mementoes. The pieces of furniture in the room had family histories connected with them; chairs and tables were precious from associations with noble and rare people who had gone. Pictures on the walls, busts in the parlors, engravings, photographs, books, spoke of the gratitude or love of some dear giver. One room was sacred to the memory of a noble boy, an only son, who died some years ago. There was his bust in marble, there were his books, there were the prints he liked, the little bits of art he was fond of, and all the dear things that seemed to bring him back. The whole house was a shrine and a sanctuary.

And who were the inmates? The master, a man whose sympathies were always and completely with the working-people, a man of steady and boundless humanity. The mistress, a woman whose name is familiar to all doers of good deeds in the city of New-York, and dear to the hundreds of the objects of good deeds. To the orphan, and friendless, and poor, a mother; to the unfortunate, a sister; to the wretched, the depraved, the sinful, more than a friend. In the city prison, her presence was the presence of an angel of pitying love; at Blackwell's Island, she was welcome as a spirit of peace and hope. The boys at Randall's Island looked into her face as the face of a mother. Again and again had she rescued from the life of shame the country woman, and possibly the kindred of these very people who plundered her house. For the better part of a year and more, she has been in camp and city hospitals, nursing their brothers and sons, performing every menial office. At this moment she is at Point Lookout, doing that work, amid discomforts and discouragements that would daunt a less resolute humanity than hers, giving all she has and is to the *people*, to the wounded, crippled, bleeding and broken people; giving it for the sake of the people—giving it that the people may be raised to a higher social level! And she, forsooth, must be selected to have her house pillaged! She must be stabbed to her heart of hearts, stabbed through and through, in every one of her affections, by these people for whom her life had been a perpetual process of dying! Why, if they had known this that I have been telling you, or but a tenth part of it, those men would have defended with their bodies every thread of the carpets she trod on. But so it is, and so it must be! Only the best names are ever taken in vain on human lips, and they are so taken because they are the best; and best is worse to those who cannot understand it.—Theodore Winthrop was shot by a negro.—Did he know what he did?

And from whose lips was the word "Abolition" flung in bitter hate last week? Why, from the lips of men, who, had they known who the leading Abolitionists were and what they purposed, and in what interest they labored, would have coupled their names with blessing instead of malediction. For, with this knowledge, they would have been assured that this class of men, whom they held to be their enemies, were, more perhaps than any other class of men in the community, their friends. They would have been assured that here was a class of men who were contending earnestly for the sacredness and dignity of labor; who were pleading for *free* labor all over the continent; who were determined to break down, if they could, that wall of caste by which the free labor of the North was shut out from the boundless territory and the bountiful fields of the South, and to relieve the bosom of the South itself from that dreadful incubus which prevented the developement of its own resources and the increase of its own wealth; men who saw, as the natural result of their efforts, the withdrawal of the black people from Northern cities to their more congenial climates—the employment of them there on their most congenial work—the consequent distribution of labor, according to the normal and natural laws, over the whole surface of the country; and as the effect of this, an immense increase of population, an enormous demand for every kind of labor, and a prodigious multiplication of wealth, prosperity, comfort, safety and happiness. That this should not be understood, at least that it should not be understood as the design and purpose of those men, seems to me incomprehensible; but it was not, and so we saw the melancholy spectacle of men thirsting for the blood of their benefactors, exposing themselves to death in order to get it, and actually, in the effort to get it, falling under the fire of soldiery. In thinking of it one's bosom is torn with distracting emotions, and between feeling for the persecuted and feeling for the persecutors, one almost loses the power of feeling. Could anything be more pitiful? Yes, one thing more pitiful there was—the savage hunting down and persecution of the negroes as if they, too, were the enemies of these working people. The poor, inoffensive negroes, most innocent part of the whole population! Most quiet, harmless, docile people, who could not stand in the way of the white people if they would, and who never thought of any thing but keeping out of the way! These the enemies of white labor! As if they had not, for these very white people, borne the burden and the heat of the tropical day, raising the cotton by which we are clothed, and the rice by which we are fed! As if to these, and the like of these, the white people did not own a large share of the manufacturing towns where they get their bread! As if the lowest foundation stone of this very New York of ours were not cemented by their bloody sweat! As if there were too many of them in the country now for the country's needs, supposing the country ever to fall into a settled and civilized condition again! As if all there are might not by-and-bye be *required* to do the work which white labor cannot for a long time, if it can ever, safely undertake! Strange complications of things! Strange cross purposes of human nature! The Southern people would revive the slave trade, because they have not black laborers enough, and their allies among ourselves would banish or kill all the black people, because they interfere with white labor! A mutual stabbing at each other's hearts! And on each side a stabbing to its own heart!

My friends, let us try to look at this thing in the light of philosophy and faith. Of course, no terms can be kept with rioters.—They must be put down by the swiftest and most crushing force. The swifter and more crushing, the more merciful. That is the only way to deal with them. That is understood; the law of self-preservation declares it. There is no necessity for insisting on it here. There is no necessity here for glorifying soldiers, or magnifying the office of the howitzer. Let not the short reign of terror from below tempt us to pray for a reign of terror from above! Carbines and sabres are necessary tools; but they are very ugly tools in modern cities. I do not rejoice in the picket-guard that clatters in front of my door. This is the place for calm words and thoughts of charity. My friends, I am determined to think as well of human nature as I can. I will not, under any circumstances, justify in my heart, the old doctrine of its depravity. I will not believe that my fellow-creatures are fiends. It hurts me to hear them called so by my friends. Need we call them so now? Recalling the immediate occasion of the rioting last week, need we call them so? But for that immediate occasion there would have been no rioting. There was no original thirst for pillage; there was no original thirst for blood. There was at first no raging desire to burn and destroy.—This came with the rousing of those passions which cast all reason out of doors, and turn men into maniacs. But let us consider the occasion which led to their excitement—the conscription of the army.

1.—In the first place, we must remember that to such of our fellow-citizens who had been subjects of the British crown—Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen—such a thing as conscription was an unknown horror, which the government of their native country never ventures on; that to such of our fellow citizens who were Europeans, Continential, it is a horror only too well known. To their minds the very word "conscription" brings the bitterest of remembrances, the keenest recollections of sorrow and degradation. It suggests tyranny in its most arbitrary form, the tearing of people from their homes to fight battles in whose issues they were not interested. To us conscription means the necessary drafting of men for the defence of their native land, for the suppression of an insurrection which threatens the nation's existence, for the vindication of free institutions. To them it means the violent compulsion of people to enter the military survice in a cause they do not understand, under an Administration they do not like. I do not justify their resistance. I do not palliate in the least their method of showing their discontent. I do not lessen by a shade the horror that attaches to their crime. But I am *not* surprised at it. We have taught them lessons of independence; we have told them to be jealous of their rights: they are not like the Southern population, who yield to the conscription law with the sullen compliance of men who have no strong sense of personal liberty in their breasts; they resented; they resisted. We see where they were mistaken; we see where they were wrong; it is easy for us to see it—they did not. Let us deal with them as we may or must; but let us do it as a sad necessity—as a necessity laid on us by Law and Order, and every social demand, but as a *sad* necessity nevertheless. Let us say not "God damn them," but "Father, forgive them." If they are assassins, we will not forget that they are suicides.

2.—Again: the exemption clause. No doubt it was well intended: no doubt it was carefully meditated and thoughtfully inserted in the draft order; no doubt excellent reasons can be given for it, and cogent arguments can be urged in its defence; but these reasons were not given; these arguments were not stated; the intention of the clause was not explained; and it did seem, it could not but seem, to grant a virtual release from the draft to the whole comfortable class of the community. The sum was just large enough to be beyond the poor man's raising; it was not large enough to be an inconvenience to the moderately well-conditioned.—Was there nothing in that to stir up the resentful feelings of the poor? Is there nothing in that, as we think of it, to mitigate our resentment at theirs? How could they understand it? I confess I could hardly understand it myself, passionless as I was, and prepared to put the best construction on the acts of the Administration (myself one of the virtually exempted ones by that clause). I could not at first think it quite wise or fair. How, then, should they think it so, who were touched by it to the quick, who stood outside of its benefits, and who were *not* prepared to put the best construction on the acts of the Administration? I plead this, my friends, simply in mitigation of judgment on their crime. Of course, I see where they deceived themselves, or were misled by others. I see the full character and the full bearing of their mistake. I see now how this very clause, while it sweeps no larger number of them into the ranks of the army than would be drawn without it, does make more comfortable the families at least of those that go. But do *they* see it? *Could* they see it? If they could and did, then my plea for them, in that article, drops to the groud. If they did not and could not, then my plea for them at the bar of reason stands.

3.—We must make allowance, too, for the depth of the ignorance among the working-classes, especially among foreigners, in regard to the war, its causes, its origin, its principles, its purposes, the ends for which it is conducted, the issues towards which it is pressed; ignorance respecting the creed and spirit of the Administration. It is an ignorance that prevades the world, that fills England and France, that possesses a large portion of our own citizens, whose education, mental habit, or social position, blind them to what we think the real nature of the struggle in which we are plunged, How much more is it likely to possess and blind these? It is an ignorance that organizes opposition in every part of the world, and even here among our own citizens, who will persist in saying, and saying precisely to these misguided and unintelligent men, that the war is waged on purely partisan principles.—Why, then, should the opposition of *these* excite in us so much surprise? Oh, the fearful extent to which they have been misled by the reckless men who rule the politics of the country! It makes me sick to think of it.—If there ever was a war for the working-classes, this is one; it is a war for them and theirs peculiarly; it is a war for their position in society, for the rights of their industry, for the safety of their homes, for the elevation of their class; a *people's* war against the only despotism on the face of the continent; a war of modern *ideas* against old institutions; a war of the *nineteenth* century against the feudal ages; a war of *humanity* against that which crushes humanity to the earth and dishonors it; a war for the free condition of *human nature;* a war which every man who appreciates at all the social significance of our institutions, which every man who loves those institutions, which every man who has sought refuge under them from foreign imitations and despotism, should rush forward eagerly to support, his fortune, his life, his duty and honor in his hand.—And yet it is a war which these people, who are to be the most bountiful gainers by it, savagely oppose!

It is a very mysterious thing in history, this alliance between the most turbulent and the most tyranical, the most depraved and the most despotic portions of society. The most undisciplined, barbarous, savage members of a community are ever in league with the most overbearing, insolent, imperious, and domineering members of it. They who are under the least self-control bow most deferentially before those who rule others with the most iron rod. The people who were proudest of having turned out to a man, in London, for the maintenance of law and order, on the day of the great chartist demonstration there, were the most immoral class in the city—proved by the criminal returns to be nine times as savage as the rest of the community. (See Spencer's Social Statics, p. 424.)

In Boston on the occasion of the rendition of Anthony Burns, all the thieves, burglars, cut-throats, swarmed from their dens and volunteered with alacrity to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. And now, the leaders of the Southern Confederacy count, and count securely, on the Northern populace. The fiercest allies of the only absolutely despotic class in the country, are the outlaws of society. The men who are fighting for the privileges of the extremest tyranny, the privileges not of ruling merely, but literally of *owning* the laboring class, these men have the implicit, the unquestioning, the fanatical loyalty of the people who are at the opposite end of the social scale—the people who own nothing either of fortune, position, influence, or character, and whose sole relation towards the despots they worship, is that of mad, savage slaves. In Europe, this alliance between the despotic and the lawless, may be fortunate for the peace of the community.—In our own Southern States, it is eminently conducive to the tranquility they desire. But when the lawless are here and the despotic are there, when the barbarism is in New York and the tyranny in Richmond, when the elements of discord and turbulence, in our Northern cities fly to support their iron-handed rulers in the seceded States, there ensues a state of things, especially in time of war, that is calculated to shake society to its foundations, and fill every loyal heart with dread. The unruly, as if they felt instinctively their lack of self control, seek a ruler—fly to the strongest to save them from themselves—worship the sternest, the most high-handed the cruelest, and by that natural sympathy with brutality, are maintained in subjection to law.

Heaven speed the time when these heedless, reckless, licentious children of humanity may feel sensible of the weight of power without its brutality—may reverence authority when it is neither beastly nor cruel—may yield obedience to Order, whose symbol is not the sword, and to Law, whose badge is not the bayonet. But till that time comes, we, my friends, with thoughtful minds and sad hearts and sober consciences, and souls full as we can make them of human charity and good will, must hold in our hands these terrible symbols, and in the Christian spirit do the ruler's part.

And let us not, let us not, for any thing that has happened in these few terrible days, let us not for a moment lose faith in our republican institutions, in our democratic ideas, in our great principles of human liberty. I hear already the shout of derision that will be raised against us; I hear already the prophecy that our North American civilization is a failure, and is comming to an end. But *we* know it not. *We* know that to these principles, and them alone, our safety has been due thus far; and that by bringing them to greater perfection, by extending them, our safety will be secured eternally. *We* know that our danger springs not from the unruly elements in human nature, not from the emancipation of the masses, not from full enfranchisement of the populace, but from the natural and fatal allegiance of the lowest animal element in society, to the same element, equally low, equally animal, equally lawless and inhuman, that arrogates and possesses the supreme authority and supreme prestige. We know that if we can dissolve that allegiance by abasing that authority and destroying that prestige, these wild elements will in time crystalize at the touch of legitimate power, and will cling with willing and grateful obedience to the centres of Order, Equity, and Law.

A Kentucky Anecdote.—A gentleman owned a slave, who was a very intelligent fellow, and a Universalist. On one occasion he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner:—

"A certain slave had obtained a license of the Baptist to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored brethren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he: 'When God made Adam, He stooped down, scraped up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it in the hands, and squeeze it in the right shape, and den lean it up against the fence to dry—' 'Top dere,' said our Universalist darkey. 'You say dat are de fust man eber made.' 'Sartain,' said the preacher. 'Den,' said the other, 'jes tell a feller whar dat ere fence come from?' 'Hush!' said the preacher, 'two more questions like dat would spile all the feology in de world'!"

Don't Stand the Test.—Many proverbs admit of contradiction, as witness the following:—"The more the merrier." Not so: one hand is enough in a purse. "Nothing but what has an end." Not so: a ring has none, for it is round. "Money is a great comfort." Not when it brings a thief to the gallows. "The world is a long journey." Not so: the sun goes over it every day. "It is a great way to the bottom of the sea." Not so: it is but a stone's cast. "A friend is best found in adversity." Not so: for then there is none to be found. "The pride of the rich makes the labor of the poor." Not so: the labor of the poor makes the pride of the rich.

☞ The Hartford Courant has a subscriber who has taken that paper for sixty-four years. He is ninety-two years old, and probably will never die, so long as he continues to pay for his paper regulurly. Go thou and do likewise.

☞ Some people are always boasting of themselves—of their own labors and successes, but the spoke that bears the heaviest burden seldom creaks.

☞ "What sort of a table do they keep at your boarding-house?" said Jim to his chum, Dick. "What sort of a table, Jim? why, unpala-table."

Life's Incongruity.

[Our present army seems to be a sort of millennium—a combining and harmonizing of men of all talents and all professions in the one vocation of arms. Pious clergymen and learned professors, abstruse lawyers and practiced editors—these and all other unmilitary kinds of men, are now numbered as thickly as any others among "officers and privates." We are not to wonder, of course that there should be *poets*, also, among the soldiers. Those who will fight can always *feel* poetry, at least, and there have always been brave warriors, too, who could write it. But we confess to a surprise among our recent observings of such things—a most exquisitely abstract and elaborated poetical sermon, sent us by a youthful lieutenant—the following, on Life's Incongruity, by Lieutenant Egbert Phelps, of the United States Army. The degree to which the melodies are perfected, and the beauty of metaphor and rhythm, are more like the finished work of a classic poet than the inspiration of an impulsive soldier. It is an exquisite gem, and, though we have never before heard of the author, we are very sure he is not only a soldier, but the truest of poets.]—*Home Journal.*

Green grows the laurel on the bank,
Dark waves the pine upon the hill,
Green hangs the lichen, cold and dank,
Dark springs the hearts-ease by the rill;
Age-mosses clamber ever bright,
Pale is the water-lily's bloom;
Thus Life still courts the shades of night,
And Beauty hovers o'er the tomb.

So, all through life, incongruous hue
Each object wears from childhood down,
The evanescent—heaven's blue,
The all-enduring—sober brown:
Our brightest dreams too quickly die,
And griefs are green that should be old,
And joys that sparkle to the eye
Are like a tale that's quickly told.

And yet 'tis but the golden mean
That checks our lives' unsteady flow,
God's counterbalance thrown between,
To poise the scale 'twixt joy and woe!
And better so, for were the bowl
Too freely to the parched lip given,
Too much of grief would crush the soul,
Too much of joy would wean from Heaven.

Hints to Housekeepers.—A good washing fluid may be made of hot water and plenty of soap.

Sweetmeats may be kept a long time by putting them in a safe place, and never setting them upon the table.

A plenty of fresh, sweet butter, and a good appetite, will keep bread from moulding.

Children's dresses wear longer by letting them reach to their ankles.

Woolen rags should always be washed in sweet oil before they are made into flannel cakes.

Pork should always be salted down—never up.

A regard for decency requires that salad should be dressed before it makes its appearance at the table.

Milk that has stood for some time should be permitted to sit down.

Carpets will prove more durable if you take care not to tread upon them.

You Can Do It.—"As a pedestrian tourist," says the Orleannais, "was lately proceeding towards Tours, he was asked by a man who was breaking stones by the roadside how long it would take him to reach that place? The man looked at him without speaking, and then resumed his work. The question was repeated with the same result, and at last the traveller walked on. He had not proceeded more than a hundred yards when the man called after him, and made a sign for him to return. When the pedestrian reached the stone breaker, the latter said to him:—'It will take you an hour to reach Tours? 'Then why did you not tell me so at first?' said the traveller. 'Why,' replied the man, 'it was necessary for me first to see at what rate you walked; and from the way you step out, I am now able to say, that you can do the distance in an hour.'"

Forgetting his Errand.—A person came to Mr. Langdon, of Sheffield, one day, and said: "I have something against you, and I come to tell you of it." "Do walk in, sir," he replied; "you are my best friend. If I could but engage my friends to be faithful with me, I should be sure to prosper. But, if you please, we will both pray in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview." After they rose from their knees and had been much blessed together, he said: "Now I will thank you, my brother, to tell me what you have against me." "Oh." said the man, "I don't know what it is; it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong."

☞ The great law of nature, "Eat and be eaten." The spawn-eater swallows the worm the shark swallows the spawn-eater; the hawk pounces on the chicken, the eagle on the hawk, the sportsman on the eagle; rogues feed on honest men, pettifoggers on rogues, and Satan on pettifoggers. Queer arrangement, this.

☞ "Ma," said a five-year-old young lady to her mother, the other day, "do they make men the same as they do stockings?" "How absurd you are, Jane—of course not." "Then what made you say this morning, ma, that Major Spanker was a remarkably *well knit* man?"

Enrolling a Jackass.

Harper's "Drawer" contaians this "enrolling" anecdote:—

"The enrolling officer of Salisbury District, Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman, the number and age of the 'males' of the family. After naming several, the old lady stopped.

"'Is there no one else?' asked the officer.

"'No,' replied the woman, 'none except' Billy Bray.'

"'Billy Bray! where is he?'

"'He was at the barn a moment ago, said the old lady.

"Out went the officer, but could not see the man. Coming back, the worthy officer questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy, and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. Time of the drafting came, and one of those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray. No one knew him; where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him, and lo, behold, Billy Bray was a jackass, and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland."

A Long Time to Cancel an Agreement.—Any one who disputes the following had better cipher it out in vacation time:—If twelve persons were to agree to dine together every day, but never sit exactly in the same order round the table, it would take them thirteen millions of years, at the rate of one dinner a day, and they would have to eat more than 479 millions of dinners before they could go through all the possible arrangements in which they could place themselves. A has only one change, A B two, A B C six, four letters 24, five 120, six 720, seven 5,040, eight 40,320, nine 362,880, ten 3,628,800, eleven 39,916,800, twelve 479,001,600.

Too high notes.—A combination of managers of German opera houses is talked of in Europe to be formed for the purpose of lowering the demands of popular *artistes*. Railways, steamboats, the increase in wealth of commercial and opera-loving cities, and the spread of taste for music, are some of the causes why such vast sums are paid to performers of celebrity. It is not clear what a partial combination in one district of Europe can do to check the so-called evil. Italian opera managers in this country are continually complaining that the principal singers demand exorbitant prices.

Do the Soldiers Destroy or Waste their Bibles?—Rev. Jos. Scudder, post chaplain at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, says:—"For a year I was on the field, attached to a volunteer regiment. During that time we marched many hundreds of miles. The marches on the Peninsula were so severe that the men stripped themselves of almost everything, even to their coats; and yet I never saw a Testament thrown away. I have searched frequently in hopes of picking up one as a relic, but I have never found one."

Canada.—The origin of the name of Canada is given by a writer in the Intelligencer, who quotes the following passage from a book printed in London in the year 1698, written by L. Hennepin, and entitled "A New Discovery of a Country Greater than Europe:" "The Spaniards were the first who discovered Canada; but at their arrival, having found nothing considerable in it, they abandoned the country, and called it *Il Capa di Nada;* that is, a cape of nothing; hence by corruption sprung the word Canada, which we use in all our maps."

☞ Sir James Graham's father was full of anecdotes of that sociable divine, Arch-deacon Paley, and loved to tell how some one, praising the conjugal peace enjoyed by a gentleman in the neighborhood, who had not had even an argument with his wife for more than thirty years, appealed to Paley whether it were not admirable as a domestic example. "No doubt," said the doctor, "it was verra praiseworthy, but it must have been verra *dool.*"

☞ A certain preacher at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a sermon, made the following comparison in dissecting the miser—"The soul of a miser is so shriveled that it would have more room to play in a *grain of mustard seed than a bull-frog would in Lake Michigan.*"

Dead Men's Bones.—The French Government is going to send an officer to the Crimea to collect all the bones of the French, and put them in one tomb. How will he distinguish between English and French?

☞ Seventeen private soldiers of the French army in Bonaparte's time raised themselves by their bravery and talent to the following distinguished stations: Two became kings; two, princes; nine, dukes; two, field marshals; and two, generals.

☞ Indolence is one of the greatest curses entailed on man or woman.

☞ The most certain prenventive of home-sickness is a scolding wife.

The Middlesex Journal,
E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,
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Stoneham:—E. T. WHITTIER.
Winchester:—JOSIAH HOVEY.
Reading:—L. E. D. GLEASON.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Boston and New York; S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, are duly empowered to take advertisements for the JOURNAL, at the rates required by us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1863

The man that can see the future destiny of this country, through the mist of to-day, has a vision which certainly ought to command the envy of his fellows. The questions that will arise from our present troubles will be great in number and enormous in magnitude, and if we could look upon their dimensions now they would appall us and we would shrink with fear from a contest with them. But when they suddenly appear for adjustment, they will be met by great minds and strong nerves, and conquered, and the country will be all the better for their having arisen. No radical change has ever yet been effected in the government of any country, without great political throes and the solving of questions of vital importance. If when the fighting was over, all was over, it would be well; but after the sword has done its work and paved the way for the pen, diplomacy steps in and does, after all, the most important part of the work, and sometimes has been known to so far change the doings of the sword as to render them of little or no account, thus proving the truth of the saying, "the pen is mightier than the sword." Questions of policy, of government, of finance, and many others of more or less importance will come up, the solution of which will tax to the utmost the ingenuity and versatility of our statesmen. The country will be agitated from centre to circumference. True patriotism will be as much needed then as now, and it will be the duty of all to weigh the crisis and act under the best judgment they can command. Mere party quibbling will be sadly out of place, and the more men forget party measures the better will it be for us in the future. We will not need hurried decisions, but we shall need most assuredly the calm and deliberate conclusions of careful and intelligent men—men who can feel most deeply the importance of the occasion and the greatness of the results which hang upon it. If we wrangle over this and that subject, for no other purpose than the furtherance of party measures, a spark will be lighted which time will fan into a flame as large as that which is now devastating the country. Party dissension ought to be forgotten as far as possible, and all men ought to consider themselves co-laborers in a work that interests the whole country and in fact the whole world. We draw these few hastily written remarks to a close, by extracting a paragraph from Washington's Farewell Address, where he speaks of party dissension:—

"It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subject to the policy and the will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

CO. K, 39TH REGT.—We understand that our Treasurer has received some $300 from different members of the Rangers, and that he will call upon the interested parties today. This is in addition to the regular allotment money, soon expected, the receipt of which will be duly announced.

A SAD AFFAIR.—Last Saturday night man named James Welch, living on Dublin Street, in this town, was arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and placed in the lockup. As he was very troublesome, the officers did not search him, but placing him in the middle cell where there is a bunk with two mattresses and three quilts, left him for the night. Sunday morning Officer Johnson visited the lockup, and found that a fire had been kindled which had burnt through the floor, and Welch was dead in his cell. The body was at once removed to the open air, but life was extinct. Dr. E. Cutter was called, and after an examination gave it as his opinion that Welch died of suffocation. Coroner John T. White, of Medford, was called to view the body, and he deeming an inquest necessary, summoned the following persons as jurors:—Horace Conn, Foreman, John L. Parker, Clerk, Daniel Richardson, P. H. Claffy, Peter Kenney, E. W. Nichols. In the presence of the jury the body was re-examined by Dr. Cutter, who found nothing to change his previously-formed opinion as to the cause of the decease. On the person of the deceased were found a knife, pencil, pipe, matches, pocket diary, and porte-monnaie, containing $18.50. In addition to these articles, two heavy stones were found in the cell, supposed to have been carried in by the prisoner. It appeared that Welch tore up his mattresses and pushed them through the grating of his cell into the floor of the lockup, and then reached out and applied a match to the pile of straw, with the intention of causing an alarm of fire, and so obtain his release. A half burnt match was found near the cell door. The straw and ticking was burned up, and a hole burned through the floor, but the room was probably so close that the fire was smothered by the smoke. Had there been a draft, the entire building would doubtless have been consumed.

The inquest was held in Town Hall, Sunday morning, and the jury, after deliberation, declared the following verdict:—

"That in their opinion the said James Welch came to his death by being suffocated while in his cell in the lockup in Woburn, he having taken straw from his bed, pushed it through the door of his cell, and then set fire to it, for the purpose of creating an alarm, and thereby accomplish his release.

"And they recommend that all persons who may hereafter be committed to the lockup in this town shall be searched."

Welch was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and 2 children. His body was taken in charge by his friends. He had been employed at Cummings' tannery, and was an industrious man.

We are indebted to Mr. John L. Parker, Clerk of the jury, for the foregoing facts.—He also furnished us with the evidence taken before the jury, but the crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing it. The reports that have been in circulation to the effect that Welch was foully dealt with, are without the least foundation. No part of the evidence going to substantiate them; and Dr. E. Cutter testified that it was his opinion that Welch died from suffocation, and that there were no bruises upon him sufficient to cause death, the only mark being a slight scratch. We think those persons who said that Welch was treated in an unbecoming manner, while being arrested, allowed their prejudices to overrule their better judgment. Until men cease "putting an enemy in their mouths, that steals away their brains," we will be called upon every little while to mourn the unhappy death of some one. The misery that this great evil entails upon individuals and families, is beyond human calculation. Let the use of liquor be entirely abandoned and soon the unenviable occupation of our policemen will be, like Othello's, gone.

WOBURN STATE GUARD.—At a recent meeting of the Woburn State Guard, the list of officers was completed, and a constitution and code of by-laws adopted. The company are now considering the subject of a uniform, which will probably be the same as that used in the army. They will receive their arms and equipments as soon as the Board of Selectmen provide an armory, which will probably be in a few days. The officers are as follows:—Captain, Thomas J. Pierce. First Lieut., Chas. Carter. Second Lieut., E. F. Poole. Sergeants—Isaac S. Alley, 1st; W. A. Haslam, 2d; John G. Cole, 3d; L. W. Perham, 4th; Hiram Fiske, 5th. Stephen M. Allen, Quarter Master. Corporals—Horace Conn, 1st; Geo. M. Champney, 2d; Samuel W. Russell, 3d; Benj. B. Brown, 4th; Warren Fox, 5th; E. N. Blake, 6th; Henry Thompson, 7th; Chas. Tidd, 8th.

CAUCUS.—A caucus, embracing "the Republicans of Woburn, and all others who stand by the Government in crushing thoroughly a wicked rebellion, which has for its aim and object the overthrow of Republican institutions and the perpetuation of human slavery," will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to choose delegates to the State, County, Councillor and District Conventions.

ROBBERY.—The house of Dr. C. T. Lang, dentist, on Winn street, was entered by some person, while he and his family were absent on a visit to New Hampshire recently, and about a hundred dollars worth of articles stolen. Once inside the robbers had easy access to every room. The things stolen consisted of silver, clothing, &c.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent fashion Magazine for October has been issued and we cannot, in justice, help saying that it is excellent to a degree. When a magazine appears, which shall excell Godey in beauty and worth, we will gladly make the fact known to our readers.

☞ 35,443 children were born in Massachusetts, in 1861. Of these, 16,095 were born of American parents, and 16,125 of foreign parents. The State Registration Report shows a continued relative increase of births where one or both of the parents were of foreign origin, over those of American parentage.

PRESENTATION.—Last week, Mr. G. R. Gage, was presented with a very fine Photograph Album by the wives of the members of the Phalanx, as a slight token of their estimation of his many kindnesses shown them, in addition to his duties as Treasurer, during the absence of their husbands. The Album was of an entirely new style, called "Union Photograph Album," and was handsomely bound in velvet and papier machie, and capable of holding one hundred cards. This complimentary momento must be very gratifying to Mr. Gage, inasmuch as it shows that his endeavors to oblige the donors, as far as it was in his power, have been fully appreciated, and that his natural desire to do even more than his duty requires meets with a just recognition.

We have also seen a nice frame containing the photographs of each of the ladies in Mr. Gage's employ, presented to him by them a short time ago, as a testimonial of their respect for him as an employer. The cordiality exisiting between employer and employed, as exhibited through this present, must be pleasing to both.

☞ Peterson and Godey for October are for sale at Woburn Bookstore.

Letter from Co. K, 39th Mass. Regt.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION VA., }
Sept. 14th, 1863. }

DEAR JOURNAL.—One year's separation from home—from civil life, one year old in the service of our Country, one third of our term of service expired, and the "National Rangers" enter upon what is to *them* a *new year*. Everything is dressed in new life,—for victory has crowned the federal arms.—"Morris Island" and "Chattanoga" are but the beginning—the end will come and with it the entire subjugation of the "*Slavemongers*" in rebellion, the silence of the "British Lion" and the exit of Napoleon from the soil of this Western Continent. 'Tis true dark clouds sometimes overhang future events, to some extent, but there is perceptible a spark—*only a spark* perhaps, upon which rests the future destiny of the great and mighty republic.

There—having relieved myself of that effort I will in as few words as possible introduce myself as the humble correspondent of the "Rangers," and any one with clear eyes and any degree of perception, can readily decide upon my *extraordinary literary genius* and "communicative qualities"; so that if I fail to clothe my epistles with choice and fluent language you may judge the reason. I shall endeavor to keep you well informed as to the whereabouts and adventures of those in whom you have an interest, if I succeed I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have performed all I agreed—if I fail may all recollections of "O" be buried with the past.

It is nine weeks since we left Washington. Our first opportunity to *say* we had seen the enemy was at Funkstown, but as on all former occasions the foe had fled at our approach. Marching through Maryland we crossed the Potomac on a "pontoon" for the first time and by way of Warrenton marched to this place—a "station" on the Orange and Alexandria rail road at the crossing of the Rappahannock river. We have been here seven weeks—one week across the river on the heights at work on the fortifications.—We are strongly posted and a rebel advance would meet with more opposition than Pope could muster in his famous campaign through this section, one year ago.

Our close proximity to the river—the dampness of the nights—and the radical change of weather has caused a general rally at the "Surgeon's Call," when the usual amount of army "porridge,"—quinine—like the medicine of the "City quack," carries relief to all diseases, from a sprain to a fever.

Conscripts from New York, Maine and our own State, have arrived in our brigade for their respective regiments, and have so added to the strength in numbers as to present quite a formidable array compared with their condition upon entering Virginia after the late retreat of Gen. Lee from Maryland.

Desertions have been few, but they grow less, for the punishment of all who are found guilty is death—it stares them boldly in the face and they dare not meet it by trying their luck.

Thursday last 10th inst., there was an inspection of the brigade by Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, Commanding the 2d division 1st Corps. He gave each and every man a passing glance and an opportunity was offered for us to catch a glimpse of a man medium in statue, fine military form, long bushy whiskers, thickly interspersed with gray,—clothed in fine broad-cloth and two rows of buttons. Our "Springfields" were inspected by Lieut. T. Corvis Clarke, formerly 2d Lieut. of Company E, now on Gen. Robinson's staff. Our knapsacks and blankets have recently arrived from Funkstown where we left them some two months since. Our winter clothing is being accumulated, our "packs" replenished—ready for another move, and we are liable to go at any moment. Kilpatrick's Cavalry made an advance yesterday beyond Culpepper, met the enemy, defeated them, took considerable many prisoners and some pieces of artillery. The lull of several weeks was yesterday disturbed by the roaring of cannon, and we desired to go ahead and see the sight.

We have needed rain; the earth with parched lips has called for the "gentle dew from Heaven;" the springs and brooks bespoke the necessity of being instilled with new life and vigor; their demands were satisfied, and Saturday brought forth the "elements;" the "windows of Heaven" were opened and the gentle shower done its duty—gentle I say; did we think it so very gentle to stand twenty minutes on "parade," with it actually pouring upon us?—makes us grow; its all for the best.

We were "mustered for pay" Aug. 31st, for the months of July and August, and today, were paid by Major Burt, U. S. A., our Brigade Paymaster by the new regulations. As a general thing this allotment may not be as much as heretofore. The yearly account with U. S. has been settled and consequently the amounts vary from other payments. Col. Davis who for several weeks acted as Brigade Commander has been relieved by Col. McCoy, 107th Penn. Vol. Col. D. is now on the Court Martial—convened at Division Head Quarters, where are being tried several cases of desertion.

At last we have heard from the "Woburn Conscript," that he has "brought up" in a Mass. regiment. May he be heartily welcomed in their midst and his name be imprinted upon the "tablets of enduring memory" as the "sound" man of the "draft of '63."

We had hoped the "Conscription" would have produced enough ablebodied men in our town to have filled the Company to the maximum strength, but alas! 'twas not to be; we are to look to other sources for our recruits and cannot give credit as we would. We hope another draft may be ordered and then—if ever—will be the chance for Woburn to redeem herself. The Country called for Volunteers, they would not respond; it demanded them and they sought refuge within the bosom of those who could protect them. Oh that they might get within the "fangs" of the Army Surgeon. The "green disease" would be below par, consequently no "takers" no "bidders."

The volunteer, Albert Gleason, has arrived in camp, waiting for the necessary papers before he can come under the paternal care of our dear Uncle.

Linger another week and you will hear from him who signs our Corps mark,

O.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Army of the Potomac.

BY HOPLITE.

It will scarcely be possible on so broad a subject to present all the things worthy of notice in a short newspaper article, yet if some of the most salient points are presented, and if one entirely new is eliminated it will not have been entirely useless. Many years will not elapse ere the army of the Potomac will furnish subject matter not merely for short articles, news items, anecdotes, &c., but for numerous volumes of history and story. The events which now look trivial and excite but little remark by way of their commonness and frequency will then furnish subject for disquisition and matters for many works of numerous volumes. Courage, daring, patriotism, endurance, and the thousand and one soldierly virtues which latent by this war have been aroused and which now are accepted as a matter of course, will then be dilated upon to the full measure of their deserts. Perhaps then reading some author's masterly production on these or similar subjects we shall wonder to ourselves "are these the events of but now and which we thought so commonplace, and are they really so extraordinary! Why it rivals the account of the American revolution and the current stories about the heroisms of our forefathers!

Previous to this present war the greater portion of the nation were quite ignorant of what extent was the military and naval power, or took it for granted that it compared favorably with other armies and navies. Or if they knew our inferiority they did not imagine it one tithe so great as it really was. Buried in the pursuit of arts and appliances which are the concomitants of continued peace and prosperity the American people had for so long a time neglected the science of war and its practical applications that at the outbreak of this rebellion it is not to be wondered at that we were found almost defenceless. The smallness of the military power greatly surprised the nation. But when the first shock of wonder and surprise had passed the belief in the native power of the nation began to assert itself. The rebellion was deemed foolhardy in the extreme and it was thought the Government had but to stretch forth its hand to immediately crush it. This very belief itself whether just or not at once bespoke the strength of the nation. Reverses came and the strength of the people arose to meet the occasion.

At the commencement of the war troops were raised and according as they were needed stationed at different points. Gradually a cordon of armed men grew upon the southern bank of the Potomac having as its centre to be defended the city of Washington. The battle of the first Bull Run proved this mass not to be an army.

Geo. B. McClellan took command and the fall and winter of 1861 were spent in drilling, augmenting, and organizing the forces which were called the army of the Potomac. In the succeeding spring at Yorktown for the first time the armed defense of the Capital, then turned to the channel of offence, presented the appearance of an army. This army though poorly organized accomplished the famous peninsula campaign, thanks to their native worth not to any genius on the part of its Commander. Success followed our arms even up to the very walls of Richmond.

> "There is a tide in the affairs of men
> Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

The flood tide of success had carried the Army of the Potomac to within five miles of the rebel capital and there conquered their army of defense with only three fifths of our own forces. The mind of the union commander was not large enough to contain victory and the fighting portion of the army bivouached on the battle field at Fair Oaks while the remaining two fifths remained on the other bank of the Chickahominy. It would seem as if fortune disgusted at the refusal of her choicest gifts took alarm and deserted the union arms. What was possible the first of June grew less possible as that month progressed and towards its end gradually impossible until the close of June and opening of July found in full retreat the army to which only a short month before all things were possible.

From that time disaster seemed to pursue the army of the Potomac until it culminated in the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. At Antietam and South Mountain the collective bravery and patriotic fury of the union army, combined with the talent of the corps commanders, hurled back across the Potomac the invading columns in dire confusion. Again the feeble mind of the commanding general let slip the golden opportunity and the rebel army was permitted slowly to retreat toward Richmond until finally it intrenched itself upon the heights above the city of Fredericksburg.

Gen. McClellan was dismissed and with good cause.

Next the command was thrust upon an honest and noble man, but incompetent. The defeat at Fredericksburg and the failure of his second attempt by reason of the inclemency of the weather at length obtained for him what repeated solicitation did not avail, his relief. Maj. Gen. Hooker succeeded to Burnside.

At the time this general took command the army was in a deplorable condition. Discipline was poor and desertions began seriously to impair its effectiveness. The government paid the army and gave to it Joe Hooker. In two months what a change! From out a chaotic and turbulent mass of armed men Gen. Hooker reconstructed the army of the Potomac, gave to it vitality, restored discipline. Desertions became rare. The cavalry corps which had previously been only an adjunct of the army he inspired and it became the body which now defers to no arm of the service. All this with great labor and in the short perriod of two months.—Confidence grew apace and at the opening of the present campaign the bodily condition, the discipline, and morale of the troops were the best they ever had been. The battle of Chancellorsville was fought without absolute victory to either party. Who can point to one instance of bad generalship on the part of Joseph Hooker during this battle? Was it not one proof of the commanding general's genius that immediately after this battle there remained more order and discipline than the army had ever possessed for weeks succeeding any previous engagement? The discharge of two years and nine month's troops greatly diminished the army and the enemy once more turned his mind to the favorite scheme of invasion of the North. Gen. Hooker moving the army on an inner circle between the enemy and Washington watched him closely, all the while beseeching reinforcements from the defences of the capital to allow him successfully to cope with the invading rebels, undue fear or official envy refused them. Taking advantage of his authority as commander of the army of the Potomac he ordered the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the forces there to reinforce him, and moved steadily forward upon the flank of the invading column. On June 28th he was relieved and Maj. Gen. Meade, then commanding the 5th Corps, was appointed in his place.

As Burnside incompetent was maintained in command against his own desire, so was Hooker most able of all the army commanders relieved contrary to his wish when upon the eve of making his greatest movement. Appearances would seem to say that there is weakness somewhere in the administration of the war department. The continual interference from Washington with even the most trivial affairs connected with the army of the Potomac is a well know fact. Gen. Hooker said with justice that during the day he fought the enemy two hours and the government the remaining twenty two. It was sufficient to render abortive the genius of a Napoleon.

Thus the army lost its most able commander. What general can point to a fairer record throughout his soldierly career. At the commencement of the war he held the rank of Lieut. Col. From thence he has risen to be a major general by the simple force of merit. Steadily has he won his way upward wasting nothing on personal glory or the desire for advancement. He has proved himself not only an able general but also a patriot. Every movement he made was for the advancement of his cause not for the purpose of gaining distinction for himself. He is brave, see Williamsburgh. He is prudent, see Chancellorsville. As a soldier he was everything the army of the Potomac needed, as a man the devotion and respect of his old division (2nd Div. 3rd Corps) proves his excellence. His old command were as much attached to his person as were the French army to Napoleon. Let but Joe Hooker ride down the line and speak but one word of exhortation and they were ready to follow even into tougher places than they were really called to go. His men loved him and with good cause. He treated them like men fighting in a sacred cause. He was the true type of a republican general, in battle brave when bravery was needed and cautious where circumspection was called for. He made a quick but careful judgment and when that judgment was for assault pressed the enemy with a fury which seldom failed of accomplishing his object. In camp or on the march he was kind, considerate, just. Always easy of access even a private could obtain justice at his hands. He always returned a private's salute with as much care as he would a general's. To speak of it in the mildest strain how were they mistaken when they relieved Gen. Hooker! yet in the midst of natural disappointment at being relieved when apparently about to win his greatest glory we see his patriotism rising superior to all personal feeling. He asked to be appointed to active duty. All honor to "Old Joe," and though he may not possess the full meed of glory he otherwise would have earned, yet "Fighting Joe" and "Hooker's old division" are a portion of American history.

Gen. Meade took command and once more the army has relapsed into the same inanity which characterized its first campaign, only fighting when it cannot be avoided. One victory has been gained, but little glory did that bring to him because the result would have been the same had the army possessed no commander. At the battle of Gettysburgh as at Malvern Hill the victory was due to the bravery of the troops and exertions of the corps commanders. For four days the army laid in line of battle at Hagerstown and received no orders to attack. On the fifth the enemy had fled. Again was a signal opportunity lost. Gen. Meade has thus far proved himself a second McClellan. Now the army of the Potomac lies quiescent hoping for good news from the south and almost distrusting their ability to again whip the rebels.

GERMANTOWN, VA., Sept. 11, 1863.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

PIC-NIC.—One more excursion and picnic this season, suggested itself to those composing the party of Aug. 20th, whose visit to Chelsea Beach has been sketched. Nahant was the place selected, and Thursday of last week the suggestion was successfully carried out. In a very commodious covered wagon under the care of the redoubtable Major, behold your correspondent stowed with thirty other fortunate individuals on the morning of that day. Passengers and baggage all aboard, we left our goodly town about 7 A. M. passing through Medford where the sight and smell of the bakery brought us to a stand still, while some of its fragrant contents in the shape of hot brown bread was transferred to our already overflowing stores by *powerful* hands. Leaving Medford, we passed through Malden, North Chelsea, Saugus, and Lynn, arriving at our destination about 10½ o'clock. The ride though about sixteen miles was a pleasant one, and the weather although cool was not uncomfortable. We took up our quarters in what is known as Tudor's Garden, but has received the name of Maolis Garden. Maolis as we learned from a sign board near by was a Grecian Hero, but why his name is connected with this place we did not learn. This garden has been fitted up by the proprietor, for the convenience of parties, and is certainly well arranged and calculated for the purpose. The natural beauties of the place have been retained and combined with other attractions so as to make it a pleasant and desirable place of resort. The Pool of Maolis, Spouting Horn, Jet de Eau, Statuary, Paintings, speechless Bull, together with some specimens of growing Hemp, Cotton, Tobacco and Sugar Cane, are among the noticeable objects to be seen here. Our party selected as their camping ground a grotto designated as the "North Spring." It is a natural excavation in the rocks up to which the water almost reached, which has been floored and roofed over and provided with tables, seats, wooden and stone, fire-place and a running spring of water issuing from one side of the grotto. We were joined while here by some dozen others who came in private conveyances. Shortly after our arrival with appetites sharpened by the long ride, the bracing air and the early or scanty breakfast, we sat down to an excellent luncheon provided in great abundance and of a tempting character. Having satisfied the pressing wants of the inner man, most of the company strolled around the rock-ribbed promontory to view the curiosities, while a foraging party went off in search of further material for our inner wants. The bivalves in that region doubtless hearing of the approach of our expert diggers, had skedadled, and left no traces behind, but the foragers succeeded in finding a guide who conducted them to his orchard filled with trees heavily laden with fruit, of the quality of which they were enabled to speak from experience, and to assert that such quantities of good fruit in so small a space were rarely seen in the vicinity of Boston. Following our guide we were led, to a door through which our leader disappeared followed with much trepidation by the artist. While we were gazing and wondering, lo, from the deep and dark receptacle, issued our artist with his hands full of crustaceous fish which he had seized, followed by our guide bearing some fine specimens of the Cod family. Thus well laden, our foragers returned to camp, where their spoils were transferred to the culinary department. About a bushel of that delectable dish known as chowder was manufactured, but, notwithstanding the large amount of fuel consumed and the indefatigable labors of the firemen, causing them to see and feel a great deal of smoke, it obstinately refused to boil for a long period, and delayed the dinner until about 4 o'clock, when the smoking savory stew was declared done, and dispensed with other edibles to the hungry company. While thus engaged, we noticed several persons looking down from the rocks above us and doubtless wishing themselves counted in. Let me now call the roll of this party:—Andrew, Charles, Samuel, Abijah and others of the well tried veterans at Point of Pines, need no further description—the mention of their presence is suggestive of "Great Expectations." There was a second *Samuel*, and a *Draper* as well as a tailor, a *Harrison* an honored name; a live *Prince*; *Anna* not the prophetess, but the singer and player upon musical instruments. The fact that knowledge is an element of *Power* at all times, enabled us to pass the *Fords* among the rocks with safety, but not without a *Dodge*. The Commissary of Subsistence was on hand but being on a furlough, his duties were performed by others in an acceptable manner. We had several *Chaps* as well as a *Chip* of the same block. All combined, and singly, endeavored to make the excursion a pleasant one, and that it was so, will be accorded by the participants. We started for home about 5½ o'clock, and arrived safely at our homes before 9 o'clock. If any of my readers should think that I have said enough about this excursion, and breathed too long the sea breeze, I will promise not to inflict any more upon this theme until—next time.

WAR LECTURE.—At the request of many of our citizens, Capt. Alfred Norton delivered an address upon the Moral Aspects of the War, on last Monday evening, in Lyceum Hall. The hall was well filled, and the Captain discussed for over an hour, in his usual style, the moral bearings of the war upon the history of our country and the future of our race. He was severe in his description of the future which awaited the leaders in this rebellion, and their copperhead sympathisers in the North. The course pursued by England and France was referred to in no mild terms. The result of this war would be glorious and repay for all the blood and treasure shed to attain it.

Captain Norton returned to his duties on Tuesday last. EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH READING.

EXPRESSES.—South Reading, as a general thing, has been well accommodated for years past with facilities for expressage to and from Boston, and the experience of the people is, that the more expressmen we have had the greater amount of work there was for them to do, and the more promptly they did it.—At the present time we have but one public express, others having sold out or been appropriated by private individuals. One of them is employed exclusively by Mr. Wakefield, who generally makes "life members" of those who once enter his service. Spaulding's Express is doing a good business; Mr. S. furnishes good teams, is gentlemanly and accommodating, and deserves to be well patronized. But his is an evening express, and there is very great need of the establishment of another, to leave Boston earlier in the day, say at noon or soon after, so as to deliver parcels on the same afternoon.

South Reading ought to support such a one, in addition to the one we now have.—Merchants now are obliged to take part of their packages with them, sometimes more than it is convenient for them to do, in order to fill the orders of customers on the same day they are given. Sometimes also bundles are sent by private conveyances, or by railroad freight, that they may be delivered in season. It may be for the interest of some enterprising young man to look at this matter. Errands are frequently sent by passengers, which would be given to an expressman if an early return could be made.

SABBATH SERVICES.—Next Sabbath, and after, the time for commencing the afternoon service will be half an hour earlier than heretofore; the bells to begin to ring at 2 o'clock instead of 2½ o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Newton, recent graduate, who is soon to sail as Missionary to Burmah, is engaged to occupy the Baptist pulpit on the coming Sabbath.

SADDLERY.—Mr. J. H. Langtry, has returned to town again and opened a shop for Harness making, in the same building he occupied two years ago. He has been very much missed in his absence, and the people will probably keep him so busy in the future that he will neither find time or disposition to leave town again. He is "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

TOWN MEETING.—The citizens are notified to come together in public meeting, on Monday evening next, to see if they will elect to pay the tax assessed upon them by "an act to provide for the Reimbursement of Bounties paid to volunteers," in accordance with section 9th Chapter 218, of the Laws of 1863.

TAXES.—E. A. Upton, Esq., collector of taxes, has had a very busy week, as the last day of grace for the payment of taxes to secure the discount, was on the 15th.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Lilley Eaton, and John S. Eaton, Esq., with their wives, are on a trip to Niagara Falls. M.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Died in Greenwood, September 12th, of Chronic Consumption, Mrs. Susan Sewall, wife of Edwin Pratt, aged 24 yrs. Mrs. Pratt was a patient sufferer for years; hopeful of recovery till a few weeks before her death; calm and resigned in the last solemn hour. A short time before her decease she summoned her friends to her bedside, and requested that several pieces, which she named, might be sung. The hymns commencing with the following lines, were sung:—"I'm going home, to die no more,"—"Come, sing to me of Heaven,"—"There'll be no more sorrow there." As we sang to her of Heaven, her feeble tones blended with the tremulous voices of her sorrowing friends.

"And the dying stood on the river's brink,
And gazed o'er the rolling tide,
Whose waters glowed with a living light,
That streamed from the other side.

And there was, in the ceaseless dash and flow,
A solemn music tone,
Caught from the hymn of the River of Life,
That flows from the Great White Throne.

Behind her the flowers drooped and died
In the blight of our earthly air;
But beyond, there was no decay nor death,
For the fields of Heaven were there!"

Mrs. Pratt was an exemplary woman, a kind neighbor, a faithful friend.

"Pour not the voice of grief
Above the sable bier—
Her weary spirit finds relief
In a more hallowed sphere.
Then strew fresh flowers above the grave,
And let the green grass o'er it wave!"

S.

☞ A country editor, praising a successful politician, called him "one of the cleverest fellows that ever lifted a hat to a lady, or a boot to a blackguard."

Married.

CUMMINGS—DALAND—In Woburn, Sept. 17th, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. William H. Cummings to Miss Annie E. Daland.

Died.

STOWERS—In Woburn, Sept. 13th, James W., son of Christopher C. and Martha A. Stowers, aged 5 mos., and 6 days.

MEEHAN—In Woburn, Sept. 11th, Orna Meehan, aged 80 years.

EMERY—In Woburn, Sept. 13th, Mrs. Frances Emery, aged 33 yrs., 4 mos., and 16 days.

GUNN—In Woburn, Sept. 16th, of Typhoid fever, Hugh R. Gunn, aged 25 years.

SYMMES—In Winchester, Sept. 13th, Mr. John Symmes, aged 77 yrs., and 4 mos.

PRATT—In Greenwood, Sept. 12th, of consumption, Mrs. Susan S. Pratt, eldest dau. of C. E., and Nancy Thayer, aged 24 yrs., and 9 mos.

HOWE—In South Reading, Sept. 13th, Cora, dau. of Joseph W. Howe, aged 3 yrs.

ANDERSON—In South Reading Sept. 16th, George William Anderson, a returned soldier of Co. E, 50th Mass. Regt., aged 20 yrs., and 8 mos.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cts. per box. 209.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN.
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.

have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

Special Notices.

WOBURN BANK.

To the Stockholders:—

You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at the Banking Rooms, in Woburn, on Monday, Oct. 5th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the choice of Directors, and also to decide by a vote of the Stockholders, the amount for which the Directors may be come liable to the Bank; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Per order of the Directors,
E. J. JENKS, CASHIER.

☞ A Dividend will be payable to Stockholders on and after Thursday, Oct. 1st.

Woburn, Sept. 15th 1863. 51—3w.

SOUTH READING BANK.

The Stockholders of the South Reading Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meetidg for the choice of seven Directors; to vote, in compliance with the requisitions of section 54, chapter 57, of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, in regard to the liabilities of Directors for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally brought before them; will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the fifth day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Per order, L. EATON, CASHIER.
South Reading, Sept. 10, 1863. 51—2w.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of Woburn hereby give notice that they will be in session at their Room in Bank Building, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 25th, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting any business that may come before them.

Per order of the Board.
Woburn, Sept. 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

Whoever has an ELECTRO-MAGNETIC INSTRUMENT belonging to me is requested to return it. WM. INGALLS.
Winchester, Sept. 11, 1863. 50—2w.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!!

A CARD.—TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address—
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
51—4m New York.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL. DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth o Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
41-3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

Iodine Water

Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over estimate influence as a remedial agent. Iodine has been considered the most useful article in *Materia Medica*, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is pronounced to act upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

and to have great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost useless, until Dr. Henry Anders, a physician and chemist of this city, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER

without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the scientific world, is attested by certificates of analysis from Dr. J. R. Chilton, of this city, and Prof. Booth, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was published in the Medical Journal, and its use recommended to practitioners (see "American Medical Monthly," July 6, 1856, page 76.)

This valuable medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from specific causes, &c.

AS A TONIC,

its operations is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

Price $1 per bottle. $5 per half dozen.

Sold by druggists, or sent by Express on receipt of price.

All consultations free.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists.
51—3w. No. 48 Broadway, New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELEANOR REED, late of Woburn, in said County, Widow deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, JOHN JOHNSON, the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said JOHN JOHNSON, is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the *Middlesex Journal*, a newspaper printed at Woburn, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Eighth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

51-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Court of Insolvency.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the estate of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, of Woburn, in said County, house carpenter, Insolvent debtor, and that a second meeting of the creditors, of said insolvent debtor, will be held at the Court of Insolvency at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the Twenty-eighth day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

HORACE COLLAMORE, ASSIGNEE.
Woburn, Sept. 19, 1863. 51—2w.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of SOUTH READING, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

EDWARD MANSFIELD, ADM.
South Reading, Sept. 8, 1863. 50—3w.

$100 Reward!

For a Medicine that will cure

COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING IN THE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or relieve CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

OVER FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

who have used it in their practice, and given it the preeminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or three doses will Invariably cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operations, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season. No Family should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only Twenty-five Cents,

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGG'T,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists in city, country, and everywhere. For sale at wholesale, by D. S. BARNES & COMPANY, New York, GEORGE C. GOODWIN, & COMPANY, Boston. 51—6m.

MIDDLESEX

WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government. Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street, Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20 6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Stree

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

Administratrix's Sale of

REAL ESTATE

In Wilmington.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, on the premises, about three-quarters of a mile from the Depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in Wilmington, so much of the Estate of the late WALTER BUTTERS, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and charges of administration; and consisting of one lot of pasture land known as the "New Ground," containing eleven acres, more or less; also, a lot of land known as the "Reuben Meadow," containing five acres, more or less; also, two out-buildings, situated on said estate. By order of

LUCY BUTTERS, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WINN, Auct'r.
Wilmington, August 28th, 1862.

LEOPOLD MORSE,

NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

SILK AND WOOL DYER,
OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,
BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.
37 3m

SKINNER'S PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children They are useful in every house They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY

E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,
Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass

COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & MCDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn, Feb, 13th, 1863.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.
BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.
Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dressess Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.
347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelly.

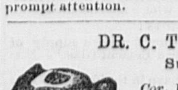
WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

DR. C. T. LANG,



Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,
Woburn Centre.
Jan. 21, 1860. tf

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS

—OF—

ROOM PAPER!

JUST OPENING AT

Woburn Bookstore.

☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m, 2.30, 5.30, p m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 2.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30, 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m. 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p. m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell. Nashua and Way Stations.
The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00. 11.45, a m, 5.00, p m,
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a m., 5.12 pm.
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m., 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9.39 a m, 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m., 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9.55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 p m.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p. m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6.30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4.45, 6-45. 8.25 p. m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.
The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00. 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m, 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.
Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P.M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops.
Lyon's Periodical Drops,

The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!

Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Are Better Than Pills!
Are Better Than Pills!
Are Better Than Pills!
Are Better Than Pills!

Lyon's Periodical Drops are
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation

ever brought before the public, and as a diuretic and specific for irregularities, challenges the world to produce an equal; they are, in the most obstinate cases,

Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good!
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
If The Directions Are Adhered To!
If The Directions Are Adhered To!
If The Directions Are Adhered To!
If The Directions Are Adhered To!
Safe At All Times!
Safe At All Times!
Safe At All Times!
Safe At All Times!

except when expressly forbidden in the directions which are wrapped around each bottle, and have the written signature of DR. JNO. LYON, upon them.

None Others Are Genuine!
None Others Are Genuine!
None Others Are Genuine!
None Othere Are Genuine!
Beware Of Counterfeits!
Beware Of Counterfeits!
Beware Of Counterfeits!
Beware Of Counterfeits!

They cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach.

Use No Other!
Use No Other!
Use No Other!
Use No Other!

For my Drops stand before the world as the *ne plus ultra* of all remedies, for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, Leucoreah, Prolapsus, and the mild, but positive correction of all irregularities.

Do Not Be Imposed Upon!
Do Not Be Imposed Upon!
Do Not Be Imposed Upon!
Do Not Be Imposed Upon!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops, and who recommend their own nostrums, thus appropriating to themselves the constant demand for my Periodical Drops, as a medium for selling something which is worthless and inefficient. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose One Dollar to the nearest General Wholesale Agent, who will return you a bottle by return Express.

You will thus save yourself trouble and obtain relief from the greatest FEMALE REGULATOR of the Nineteenth Century.

Over 25,000 Bottles of this medicine have been sold within the last six months, and every Lady that has used them, but for the nature of the cure would furnish us with her sworn certificate of their efficacy. It takes but One Dollar to make the experiment, and I appeal to those of your sect who are suffering—will you waste away when a single Dollar will give you instant relief.

Prepared solely by DR. JNO. L. LYON, Practicing Physician.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
New Haven, Conn.
General Agents for United States and Canadas.

☞ For Sale at Wholesale by—
D. S. BARNES & Co., New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
50—1y.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat Wheat

GOLDEN-SHEAF
WHISKEY.

RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.
Woburn, March, 1863.

DR. R. E. WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

NEVER was there a medicine ever introduced to the public that has met with such universal satisfaction as a general Family Medicine as this Celebrated Tincture. Time is the true test for all things; it is now over seventy-five years since this valuable Compound was introduced, and its sale constantly increasing, shows that it has prospered entirely from its own merits. In every place where this Family Medicine has been introduced, it has met with the highest recommendations, as will be seen by references below:

This may certify that the subscribers are acquainted with "WOODWARD'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE TINCTURE," manufactured by Ralph E. Woodward, son and successor of Thomas Woodward, South Reading. For many years it has been a very popular medicine in this town and vicinity, and a demand for it increases with a knowledge of its qualities.

Having used it ourselves, or seen its application by our friends and neighbors, we believe it to be a valuable medicine for fresh wounds and bruises, long standing ulcers, and other diseases set forth in the directions.

We believe that all who may be induced to try it, will agree with us, that in this expression of our opinion we do no less a favor to the public than a kindness to the proprietor. Many families among us consider it an indispensable article of family medicine.

Rev. Reuben Emerson,	John White,
Rev. Alfred Emerson,	Jeremiah Bryant,
Rev. Paul S. Adams,	John Stow
Edward Mansfield,	John G. Aborn,
Gardner & Hartshorn,	Lemuel Sweetser,
Lilley Eaton,	Stephen Floyd.
Franklin Poole,	Madison Sweetser.
Thomas Emerson,	

SOUTH READING, Mass., April 25, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

I have for some years made use of the "Vegetable Tincture," for the same purposes, and with similar results as related above by Rev. Mr. Hull. I can heartily recommend it as a valuable medicine to relieve the lungs and throat from the exhaustion and pain consequent on too much speaking under unfavorable circumstances.

D. W. PHILLIPS.

South Reading, June 12, 1855.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.—G. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., and Sawtelle & Co., South Market St., Boston. Dr. J. D. Mansfield, South Reading. L. E. Gleason, Reading. E. T. Whittier, Stoneham. Josiah Hovey, Winchester.

BENJ. W. CONANT, and ELBRIDGE TRULL,
Sole Agents, Woburn. 36—1y

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
ALSO, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*

WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN

Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,

AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,

MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNINGGOOS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

JOSIAH HOVEY,

DEALER IN

Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
School Books, Stationery,
Fancy Goods, &c.

LYCEUM HALL,............,WINCHESTER.

Great care will be used in the selection of pure and fresh Medicines and Chemicals, and none other will be kept. June 7.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

W. A. HASLAM,
PRACTICAL HATTER

Invites the attention of the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity to his stock of HATS and CAPS of his own manufacture, and hopes, by good attention to business, to give perfect satssfaction to all who may call upon him.

Single hats made at short notice. Those persons who find it difficult to get a hat to fit the head can have one made by leaving their measures, that will be as easy to wear as an old one.

OLD HATS renovated in good style, from 25 to 50 cents each. ytf

JOHN G. COLE,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND
Daguerreotype Rooms,
KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS!

Two sizes,......$1.00 and $1.25.

FOR SALE AT THE WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut
The Great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
I sthe best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Afford immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists, Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich. Ct.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge, Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1860.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M. C. CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT, May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly,

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that Is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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SKIN DISEASES CURED

RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP!

CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY

Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT*—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience,

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

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Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia.

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Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

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RADWAY' RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the esolvent will insure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

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From Suppression of their Courses;

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From Irregularities;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER
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FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Ulcerated Uterus;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Chlorosis, or Green sickness;

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From Leucorrhœa, or Whites;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER FROM ALL THOSE COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO THE SEX, whether resulting from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the "Critical Age," or "Turn of Life," will find a REMEDY in the

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It is no new or secret Compound, but has been used for upwards of twenty years by a large proportion of the most liberal and respectable of the Reformed Practice of Medicine.

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Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness,
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This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

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It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

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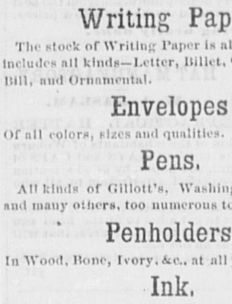

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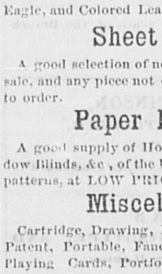

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President Lincoln's Grand March, with the best Vignette of his Excellency that has yet been published; music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals' Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our generals; music by Grafulla, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Gallop, and Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comet Schottische, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Gallop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—Spirit Polka; General Scott's Farewell Grand March, 25 cents each; Airy Castles, 30 cents, all by A. E. Parkhurt. Freedom, Truth and Right Grand March, with splendid vignette; Music by Carl Heinemann, 50 cents. All of which are fine productions.

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Shall ye know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth and Right, (national songs); Is There a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents. per doz., $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompainment, 25 cts.

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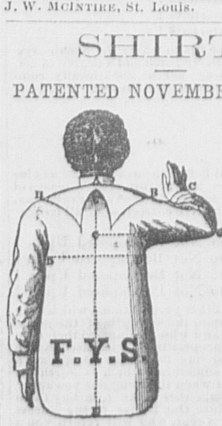

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MEASURES
are
A, the distance round the Neck.
B to B the Yoke.
C to C the Sleeve.
D to D distance around the Body under the Armpits.
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the only article of the kind ever produced which
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Save your broken Furniture.

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Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, its easily repaired.

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Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

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That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

It will Mend Porcelain,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

It will Mend Alabaster,
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$10.00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

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Friends and Relatives
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIER'S & SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

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Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Fulx, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New-York and London," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

⁂ Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
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JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
Improved Gutta Percha
CEMENT ROOFING,

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to New and Old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use: it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by *GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.*

No heat is required in applying it.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shrinking of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

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For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Tin and other Metal Roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not Crack in Cold or Run in Warm Weather, and will not wash off.

Leaky Tin and other Metal Roofs can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a perfectly water-tight roof for many years.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stoves, Ranges, Safes, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturers' use.

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Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy,* which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercial st, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.
None genuine unless signed by
Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

ARMY CHECKERBOARDS.

PERSONS having friends in the army will find at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE some very convenient Army Checker Boards which can be carried in the pocket. It will cost but NINE CENTS to send this article by mail. Call and examine.

September Magazines
For sale at the Woburn Bookstore

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XII : : No. 52.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS.

Poetry.

For the Middlesex Journal.

"Ye can Conquer if ye Will."

Grasping firmly each endeavor,
With an unremitting zeal,
Perseverance is the lever,
Bearing all the powers we feel;
Powers, yielding every treasure,
Worthy lives alone distill,
Each may gather ample measure,
"Ye can conquer if ye will."

Strong, and active, stirring trials,
Teach us how to live like men;
Stern, unflinching self denials,
Nerve the arm to strike again.
Never let the heart be dreary,
Ever constant as the rill,
True, and earnest, always cheery,
"Ye can conquer if ye will."

Grief may veil the heart in sadness,
Threat'ning its depressing gloom,
Checking every flow of gladness,
Every joy that we assume.
Then let nobler thoughts awaken,
Stronger powers, increasing skill;
Stern resolves, are never shaken,
"Ye can conquer if ye will."

Creone.

Select Literature.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

The other day Chief Engineer Dean, of the Fire Department, called at the office where I make shoes for a living, and handed me a big white envelope, notifying me that I was drafted and must report myself for examination, at Lawrence, on the 18th of August.

Now I consider it the duty of every citizen to give his life, if need be, for the defence of his country, so on the morning of the eventful 18th, I put on a clean shirt and my Sunday clothes, and started for Lawrence, to see if I could get exempted.

Lawrence, as all know, is situated on the Merrimack river, and its principal productions are mud, dust and factory girls. The city proper, at least that part that I saw, consisted of a long, narrow entry, up one flight of stairs, adorned overhead with a frescoing of gas meters, and carpeted with worn out tobacco quids, and furnished with one chair, two settees, and as many huge, square packing cases, marked "Q. M. D." Scattered around this palatial entrance-hall were some forty or fifty conscripts, looking very much as if they expected to be exempted by reason of old age, before the young man with the ferocious moustache should notify them of their turn. Most of them, however, were doomed to disappointment, for while they counted the hours of delay, a door would suddenly open, and the tall young man would single out a man and march him through the open door-way, to be seen no more.

By and by—that is after several hours waiting—my turn came.

"John Smith!" shouted the doorkeeper.

"That's me," says I, and with a cheer from the crowd, I entered a large square room where two persons sat writing at a table, and a third, evidently the surgeon, was examining a man in the last stages of nudity.

One of the writers at the table, a young man with curly eyes and blue hair, nodded to me, and dipping his pen in the ink, commenced—

"John Smith, what's your name?"

"John Smith," says I.

"Where were you born?"

"Podunk, Maine."

"What did your great-grandmother die of?"

"Darned if I know," says I.

"Call it hapentap," says he; "and your grandfather, too?"

"I don't care what you call it," says I, for I was a little riled by his nonsensical question.

"Did you ever have boils?" says he.

"Not a boil."

"Or fits?"

"Nary fit."

"Or delerium tremens?"

"No sir-ee!"

"Or rickets?"

"I'll ricket you," says I, for I thought he meant something else.

"Did you ever have the measles?" says he.

Here I took off my coat.

"Or the itch?"

"Yes, sir," I—"that ere fist (and I shoved a very large brown one within three inches of his nose,) had been itching, for the last ten minutes, to knock your pesky head off, you little, mean, low-lived, contemptible whelp, you."

"My dear sir," said the mild-spoken, gentlemanly surgeon, laying his hand on my arm; "calm yourself, I pray. Don't let your angry passions rise, but take off your clothes, so I can see what you are made of."

So I suppressed my anger, and withdrawing to a corner, I hung my clothes up on the floor, and presented myself for examination, clad only with the covering nature had given me, except about a square inch of court-plaster on my right shin, where I had fallen over a chair, the night before, feeling for a match.

"Young man," said the surgeon, looking me straight in the eye, "you have got the myopia."

"Yes, sir," said I, "and a good one, too—a little Bininger, with a drop of Stoughton, makes an excellent eye opener, of a morning."

"And there seems to be an amaurotic tendency of the right eye, accompanied with opthalmia."

"Show!" says I.

"And that white spot in the left eye betokens a cataract."

"I guess you mean in the air, says I, 'cause I went in swimming this morning, and got an allfired big bubble in my left ear," and here I jumped up and down two or three times on my left foot, but to no purpose. As soon as I stopped he mounted a chair and commenced feeling the top of my head.

"Was your family ever troubled with epilepsy?" says he.

"Only the two boys," says I, "and when they catch them, my wife always goes at them with a fine tooth comb, the first thing.

Jumping off the chair he hit me a lick in the ribs that nearly knocked me over, and before I had time to remonstrate, his arms were round my neck and his head pressed against my bosom the same way that Sophia Ann does, when she wants me to buy her some new bonnets and things.

"Just what I thought," says he; "tuberculosis and hemoptysis, combined with a defect in the scapular membrane and incipient phthysis!"

"Heavens!" says I, "what's that?"

"And cardiac disease."

"No?" said I.

"And pendardites!"

"Thunder!" said I.

"Stop talking! Now count after me—one!"

"One!" said I, half dead with fright.

"Asthma! Two."

"Two," I yelled.

"Exotis of the right febular! Three."

"Three!" I gasped.

"Coxalgia! Four."

"Murder!" said I—"Four!"

"Confirmed duodenum of the right ventricle! Five."

"Oh doctor! dear doctor, aint you most through? I feel faint!"

"Through? No! Not half through.—Why my friend, Pandora's box was nothing to your chest. You have sphyn[illegible]iana, and gloriosis, and conchollogia, an[illegible]rsiflage, and—"

"Here my knees trembled so I leaned against the table for support."

"And permanent luxation of the anterior lobe of the right phalanx."

My only answer was a deprecatory gesture.

"And scrofulous diathesis and omniopodites."

I sank to the floor in utter despair.

"Elutriation!" he yelled, for he saw I was going fast—"and maxillarium and—"

When I woke to consciousness again I found myself in a puddle of water, an empty bucket near by, and the surgeon astride of my chest, shouting something into my ear, of which however I could hear nothing.

I smiled feebly in acknowledgement of his attentions. At a sign from him, two attendants drew near, and having lifted him into a chair, for he was absolutely black in the face with the violence of his exertions, they hoisted me to a perpendicular and the examination proceeded.

But I will not harrass your feelings by repeating the heart-rending details. Suffice it to say, that I was afflicted with gastritis, emphysemation, marcidity, emphyema, obesity, condyle of the humerus, bilicose veins, herma in both great toes, and hermorhoids in the left heel, besides lots of other diseases whose names I cannot remember. Finally, after a rigid examination of my toe nails in search of eruptive lesions, he arose to his feet drew a long breath, wiped the perspiration from his face with a stray newspaper and recommenced.

"Young man," said he, and his eyes glistened with delight as he spoke, "you are the most interesting subject I have ever met with. Really a most wonderful case! I don't know when I have enjoyed a half hour thoroughly. Why, sir, with the exception of two, or at most three, you have symptoms of every disease in the medical dictionary. Please let me embrace you again, just to see if I can't detect exicosis of the viscous membrane. Well, no, he continued, with a slightly disappointed air, as he released me. "I don't seem to find it, exactly, but would you mind coming round to my boarding house, after tea, so that I can spend the evening oscultating after it?"

He was so anxious to find that particular symptom, that I was very sorry to refuse him; but I had promised Sophia Ann that I would be home to tea, and I knew that she would worry if I staid; so I was obliged to decline. Seeing there was a lady in the case, he very politely excused me, very much to my relief. "Well, good-bye, my friend," said he, as I took my hat to go; "I wish it was so you could go to the war; I would have you in my hospital in less than a month, and then I could examine you at my leisure. I am positive a little exposure would bring on those two symptoms I spoke of, and then what a magnificent subject you would be! How I should like to dissect you! But then, perhaps you don't feel like it, and if you don't, I don't know as I can blame you much for wishing to preserve your wonderful organization as long as possible; so you just go into the next room, and Capt. Herrick will give you a furlough to go home and provide a substitute or pay your commutation fee. Boy, call the next on the list!"

"But, sir," said I, aghast at his concluding remarks, "you don't pretend to accept me as able-bodied?"

"Really, my friend," said he, the "fact is you have so many diseases that I actually don't know which to specify. It won't do to say cranial disease, when it's your heart that is affected, and if I mention your heart what's the use of your having consumption? But I know Dr. Coggswell will be pleased to receive your commutation fee, or, if you will bring up a likely substitute, I shall be delighted to examine him; and some day, when we are both at liberty, I shall be most happy to have you call upon me. Hold!—just unbutton your coat for a moment. I must find that exico—"

But here I broke from his grasp, and, stopping in the next room only long enough to procure my furlough, I started for the railway station, and never looked behind until I was safe in the arms of Sophia Ann and the children.

And now, can anybody inform where I can find a good able-bodied substitute, warranted diseased in the head, heart, lungs or legs, or all of them? To such a man I will give three hundred dollars cash down, or, if he prefer, at the rate of five dollars apiece for each symptom, and promise him, in behalf of our Uncle Samuel, food and clothing for three years, together with medical attendance in proportion to the number and malignity of his diseases.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

Amusing things we meet in mankind.—It is amusing to hear a gray-headed old man, who amassed a fortune in his younger days by keeping a tippling shop, now say he would, had he the power, imprison any man on whose premises a drop of the poison could be found.——It is amusing to hear an old deacon, who has the faculty to pile up his wood for market, so that seven feet will measure a cord, propose to expel a young grocer from the church because he sold him thirty-one ounces of sugar for two pounds.——It is amusing to hear a member of the church, who, in youth, sowed his wild oats by the bushel, propose that the church investigate the circumstances under which brother Jones calls on sister Smith so often, innocently forgetting all the while that "it takes a rogue to catch a rogue."——It is amusing to hear a man who made his first ten thousand by a mere accident in speculation, now whine over the want of *business tact* in the young men of the present day.——It is amusing to hear a hardened politician, whose political conscience is so tough that you can make no impression whatever upon it with the sharpest axe of honor that can be found, sigh with pious horror over the want of principle in those who oppose his political creed.——It is amusing to hear a man who has just brains enough to believe his wisdom and intelligence is actually needed to help society along, often prate about the weakness of woman's mind. You can see at once how strong his own must be, but cannot help wishing he had a little more power of discernment, that would enable him "to see himself as others see him."

The Wealth of Boston.—The rapid increase of the wealth of Boston, as shown by the reports of the city assessors, is certainly satisfactory. In 1835 the whole amount of real and personal estate in that city was assessed at seventy-nine millions three hundred and two thousand dollars, and now a single ward—ward four—shows property which exceeds this amount, by over a quarter of a million of dollars. In 1853 the aggregate, real and personal, of the city, amounted to two hundred and six millions five hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred dollars; and the present year—ten years having expired—Boston exhibits an increase of ninety-six million of dollars, nearly ten million per annum gain. Boston will show, in all probability, even greater gain during the next decade, for she is but beginning to grow. The young men of to-day will live to see the finest residences in that city erected on what are now cultivated hills in Brookline; and we hope it will not be many years ere we shall see Boston, Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, Charlestown, Chelsea and Cambridge one municipality.

Posers for Practical Printers.—If you print a job in blue ink, how can it be read?—Suppose you upset a fount of letter; in such a "case," is it not very likely that you will get into the wrong box?—If you are out of sorts, is that any reason why you should lose your temper?—You are sometimes told to "follow copy." Should the copy be in such a state as to be wholly unintelligible—a not unfrequent occurence—will you, therefore, be justified in imbibing noxious fluids until you become in a similar condition?—Is it possible for you ever to become short of long primer?

Pay for Sadness.—In an old play the undertaker reproves one of his mourners for laughing at a funeral, and says to him, "You rascal! I have been raising your wages these two years, upon the condition that you should appear sorrowful, but the higher wages you receive the happier you look."

Nicknames.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

The one criticism with which I will conclude, is on the practice of using in general society unmeaning and ridiculous familiar nicknames or terms of endearment. A more offensive habit cannot be imagined, or one which more effectually tends to the disparagement of those who indulge in it. I find myself, after the departure of the ladies from the dining-room, sitting next to an agreeable and sensible man. I get into interesting conversation with him. We seek a corner in the drawing-room afterwards and continue it. His age and experience make him a treasure-house of information and practical wisdom. Yet, as "talk trieth the man, infirmities begin to appear here and there, and my respect for my friend suffers diminution. By-and-by a decided weak point is detected; and further on, it becomes evident that in the building up of his mental and personal fabric there is somewhere a loose stratum which will not hold under pressure. At last the servant begins to make those visits to the room, usually occurring about ten o'clock which begin with gazing about, and result in a rush at some recognized object, with a summons from the coachman below. I am just doubting whether I have not come to an end of my companion, when a shrill voice from the other side of the room calls out—"Sammy, love!" All is out. He has a wife who does not know better, and he has never taught her better. This is the secret. The skeleton in their cupboard is a child's rattle. A man may as well suck his thumb all his life, as talk, or allow to be talked to him, such drivelling nonsense. It must detract from manliness of character, and from proper self-respect: and is totally inconsistent with the good taste, and consideration, even in the least things, for the feelings of others, which are always present in persons of good breeding and Christian courtesy.—Never let the world look through these chinks into the boudoir. Even thence, if there be real good sense present, all that is childish and ridiculous will be banished; but at all events keep it from the world. It is easy for husband and wife, it is e[illegible] brothers and sisters, to talk to one [illegible] none else could talk, without a [illegible] is minced-up English. One sa[illegible] from lips on which dwells wisdom, is [illegible] all the "loveys" and "deareys" which become the unmeaning expletives of the vulgar.

And, as we have ventured to intrude into the boudoir, let us go one step further up, and peep into the nursery also. And here again I would say, never talk, never allow to be talked, to children, the contemptible nonsense which is so often the staple of nursery conversation. Never allow foolish and unmeaning nicknames to come into use in your family. We all feel, as we read of poor James I., with his "Steenie" for the Duke of Buckingham, and "Baby Charles" for his unfortunate son, that he cannot have been worthy to rule in England. We often find foolish names like these rooted in the practice of a family, and rendering grown-up men and women ridiculous in the eyes of strangers. And mind, in saying this, I have no wish to proscribe all abridgments, or familiar forms of names, for our children, but only those which are unmeaning and absurd. I hold "Charley" to be perfectly legitimate: "Harry" is bound up with the glories of English history: Ned, and Dick, and Tom, and Jack, and Jem, and Bill, though none of them half so nice as the names which they have superceeded, are too firmly fixed in English practice and English play, ever to be banished. Kate has almost become a name of itself; few maidens can carry the weight of Eleanor, whereas there never was a lass whom Nelly did not become. The same might be said of Milly and Amelia, and of many others. But the case of every one of such recognized nicknames differs widely from that, where some infantine lisping of a child's own name is adopted as the designation for life: or where a great rifleman with a bushy beard is called to hold his mamma's skein of wool by the astounding title of "Baby."

All perhaps do not know the story of the kind old gentleman and his carriage. He was riding at his ease one very hot day, when he saw a tired nurse-maid toiling along the footpath carrying a great heavy boy.—His heart softened: he stopped his carriage, and offered her a seat; adding, however, this:

"Mind," said he, "the moment you begin to talk any nonsense to that boy, you leave my carriage."

All went well for some minutes. The good woman was watchful, and bit her lips. But alas! we are all caught tripping sometimes. After a few hundred yards, and a little jogging of the boy on her knee, burst forth.

"Georgy porgy! ride in coachy poachy!"

It was fatal. The check-string was pulled, the steps let down, and the nurse and boy consigned to the dusty footpath as before.

This story is true. The person mainly concerned in it was a well known philanthropic baronet of the last generation, and my informant was personally acquainted with him.

☞ Eleven one-legged military pensioners from Chelsea Hospital, England, and the same number of one-armed tars from Greenwich, lately played a game at cricket in the Leeds Royal Park. The one-legged players won.

The Habiliments of Grief from a Commercial Point of View.

On the occasion of a recent visit to London, whilst I was debating with myself over the breakfast things as to how I should spend the day, I received by the post a letter deeply bordered with black, evidently a messenger of affliction. I tore the white weeping willow upon a black background which formed the device upon the seal, and read the contents. It proved to be an intimation from a relative of the sudden death of her brother-in-law, and a request that, under the circumstances of the sudden bereavement of the widow, I should undertake certain sad commissions relative to the articles of mourning required by the family.

I at once set out upon my sad errand. I had no difficulty in finding the *maison dedueil* to which I had been referred. It met me in the sad habiliments of woe; no vulgar colors glared from the shop windows, no gilding amazed with its festive brightness. The name of the firm scarce presumed to make itself seen in letters of the saddest gray upon a black ground. Here and there beads of white set off the general gloom of the house front, like the crape piping of a widow's cap. The very metal window frames and plates had gone into a decorous mourning—zinc taking the place of what we feel, under the circumstances, would have been quite out of character—brass.

On my pushing the plate glass door, it gave way with a hushed and muffled sound, and I was met by a gentleman of sad expression, who, in the most sympathetic voice, inquired the nature of my want, and, on my explaining myself, directed me to the Inconsolable Grief Department. The interior of the establishment answered exactly to the appearance without. The long passage I had to traverse was panelled in white black borderings, like so many mourning cards placed on end; and I was rapidly becoming impressed with the deep solemnity of the place, when I caught sight of a neat little figure rolling up some ribbon, who, on my inquiring if I had arrived at the Inconsolable Grief Department, replied almost in a tone of gayety, that that was the half-mourning counter, and that I must proceed further on until I had passed the repository for widow's silk. Following her directions, I at last reached my destination—a large room draped in black, with a hushed atmosphere about it as though somebody was lying invisibly there in state.

An attendant in sable habiliments, picked out with the inevitable white tie, and with an undertakerish eye and manner, awaited my commands. I produced my written directions. Scanning it critically, he said:

"Permit me to inquire, sir, if *it* is a deceased partner?"

I nodded assent.

"We take the liberty of asking this distressing question," he continued, "as we are extremely anxious to keep up the character of our establishment by matching, as it were, the exact shade of affliction. Our paramatta and crapes give satisfaction to the deepest wo. Permit me to show you a new texture of surprising beauty and elegance, manufactured specially for this house, and which we call the *inconsolable*. Quite a novelty in the trade, I do assure you, sir."

With this he placed a pasteboard box before me full of mourning fabrics.

"Is this it?" I inquired, lifting a lugubrious piece of drapery.

"Oh, no!" he replied; "the one you have in your hand was manufactured for last year's affliction, and was termed, "The Stunning Blow Shade." It makes up well, however, with our *sudden bereavement* silk—a leading article — and our *distraction* trimmings."

"I fear," said I, "my commission says nothing about these novelties."

"Ladies in the country," he blandly replied, "don't know of the perfection to which the art of mourning genteelly has been brought! But I will see that your commission is attended to to the letter." Giving another glance over the list, he observed, "Oh! I perceive a widow's cap is mentioned here. I must trouble you, sir, to proceed to the Weeds Department for that article—the first turning to the left."

Proceeding, as directed, I came to a recess fitted up with a solid phalanx of widows' caps. I perceived at a glance that they exhausted the whole gamut of grief, from the deepest shade to that tone which is expressive of a pleasing melancholy. The foremost row confronted me with the sad liveries of crapon folds, whilst those behind gradually faded off into light, ethereal tarleton, and one or two of the outsiders were even breaking out into worldly features and flaunting weepers. Forgetting the proprieties of the moment, I inquired of the grave attendant if one of the latter would be suitable.

"Oh! no, sir," she replied, with a slight shade of severity in the tone of her voice; "you may gradually work up to that in a year or two. But any of these"—pointing to the first row of widows' weeds—"are suitable for the first burst of grief."

Acquiescing in the propriety of this sliding scale of sorrow, I selected some weeds expressive of the deepest dejection I could find, and, having completed my commission, inquired where I could procure for myself some lavender gloves.

"Oh! for those things, sir," she said, in the voice of Tragedy speaking to Comedy, "you must turn to your right, and you will come to the Complimentary Mourning counter."

Turning to the right accordingly, I was surprised, and not a little shocked, to find myself among worldly colors. Tender lavender, I had expected; but violet, mauve, and even absolute red, stared me in the face. Thinking I had made a mistake, I was about to retire, when a young lady, in a cheerful tone of voice, inquired if I wanted anything in her department.

"I was looking for the Complimentary Mourning counter," I replied, "for some gloves; but I fear I am wrong."

"You are quite right, sir," she observed. This is it. She saw my eye glance at the cheerful colored silks, and with the instinctive tact of a woman guessed my thoughts in a moment.

"Mauve, sir, is very appropriate for the lighter sorrows."

"But absolute red!" I retorted, pointing to some velvet of that color.

"Is quite admissible when you mourn the departure of a distant relative. But allow me to show you some gloves?" and, suiting the action to the word, she lifted the cover from a tasteful glove box, and displayed a perfect picture of delicate half-tones, indicative of a struggle between the cheerful and the sad.

"There is a pleasing melancholy in this shade of gray," she remarked, indenting slightly each outer knuckle with the soft elastic kid as she measured my hand.

"Can you find lavender?"

"Oh, yes! but the sorrow tint is very slight in that; however, it wears admirably."

Thus, by degrees, the grief of the establishment died out in tenderest lavender, and I took my departure deeply impressed with the charming improvements which Parisian taste has effected in the plain, old-fashioned style of English mourning.

Rachel, the Actress.

I have had the pleasure of frequently meeting Rachel in society, and certainly it was impossible to have seen any one more high-bred in appearance, dress and manner. There was nothing exaggerated in her style of dress, which was always of rich materials, but in perfect taste. She generally, in order to conceal the excessive spareness of her form, wore a high gown, fitting tight round the long, slight throat, and falling in heavy folds; the lace collar being fastened by some costly ornament.—Her head, which was beautifully shaped, was generally adorned only by her thick, waving hair. Her eyes were very deeply set, and too jet black to be soft or pleasing; her profile was regular in its outline, but her face was long and narrow, and bore evident traces of its Jewish origin. She had very small, well formed hands, with long, thin, taper fingers, and pink nails, remarkable "*bien soignes.*" Her manner in a drawing-room was particularly quiet, pleasing and lady-like.—She was neither forward nor servile; never forcing herself on any one's acquaintance, and yet never accepting a position of humiliation. I could completely understand how thoroughly English society had been taken in during her first visit to London, and how the most straight-laced dowagers had invited her, almost on a footing of intimacy, to their houses and select parties. It is true that she had not then completely thrown all appearance of propriety to the winds, as in her later career. I think I may say, without subjecting myself to any accusation of scandal or exaggeration, that no woman ever went beyond Rachel in immorality. I have heard men say that it was just that contrast between her "company" manners, so distinguished, graceful and dignified, and the coarse, ribald tone which she assumed when at ease with her boon companions, that fascinated them. She must have studied vice as another might have studied virtue, and instead of feigning to appear better than she really was, it seemed to be her glory to show to her admirers the darkest shades of her character, and make them kneel down and worship the idol of mud they had set up.—*Gronow's Recollections and Anecdotes.*

Dying for a kiss.—An inquest was held lately on the body of a young man who, in the attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl, fell down the stairs and killed himself. Not a great while since a young lady broke her neck in trying to escape a kiss. The question now is, shall kissing be given up as a dangerous amusement?

The figures upon the magic porcelain of the Chinese are executed in such a manner, that they are invisible when the vessels are empty, but become apparent when they are filled with water.

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," as young Precocity coolly remarked to his teacher when he couldn't say his lesson.

☞ A man may be ever so poor, he may be ever so unfortunate, but he need never be hard up for candles so long as he makes *light* of his sufferings.

☞ Albert Smith once wrote an article in Blackwood signed "A. S." "Tut," said Jerrold, "what a pity Smith will only tell two-thirds of the truth."

Crinoline.

The following "tit-bit" we extract from the *Home Journal*, and hope that our lady readers will find in it something that will interest them.

"I have *seen* it breathed—for newspapers have a way of breathing facts without actually making an announcement, you know—that crinoline is going out. When it does, may I! There remains but slight inducements for womankind to exist, if after the exhilarating reign of the hoop, it must go back to the six-skirt martyrdom of yore! In these rampant days of the Dog-star, is it not enough to know that the sun is three million of miles nearer us than he was supposed to be, without the additional distress of a hoopless perspective? Let us not believe it! Let us consider it a malicious *on dit* set afloat to startle and terrify the world-feminine; for the World Feminine—profuse as it has been with its subdued maledictions on crinoline, when it capsizes babies, exhibits an attachment for chair-arms, door-knobs, and table corners, or betrays resentment to close quarters, and tendencies to being shut in the door, or impaled by chair-legs—still worships this light and comfortable expander, and still looks upon it as the indispensable basis of dress.

"Crinoline has been abused. A few women have been so careless as to imagine they could flirt through foot-lights, or trail their robes in the grate, *a la* sisters of the furnace, without igniting; and editors have gleaned up every scarce item of this sort, and wofully headed it, 'Another Death from Crinoline;' as if crinoline were about to depopulate the world! Likewise have they perpetrated jibes and caricatures, until the perpetrators themselves are exhausted; but the most deplorable abuse of crinoline, is the way in which many women—usually servants or poor girls—stretch over it a scant dress skirt, and go bouncing and rolling along the streets like animated barrels!—this, if anything, should make one sigh for the abolishment of the hoop.

"As for these dreadful deaths from crinoline, I experience a righteous conviction in saying that where one woman's death has been brought about by its use, a thousand times that number have dragged themselves into spinal or some other complaint which has ended in death, from supplying its place with six or more heavy skirts. Crinoline has been a grand step from the dark ages of dress; and shall we retrace it?"

"'Growing smaller and smaller, and soon will be quite extinct,' relentlessly goes on this floating item; as if he—I know it is 'he'—exulted in the expectation of soon seeing us floundering and flapping in our collapsed raiment. But he need *not* exult; for, he will, Heaven helping us, behold nothing of the sort! Let crinoline utterly 'go out' and long skirts are doomed. Crinoline may 'grow smaller' with good grace, but let it become 'quite extinct' and a 'sea change' will have come over woman's dress. Something desperate will transpire!

"I have seen rhapsodies on 'flowing outlines'—on the enchantment of an inward curve in ladies' robes, from the hips downward. This is all very well in painting and statuary, but practically illustrated, it's too much for locomotion and good nature!

"As regards this dress revolution—standing collars, cravats, swallow-tail jackets, and very mannish hats—have already made themselves ominously familiar to the eye. Let crinoline be banished, and we may carry the costume still farther!—to p-n-t-l-ns, maybe!! Not sombre, heavy affairs, but some lustrous fabric, sumptuously gathered beneath sumptuous tunics—bedecked with buttons 'braided' of course—and ending in shining, energetic, little boots with steel heels! What fields would be open for laces and embroidery!—what opportunities for elaborate vests, and magnificent neck decorations! Then there would be the death of the sky-scraping bonnet—for the two together would throw the universe into convulsions of laughter. The hat—the only legitimate head covering—would be at last firmly enthroned. But the trouble is, there are some boots which would *not* be 'little;' some forms whose vests would require a ridiculous ampleness!—whose heads would nestle under hats like depressed dumplings! What alas! would become of poor, fat women, and our venerable mothers?

"Let us stand by crinoline — modest, moderate crinoline—until a more attractive alternative presents itself!" Signed,

"Marie Mignonette,
"And many others!"

The Miller's Portrait.—A worthy miller, wishing for a portrait of himself, applied to a painter to have it accomplished.

"But," said he, "I am a very industrious man. I wish to be painted as looking out of my mill window. But when any one looks at me I wish to pop my head in, so as not to be thought lazy, or as spending too much time at the window."

"Very well," said the painter, "it shall be done so."

He painted the mill and the mill window. The miller looked at it.

"Very well," said he, "but where is myself looking out?"

"O," said the painter, "whenever any one looks at the mill, you know, you pop your head in, to preserve your credit for industry."

"That's right, that's right," said the miller. "I'm content—just so. I'm in the mill now, ain't I? Just so, that will do."

The Middlesex Journal,

E. T. MOODY, PROPRIETOR,

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TO ADVERTISERS.—The attention of business men everywhere is called to this paper as an advertising medium. The JOURNAL circulates largely in the towns that surround Woburn, and all will increase their business by advertising in its columns.

Every kind of JOB PRINTING done at short notice, on reasonable terms and in good style.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit direct to the office of publication.

The Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863

With this number the twelfth volume of the JOURNAL expires. To tell our readers that we are satisfied with the contents of our paper for the past year, would be simply telling them an untruth, for we are far from being satisfied. Like all frail human nature we are governed by circumstances, and have to submit with as much grace as we can command. Could we govern circumstances, we would give our readers such a paper as could not be equalled; but as it is, we do the best we can, humbly hoping that we do not wholly fail. When all the labor of conducting an establishment, together with much other work, falls upon one pair of shoulders, they have about as heavy a load as they can support, and must sometimes bend. Often when we should devote our whole attention to the various details of our paper, we are obliged to attend to matters entirely apart therefrom, so that sometimes the labor that should in justice to everything take two days to perform has to be performed in one, or it may be less. Under these circumstances is it to be wondered at that the JOURNAL does not reach that standard which we so much desire it should? We think not. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," says Shakespeare; we say, "uneasy lies the head" against which the "devil" fires continually "more copy." It may be *thick* enough to be bullet proof, but it cannot be made proof against that ceaseless cry, that will penetrate the smallest aperture and be sure to make itself heard; yes, we believe it could be heard even above the din of battle. But time worketh all things, changes included; and we live in hopes that the day is not afar off when the *Journal* will be much nearer the mark we have set up than it is now. Until then we will travel in the old beaten path, trusting that we will receive the same generous patronage at the hands of the public, as we have in the past. We sincerely thank our friends for their patronage and their good wishes, which they have bestowed without stint, and hope their favors have not fallen on stony ground.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS.—The public will be pleased to learn that this troupe (which includes one of our own townsmen,) will give a Concert of their Ancient and modern music in this town week after next. The high success which has attended this company for several years throughout the Northern United States, combined with the unusual and satisfactory nature, of this entertainments, which must guarantee them an overflowing house in a community like ours, where they are so well known and appreciated. Let us give Father Kemp a warm and hearty welcome.

MR. EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines, &c.," has made arrangements to accept a limited number of invitations to lecture before Literary Associations during the coming fall and winter, on "The Southern Whites: Their Social and Political Characteristics." If Mr. Kirke's lectures are as interesting as his writings, and undoubtedly they are, he will have a very busy season. He can be addressed " care of Continental Monthly, New York."

TESTIMONIAL FOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.—We see by the papers that a movement is on foot in the Army of the Potomac to give General McClellan a testimonial of some kind. Our memory has failed to point us to anything of particular importance that he has done to merit such a token. Perhaps some one who has a better memory and greater power of discernment, will point out some one thing. Wonder how the White House looks to him just now? Does distance lend enchantment to the view?

STATE CONVENTION.—At the Republican State Convention held in Worcester, on Thursday, the present board of State officers was re-nominated. The Convention could not have done better. From Governor Andrew downward our State officials are deservedly popular, and the State owes it to herself to re-elect them.

WOBURN NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION.—This body met in their room in Bank Block on Tuesday evening, according to notice. In the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. Stebbins took the chair. It was stated that as the Association, by the liberality of Mr. John Cummings, jr., was provided with permament accommodations, it was desirable to extend its benefits to a larger circle and to embrace within its fellowship all who feel a decided interest in the pursuits of the naturalist. On motion, Mr. J. Cummings, jr. and Dr. E. Cutter were appointed a committee to devise such modifications of the present constitution as would accomplish the end in question. The Committee were to report at the next meeting of the Association, to be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, at 7½ o'clk.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the decided character of this Association, and of the high promise of future usefulness it offers. Though the munificence of our noble hearted citizen, Mr. John Cummings, jr., the Association has been supplied, as before stated, with a room; with a collection of insects comprising 12,000 specimens; with the extensive and complete herbarium of the lamented Rickard, and with a mineralogical collection of over 1000 specimens.

Besides, our own well known Naturalist, Mr. James G. Shute, has contribtued a large cabinet of stuffed birds of Massachusetts, which bears high testimony to his skill and talents as a collector, and which is also the great attraction of the society's museum. We congratulate the Society on having so liberal a patron and so versed a Naturalist. We feel assured that the organization under its present auspices, will prove a lasting benefit to educational interest, and an honor to our town which has been so signally blessed in its institutions.

We understand that the public can be admitted to the collection on application to the curator Mr. J. G. Shute.

CAUCUS.—At the Republican Caucus held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention:—Timothy Winn, M. F. Winn, W. T. Grammar, Joseph Buck, Horace Corn, Dr. B. Cutter and Nathan Wyman. To the County and Councillor District Convention:—Messrs. J. B. Winn, E. N. Blake, Henry Thompson, J. R. Kendall, J. G. Pollard, C. C. Woodman and H. Collamore were elected delegates.—To the Senatorial District Convention, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates: Thos. Warland, Jos. Buck, A. B. Johnson, W. T. Grammar, Timothy Winn, C. C. Woodman and E. N. Blake—J. G. Pollard, E. E. Thompson and A. B. Johnson were elected town Committee for the ensuing year.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon quite a serious accident happened from the horse attached to E. T. Marion's milk wagon running away. The horse was left standing on Salem street, for a moment, and by some means became frightened and ran into Main street, and when near J. S. Ellis' grocery store, came in contact with another horse and wagon standing there, damaging both the latter quite extensively, especially the horse which had one end of a shaft run into his breast. Marion's wagon was very much broken.

CONSCRIPTS.—Out of the 104 men drafted from Woburn, only 12 were accepted, and of these nine payed the commutation fee; one has not yet reported; and the remaining two are now in the service, viz:—Saml. S. Caldwell and Andrew W. Morton. The former has been assigned to Co. F, 22d Mass. Regt., and the latter to Co. E, 16th Mass. Regt.

William Flaherty, of this town, has enlisted as substitute, and is now at Long Island. He was formerly private in Co. A, 9th Mass. Regt., and was discharged for disability.

John Barry, also of this town, has enlisted in New Hampshire, as substitute, and is now at the place of rendezvous in that State.

VIEW OF HORN POND AND ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.—The view taken some time ago, from Rag Rock, of Horn Pond and Environs of Boston, by Mr. F. Richardson, has been beautifully lithographed and is now ready for delivery to subscribers. The picture will be quite an addition to the parlors of those of our citizens who have secured copies. A framed copy can be seen for a few days at the Woburn Bookstore.

ENLISTMENTS.—Among those who have recently enlisted from this town are the following named persons:—Patrick Daley, Orderly Sergeant, and Peter Burns, private, both in Co. A, 2d Regt. Mass. Heavy Artillery; Patrick Kelley, private, Co. D, 2d Regt. Mass. Heavy Artillery; Thomas Hickey, private, Co. C, Light Artillery; Thomas Moore, in Navy.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The North Woburn Sabbath School will hold a Festival at Webster Hall, on Thursday evening next, to aid in the enlargement of their library.—Such an object as this ought to call forth the aid of every one.

ALLOTMENT MONEY.—Our Town Treasurer received the Allottment Roll of Co. K. 39th Rgt., yesterday morning, and will pay the different sums allotted to day. The amount received was $1142.68.

ACCIDENT.—An accident happened near the Chemical Works, in Woburn, Tuesday morning, to the cattle train on the B. & L. Railroad, by which five horses were killed, and several cars badly damaged.

☞ Mr. John L. Parker, late of the *Woburn Budget*, has received an appointment as Commissrry Clerk, in the 1st Div., 1st Brig. 5th Army Corps.

FURLOUGH.—Corpl. Cornelius Connelly, of this town, a member of Co. G, 22d Mass. Regt., was in town last week on a furlough.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The present number, which will be found a good one in all respects, opens with another installment of the "Uncollected writings of Charles Lamb," which will excite surprise that so many good things of Lamb's have been neglected by his editors. Two readable stories are "The Deacon's Holocaust" and "The Legend of Monte del Diable." Mr. Hazewell contributed an interresting account of the English "Conquest of Cuba." A paper left by Thoreau, "Life without principle" is characteristic enough. Mr. Wasson writes "A Letter to Thomas Carlyle," which is keen and patriotic. The paper which will doubtless attract the most attention is Hon. Charles Summer's article on "Our Domestic Relations." He outlines his idea of reconstruction, coming to the general conclusion that the State governments have been "vacated by the rebellion," and that the whole rebel region, deprived of all local government, lapses under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, precisely as any other territory." The poetry of the number, comprising contributions from Whittier and Emerson, is unusually good.

THE CONTINENTAL.—No one that reads this spicy monthly can fail of being pleased. The articles are upon subjects that interest us all directly, and are written in such a manner as to make them both deeply interesting and plain. We earnestly commend the Continental to our readers, and hope they will take measures to test its merit. Subscriptions taken at Woburn Bookstore, where single copies can also be obtained.

HARPER FOR OCTOBER we have received through A. Williams & Co., Boston. The contents are such as will impart life and vivacity to the dullest mind. The leading article entitled "The First Cruise of the Monitor Passaic," will be found exceedingly interesting. In short this number is as readable as any of its predecessors. For sale at Woburn Bookstore.

GAMING HOUSES.—An article in the July number of the Westminster Review gives some startling particulars of the gambling houses of the continent of Europe. The reader is doubtless aware that the German gaming house in general pay a large sum annually to the Prince or Duke within whose dominions they happen to be establised, and that they enjoy protection as the return for thus replenishing the purses of the petty sovereigns. The history of the Homeburg gambling houses is surprising. It was founded in 1840, by two Frenchmen who received permission from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg to establish their house in his capital. They at first lost their capital, and the Landgrave lent them 150,000 florins to start again. He evidently found it pecuniarily advantageous to have such a house in his small dominions, to aid his very small income. The company was organized as "A Scrip Company for leasing the Pump Room and Mineral Springs." The capital in the company was originally one million of florins, more than a million and a half dollars. The market value of this capital last year was ten million of dollars! The shares were originally five hundred florins each. They were reduced to one hundred florins each, and every holder of a five hundred florin share received in exchange for it fifteen of the one hundred florin shares, without additional payment. On these the annual dividends were fifty florins per share, and had been as high as one hundred and fifty. One of the Frenchmen who founded the company is now worth four million dollars! All this from a gambling house, into which, with their eyes wide open to the enormous profits of the company, men pour by hundreds and thousands to risk their money on the hazards of the table. "Breaking the bank" is an old phrase still in vogue at German watering places; but it means nothing. If the bank closes play for the night "broken," it always opens the next day with ample funds, and always wins, in the season, enough to make its enormous dividends.

There are monomaniacs around the gambling houses, who are constantly imagining that they have invented systems by which they are sure to win. These men are among the curiosities produced by the existence of the licensed gambling tables. They regard the hazards of the game as susceptible of reduction to systematic rule, and are carried away with the expectation, steadily renewed as often as it fails, of "breaking the bank."

A CONSTITUTIONAL CANE.—President Lincoln has been presented with a handsome and exceedingly substantial cane, made from the live oak of the old ship Constitution. The wood is the finest oak, and beautifully polished. The head of the cane is of polished iron, the material being a portion of a bolt taken from the original Monitor, which was broken by the first shot she received from the rebel Merrimac. On top of the head are the words "Constitution" and "Monitor," and the dates "1812" and "1862." These form a circle, and in the centre is engraved an anchor—the emblem of hope.

☞ The Pictou (N. S.) Chronicle says that the potato blight has made rapid progress during the past few days in that country. In many localities the tops are all blackened and the tubers affected with the disease. In some cases half the potatoes are diseased.

☞ "I am surprised, wife, at your ignorance," said a pompous fellow. "Have you never seen any books at all?"—"Oh, yes," she replied, "*in a number of cases!*"

☞ For want of time and room we are compelled to omit this week several columns of New Advertisements.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210.

Equinoctial.

The Sun of Life has crossed the Line:
  The summer-shine of lengthened light
Faded and Failed,—till, where I stand,
  'Tis equal Day and equal Night.

One after one, as dwindling hours, [away,
  Youth's glowing hopes have dropped
And soon may barely leave the gleam
  That coldly scores a winter day.

I am not young, I am not old;
  The flush of morn, the sunset calm,
Paling, and deepening, each to each,
  Meet midway with a solemn charm.

One side I see the summer fields
  Not yet disrobed of all their green;
While westerly, along the hills,
  Flame the first tints of frosty sheen.

Ah! middle-point, where cloud and storm
  Make battle-ground of this my life!
Where, even-matched, the Night and Day
  Wage round me their September strife!

I bow me to the threatening gale:
  I know, when that is overpast,
Among the peaceful harvest-days,
  An Indian-summer comes at last!
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Letter from the Magalloway.

PARMACHENE LAKE, ME.,
Sept. 10th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—I wrote you a hasty letter from Wilson's Mills last Saturday morning, which I was obliged to cut short by the order to "fall in" to pass the carry. Our baggage was packed in an ox-cart with a very long handle, and we bade adieu to the hospitable mansion of Capt. Wilson, and started off up the carry two and one-half miles, by a sled road, and a rough one at that, (perhaps you have travelled upon a sled road.) This carry is made in order to pass the fall at this place, known as Asiscoos Falls. We arrived at the dead water, half an hour before the team, where we found our three boats ready. In stowing our freight we discovered that all our bread had been left behind at Wilson's. Here was a job for some one; so the guide (Gilman Bennett) and myself, went back for it, by which operation I gained the exercise of seven miles and a half over logs and stumps. We finally got off about eleven o'clock. The water was deep, still, and as black as ink. The banks are covered with a dense growth of Fir from the water's edge, whose stiff, pointed forms give a singular effect to the view. We arrived at Hammond's Camp about six o'clock, P. M., after a row of sixteen miles, and remained there over night. The next day we pushed on to Wheeler's Camp, at the junction of the Little Magalloway. The water in the river is higher than it was when we were here before, so that at several places where we were then obliged to get out and drag, we could row over this time. It was only just below the junction that we were obliged to get overboard and found use for all the muscle we could spare. We remained here Sunday night, and on Monday morning six of us [illegible] guide left for Parmachene Lake, [illegible] distant, with our baggage and [illegible]e. The trail lay over a high ridge, [illegible] a dense forest with any quantity of ro[illegible]mps and fallen trees. We arrived at the dam (half a mile below the Lake) all in good condition, our packs having increased wonderfully in weight since starting. Here were two boats lying in the river for our use. The packs were stowed into these in a few moments and we were off for the Lake. Dragging over three sets of rapids we suddenly came out on the beautiful Lake Parmachene. It is impossible to describe the loveliness of this magnificent Lake as it lay imbedded among the mountains covered to the water's edge with the primeval forest, now touched by the frost with all the gorgeous color of autumn; these with its beautiful islands were reflected from the glassy, unruffled surface of the Lake with a vividness and splendor that no painter could imitate. This Lake is four miles in extreme length, by about one mile and a half in width. There is no place from which the whole of it can be seen at once on account of its irregularity. The water is very deep and so clear that the bottom can be seen twenty feet from the surface. Landing on the west side of the outlet at the South end of the Lake, on a little peninsula, in a forest of enormous Arborvitæ trees, we built a bough camp, where we propose to make our headquarters while at the Lake. I believe I have forgotten to say anything of the Trout that our fishermen have gobbled up. Of course our Waltons have kept us supplied with all we could eat and more. I wish I could send you by telegraph a pile of them that are now lying upon the ground before me—that we are unable to dispose of. The ground about the camp was covered with fallen trees blown down by the wind. These were soon disposed of in making bonfires in the night, for which our Quartermaster has a mania. He set fire to an Arborvitæ tree last night, near the camp, which was about three feet in diameter at the trunk, and was hollow in the centre. It burnt all night and about noon to-day it came down with a crash, carrying with it all the smaller fry in its course, into the lake. There are many large Canoe Birch trees here whose immense shaggy trunk often tempt the match and throw columns of flame one hundred feet high with a roar like thunder. On the morning of the 8th, we were startled by the report of a gun down the river and in a few moments three of our party that staid at Wheeler's camp, came up over the rapids and joined us with the guide, and remained with us through the night. Sometime in the middle of the night we were awakened by rattling peals of thunder, while the vivid blue flashes of lightning illumined the forest with an intensity that was ruinous to the eyesight. It was a scene of sublimity that we should have enjoyed but for the streams of water that came pouring through the roof of our bough camp, somewhat to the annoyance of the unfortunate sleepers beneath. Those who could not sleep turned out, and while some amused themselves with piling logs upon the camp fire, others rolled themselves in their rubber coats and took shelter under the lee of the huge trunks of some of the Arborvitæ trees about the camp. Three of us remained inside and slept most of the time in defiance of the storm and the heavy roar of the surf on the beach. The storm lasted only about an hour, when the stars shone out again with a brilliancy and splendor seldom equalled.

The next morning all but three of the company left for Wheeler's Camp again. This camp is four miles South of Parmachene Lake at the forks of the Magalloway; it is built of logs, with a roof of splits and affords better protection in case of a storm than our picket camp at this place. Yesterday we were agreeably surprised by the arrival of one of our party from Boston, who had left there four days behind us and after a chase of 300 miles, had overtaken us here. Last night the weather was very cold. There was a splendid display of Aurora, showing all the colors of the rainbow, which being reflected from the glassy surface of the lake, formed a beautiful scene. Two of us paddled up the lake by the light which was as strong as that of the full moon. We started up a Deer with a little Kid on the shore, but could not get a shot at them on account of the thick bushes. This morning ice had formed in the boat as thick as common window glass. We have caught some very beautiful Trout in this lake by trawling with a spoon hook while rowing. We are now over 20 miles beyond the settlements, in the midst of a dense forest among the mountains. After sunset all is silent and still, save occasionally the long, lonesome cry of the Loon, as it comes echoing and ringing down the lake, and if possible, seems to increase the sense of solitude that one feels standing on the shore in the night, beneath the shadows of the lofty mountains that overhang the scene. We are fast becoming inured to camp life. Our faces are as brown and we look as rough as any party of backwoodsmen you can find. We do not consider fifteen or twenty miles per day through the woods a very hard jaunt. The rations we make w.y with per day, I will say nothing about, lest you might be incredulous. Our bill of fare to day is Pigeons, Partridges, Ducks, and Trout, with plenty of each. Perhaps you would like to dine with us? M. M. T.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

A young man from this town in search of health, shipped last June on board of a fishing vessel at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, and spends many an hour, on stormy days, and even in pleasant weather when fish are disinclined to bite, in writing descriptive letters to his friends at home. He gives a good account of the manner of spending leisure evenings and Sabbath days, being quite different from what we had supposed such time was generally occupied at sea. For the benefit of the lovers of music, the son of the captain took his melodeon on board, that time otherwise unappropriated might be profitably employed. On board this vessel most of the Sundays are devoted to music and religious reading. The following are extracts from one of his letters dated "At Sea, August 23, '63," soon after leaving one of the harbors on the coast of Maine, where they sought protection from a high wind outside. "We entered Townsend harbor about 3 pm. where we found most of the fleet, consisting of the Cape Ann, and Cape Cod vessels, some 500 in number, which gave the harbor a very lively appearance.—Early in the evening, after going on shore to mail letters, I rowed half or three quarters of a mile to the other side of the fleet to see Mr. P. of Boston, who shipped on board the Lola Montes—but he had left, having remained on board but one trip. On returning to the vessel, I found parts of crews from different vessels who had come to have a sing. The schooner W. is well known among the fleet, and whenever we get into harbor in any decent season, we are sure to have an audience in the evening. The singing began, and soon others were attracted towards us, and filled the cabin to our discomfiture; many others got into the hold, a passage way being open to admit light and sound. We sung church tunes, choruses, songs, &c. After a while the air became so close and heated in the cabin, as to render it difficult to sing, so we adjourned to the deck. When our singing commenced the crews on the neighboring vessels were singing and shouting, and making various other noises, but in a short time all was still as death throughout the harbor, for the evening was pleasant, the air clear, and music could be heard at a great distance. Soon boats began to collect around us until we had quite an audience. We sang until past eleven o'clock, when the crowd dispersed, retiring to their respective vessels, and all was still again, nothing being heard save the steady pace of the watch on deck. * * * About the middle of the forenoon on the day following, a little breeze sprang up and the excitement that prevailed reminded me of a Fourth of July morning. Every vessel carries a heavy bell or a horn to be used in a fog, to notify others of their locality and thereby avoid collision. Each also carries a gun or pistol for the purpose of shooting sea gulls and other birds—and some carry a cannon. When the breeze struck the head vessel, she rang her bell and fired a cannon, the booming of which echoed through the harbor, striking every sail, giving the appearance of as many reports as there were sails in the harbor. The breeze soon died away but the excitement continued many hours afterwards, so you see that it is not all monotony even with fishermen."

TOWN MEETING.—At the Town Meeting on Monday, P. H. Sweetser presided. The town treasurer was authorised to make all arrangements with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in the matter of bounties—to pay over, receive, pass receipts, &c. The amount assessed to South Reading for the reimbursement of bounties is $7521,01—and the amount to be refunded to this town from the State is $8800, leaving an excess in favor of the town of $1278, 99. In addition to this $700 is to be refunded from the town of Reading.

POLITICAL.—A Republican Caucus embracing generally all in favor of the measures of the Administration, was held in the Town House on Tuesday evening, James O. Boswell, Esq. President of the club, presided. E. A. Upton, Esq. Secretary. The following delegates were elected to the several conventions:

To the State Convention held this week—Messrs. B. B. Burbank, S. G. B. Coombs, Daniel Allen, and Alfred Bicknel. To the Councillor and County Conventions—Messrs J. O. Boswell, E. A. Upton, P. C. Wheeler, and Adam Wiley. Senatorial—Messrs P. H. Sweetser, E. Mansfield, Geo. B. Arrington and J. S. Eaton.

EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the South Reading Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, and Thursday Oct. 1. The Hall will be open for the reception of articles at 7 o'clock, a.m. and for visitors at 2 o'clock, p.m. The avails of the Fair will be appropriated for premiums. M.

STONEHAM.

For the Middlesex Journal.

THE WEATHER has been for some two weeks quite as various as could be desired. Last week on Tuesday, there was every appearance of a "spell" of good hayweather. I noticed some persons ventured to begin to cut their second crop of grass. Wednesday opened fair, and was set down as a capital hay day. Thursday A. M. somewhat doubtful. At noon, however, the clouds disappeared, a brisk wind started up, and for the space of 2½ hours hay was "*made*," most emphatically. I noticed one field where the hay had all been spread out thin and was just about ready to go into the barn, at 3 o'clock Thursday P. M. when, lo! "presto, change," and in 15 minutes after the Southwestern sky began to be darkened, the clouds began to distil their dewy sweetness on all sublunary things in this region. The week closed with rain, which did not cease till the Sunday road to church was wet down and then sprinkled thoroughly several times.

POLITICAL matters are not causing any unhealthy excitement in our town as yet. The party, styling themselves Democrats—who wore the name of People's Party about 12 months ago—held the first public Caucus, I believe, some two or three weeks since, to nominate delegates to the Worcester Convention of their tribe. Two things in the printed notice calling said caucus, struck me as peculiar, all persons in favor of a more "rigorous" prosecution of the war were invited to assemble, &c. More rigors of war are called for. I suppose this must mean, if it has any meaning, that our commanders have been too lenient, have delayed too much, with a view of preventing the flow of blood. Or does it refer to that measure of the government, which many democrats have denounced as both savage and unconstitutional, viz: the Proclamation of Emancipation? Some people have gone so far as to say this measure was calculated to produce insurrection among the slaves. A more "rigorous" prosecution of this portion of the war policy would be to make it the more effectual means of making slaves more discontented. The other curious thing about the call was the expression of the opinion that our white soldiers are human beings and ought to be treated as such. Have they been treated to too much "rigor"? Or does this allude to a temporary feeling of dissatisfaction of a certain man because his son was not able to return in company with his comrades of the 51st regiment? It would seem hardly possible.

BUSINESS of all kinds seems to be flourishing. Mechanics are employed—newcomers to town are unable readily to procure a place where to abide—tenements all occupied.—Prices of labor ruled high, and so do the prices of all other things. There are, however, be it known, certain things that are above price-honesty, virtue, pstriotism. If there are any exceptions to this remark in our staid town, it is believed that we are not behind other communities situated as we are.
LEE.

WINCHESTER.

For the Middlesex Journal.

CAUCUS.—Under a call to the Republicans and all others, "who stand by the Government in crushing thoroughly a wicked rebellion which has for its aim and object the overthrow of Republican institutions, and the extension and perpetuation of human slavery," a meeting was held on Friday evening of last week. Stephen H. Lynde was chosen Chairman and J. F. Stone, Esq., Secretary. Messrs K. W. Baker, J. F. Stone and S. H. Lynde were chosen delegates to the State Convention; Asa Fletcher, S. D. Quimby and O. R. Clark to the County and Councillor Convention; J. A. Woodbury, A. Thompson 3d and J. F. Stone to the Senatorial Convention. Messrs J. F. Stone, M. N. Gage, Asa Fletcher, S. W. Twombly and S. H. Lynde were chosen the Town Committee.

BOUNTIES.—The official statement from the Adjutant General's office shows the following figures.

Volunteers for 3 years to whom bounties were paid	25
Volunteers for 9 mos. " " "	37
Total number to whom bounties were paid	62
Bounties paid to Vols. for 3 yrs.	$2500
" " " 9 mos.	3700
Whole amount of bounties paid	6200

In addition, 22 volunteers were obtained from Reading, at an expense of $3500.

The State Treasurer has taken the aggregate of all the bounties paid throughout the Commonwealth and apportioned it to and among the several cities and towns in the same manner as the aggregate of the annual state tax is apportioned. The apportionment of this town is $5845.88 and a balance of $354.12. is payable by the State to the town, and $2200 is payable from the town of Reading. This leaves only $1300, which was paid to the town of Reading over the sum of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, that is not reimbursed by the State.

As the balance is in favor of our town, the Attorney General has decided, that no other course is necessary than for the Town Treasurer to go to the State Treasurer or send an order and take the balance due the town; after the Governor shall have drawn his warrant according to the 9th Sec. of Chapt 218 of the acts of 1863. The aforesaid sum of $5845.88 will probably be added to the amount of taxes to be assessed the coming year, and $945.88 the excess over the amount re-imbursed by the State is to be paid by this or some other method. The law in relation to this matter seems to be quite unintelligible, and difficult to understand. If I read it aright, of the $9700 paid for bounties the town will recover back $2200 from the town of Reading and $354.12 from the Starte, making $2554.12; $5845.88 assumed by the State is to be paid on or before Dec. 1st to it, and $1300 to constitute a part of the debt of the town, to be paid as the citizens shall direct.

ASSAULT.—The usual quiet of our little community has been somewhat disturbed by an occurence, which took place recently, in which two of our prominent citizens are concerned, as the affair has been somewhat mis-stated. deem it proper to give particulars which have obtained from an authentic source. It seems that one of these individuals wished that his son should attend a certain school, out of the town. To attain this end, a certificate was required of the good moral character of the boy from his former teacher. The teacher on being applied to gave one in this form, so far as I am able to judge, so and so, "is a boy of good moral character." The father did not like the form of the certificate and immediately called upon the teacher at his boarding house, and in an insulting manner asked him if he wrote that letter. The reply was in the affirmative. The father continued his insulting remarks, which provoked a sharp reply. The teacher was then struck in the face and breast by this father. The teacher finding himself assailed, sought to defend himself and punish his assailant. This led to a struggle in which the teacher got the head of his opponent in "chancery," as it is termed, and pummeled it somewhat severely. After a little while the parties separated, the father was ordered to leave the house, and backed out rather reluctantly, and while going from the door his movements were somewhat eccelerated by a little force applied in the rear. The teacher sustained no damage beyond the swelling of his knuckles consequent upon the severe use of them on the head of his opponent. It was disgraceful, that a teacher should thus be assaulted in a house not his own, without any provocation. The certificate was in the usual form and was acceptable to the person for whom it was intended. When an individual so far forgets himself and his position in the community as to act unbecoming a gentleman, and in the style of a pugilist seeks to obtain redress especially where none is required, he must not expect any sympathy for whatever punishment he may receive, not that his position shall shield him from any just criticisms upon his conduct. Although the affair is one to be regretted, yet it is gratifying to perceive the unanimity with which the course of the teacher in this matter is sustained by every unprejudiced person and the no small amount of censure bestowed upon this one who thus grossly insulted and assailed him.
EXCELSIOR.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

ITEMS.—Items of news are scarce at the present time, and nothing of special importance appears to be in vogue just now.

Mr. Waldo F. Kendall will start an Express from this town next Monday, leaving at 8 A. M. and Boston at 3 P. M.

A. valuable addition has recently been made to the old South Choir in the person of Mr. Samuel T. Sweetser, of Co. D. 50th Regt. Mass. Vol. Mr. S. seems not to have lost his melodious voice by going into rebeldom, but sings as before, as easily as the mocking bird; his voice is not so much to be noted for compass as it is for sweetness and mellowness of tone blending very finely. It just occurs to me that having said thus much of a personal character, thinking the veritable gentleman might put his eye on this, that it would be good policy to provide myself with suitable weapons of defense, but should a Doodle grow out it, I will console myself with the fact that the choice of weapons is mine, therefore I will have little to fear notwithstanding Mr. T. is greatly my superior in military attainments. It is wise always not to underate mens powers, and although Mr. T. is in stature small, a latin phrase "multum in parvo" may well apply to him. There, I will not say more now, but wait and watch the symptoms.

The Re-union is busily engaged in filling a box of useful things to be sent to Baton Rouge, for the soldiers.
LENO.

Special Notices.

WOBURN BANK.

To the Stockholders:—

You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at the Banking Rooms, in Woburn, on Monday, Oct. 5th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the choice of Directors, and also to decide by a vote of the Stockholders, the amount for which the Directors may become liable to the Bank; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Per order of the Directors,
E. J. JENKS, CASHIER.

☞ A Dividend will be payable to Stockholders on and after Thursday, Oct. 1st.
Woburn, Sept. 15th 1863. 51—3w.

NOTICE.

Whoever has an ELECTRO-MAGNETIC INSTRUMENT belonging to me is requested to return it. WM. INGALLS.
Winchester, Sept. 11, 1863. 50—3w.

SOUTH READING BANK.

The Stockholders of the South Reading Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of seven Directors; to vote, in compliance with the requisitions of section 54, chapter 57, of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, in regard to the liabilities of Directors for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally brought before them; will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the fifth day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Per order, L. EATON, CASHIER.
South Reading, Sept. 10, 1863. 51—2w.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease ! ! !

A CARD. — TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address— REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York.
51—4m

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. See advertisement.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL. DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth o Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
43-3m No. 831 Broadway, New York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.
Iodine Water

Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate influence as a remedial agent. Iodine has been considered the most useful article in *Materia Medica*, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is pronounced to act upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR
SYSTEM,

and to have great control over
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost useless, until Dr. Henry Anders, a physician and chemist of this city, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER

without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the scientific world, is attested by certificates of analysis from Dr. J. R. Chilton, of this city, and Prof. Booth, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was published in the Medical Journal, and its use recommended to practitioners (see "American Medical Monthly," July 6, 1856, page 76.)

This valuable medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, and diseases arisng from specific causes, &c.

AS A TONIC,

its operations is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

Price $1 per bottle. $5 per half dozen.

Sold by druggists, or sent by Express on receipt of price.

All consultations free.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists.
51—3w. No. 48 Broadway, New York.

Married.

PINDAR—COOPER—In Wbourn, 19th inst., by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, Mr. George J. Pindar, of Lowell, to Miss Susie A. Cooper, of this town.

SIDELINKER—SIMPSON—In North Reading, 22d inst., by Rev. T. N. Jones, Mr. Wm. Sidelinker to Miss Mary A. Simpson, both of Wilmington.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to JOHN CUMMINGS, JR., of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the SECOND TUESDAY of OCTOBER next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said John Cummings, jr., is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

52-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELEANOR REED, late of Woburn, in said County, Widow deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, JOHN JOHNSON, the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said JOHN JOHNSON, is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the *Middlesex Journal*, a newspaper printed at Woburn, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this Eighth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

51-3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on the premises, the Real Estate described below and conveyed by a mortgage deed from William H. Hayden, Jr., to Josiah Norcross, dated September 23d, 1857, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds South District, Lib. 779, Fol. 443, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, A.D., 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., for conditions broken contained in said mortgage, a lot of land situated in South Reading and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the South-west corner of said lot, the line runs Northerly by land of Samuel Kingman to Park Street; thence Easterly by said Park Street to Pleasant Street; thence Southerly by said Pleasant Street to land of E. S. Upham; thence Westerly by land of said Upham and Kingman to the point of beginning.

JOSIAH NORCROSS, Mortgagee.
South Reading, Sept. 24, 1863.—52-3w.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed from Ira McConnell to Josiah Norcross, dated Sept. 23d, 1857, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, South District, Lib. 779, Fol. 436, the following described Real Estate, conveyed by said mortgage, will be sold on the premises at public auction, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, A.D. 1863, at two o'clock, P.M., for conditions broken contained in said mortgage, a certain lot of land situated in said South Reading, bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-west corner of said lot, the line runs Northerly by land of N. C. Mayo to the land of the heirs of the late Jeremiah Bryant; thence Easterly by the land of said heirs four rods and ten feet to land of Mr. Hastings; thence Southerly by land of said Hastings to Park Street; thence Westerly by said Park Street four rods and ten feet to point of commencement.

JOSIAH NORCROSS, Mortgagee.
South Reading, Sept. 24th, 1863.—52-3w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Court of Insolvency.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the estate of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, of Woburn, in said County, house carpenter, Insolvent debtor, and that a second meeting of the creditors, of said insolvent debtor, will be held at the Court of Insolvency at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the Twenty-eighth day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

HORACE COLLAMORE, ASSIGNEE.
Woburn, Sept. 19, 1863. 51—2w.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM RUTTER, late of SOUTH READING, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

EDWARD MANSFIELD, ADM.
South Reading, Sept. 8, 1963. 50—3w.

$100 Reward !

For a Medicine that will cure

COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING IN THE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or relieve CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

OVER FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

who have used it in their practice, and given it the preeminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or three doses will Invariably cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operations, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season. No Family should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only Twenty-five Cents,

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGG'ST,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., PROPRIETORS,

For sale by Druggists in city, country, and every where. For sale at wholesale, by D. S. BARNES & COMPANY, New York, GEORGE C. GOODWIN, & COMPANY, Boston. 51—6m.

MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid the Soldiers and Seamen of Middlesex Co. their Families or others, in obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government.

Advice will be given by the Attorney or Secretary without charge.

Upon the collection of claims, small charges, established by the Directors, will be made.

Letters seeking information should be addressed to the Secretary.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made to the Attorney.

HON. JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. D. W. GOOCH, } Vice Presdts.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, }

DIRECTORS—Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, D. W. Gooch, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Waitt, Charles Kimball, John K. Going.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, No. 33 School Street. Boston. GEO. W. COPELAND, Secretary and Treasurer, 5 Tremont Street, Boston. 20-6m.

A. B. COFFIN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School Street

At STONEHAM from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. Office in the Post Office building.

RUBBER IN DENTISTRY.

DR. AMMI BROWN has, during the past six years, thoroughly tested this material as a base for artificial teeth, and finding it superior to metallic plate, in cleanliness, durability and accurate fit, recommends it in all cases where full upper and under sets are required. Specimens of this and other styles of work now in use may be seen at his office, where their respective merits can be more fully explained. Squibb's Sulphuric Ether administered in extracting. The use of this chemically pure agent renders the operation perfectly safe and painless.

☞ Dr. Brown gives special attention to preserving very badly decayed or broken teeth, treating diseases of the mouth, and filling and regulating childrens' teeth.

OFFICE, No. 24½ WINTER ST., BOSTON.
oct 4. 1—1y

Central Market,

Main Street, Woburn.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by E. O. SOLES, will keep constantly on hand West India Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, &c. H. WHITFORD

LEOPOLD MORSE,
NO. 29 & 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON,

Is now offering his entire

Wholesale Stock of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS !
At Retail.

This is decidedly the best opportunity offered to the public to secure

REAL BARGAINS.

Remember the Nos., 29 and 30 Dock Square.

CHARLES P. HARDING,

(For the past Fifteen Years at Barrett's Dye House,)

HAS REMOVED TO

208 Washington Street, Boston,

where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line of business.

Gent's coats, pants, vests, and military garments, dyed or cleansed whole.

Felt hats dyed brown or black, and returned all pressed and trimmed.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, and waterproofs, dyed or cleansed either whole or ripped.

Crape, stella and merino shawls dyed or cleansed.

Plumes cleaned and dressed. Feathers dyed all colors, and curled.

Kid gloves dyed or cleansed without odor.

Goods returned promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES P. HARDING,
SILK AND WOOL DYER,
OFFICE, 208 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Franklin and Summer Sts.,
BOSTON.

AGENTS for receiving goods which will be forwarded free of expense:—E. MANSFIELD, South Reading, and JESSE CURTIS, Stoneham.
37 3m

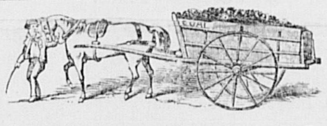
SKINNER'S
PULMONALES

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c., &., &c. They go right to the spot, stop your cough, clear your throat, purify the breath, and give volume to the voice. They are unsurpassed for allaying inflammation in the Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs. They relieve all complaints which originate in the respiratory organs. They will prevent a cold settling upon the lungs. They contain no opium or narcotic properties. They are the safest medicine for children They are useful in every house They are convenient to carry in your pocket, and particularly adapted to the army. Public speakers and singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. They are purely white and in form of a wafer, and are perfectly safe to use for all Bronchial and lung complaints, and have a specific medicinal and curative effect on all diseases of the mucous membrane.

The dose can be graduated so as to be suitable for the infant in the cradle, to the individual of three score years and ten. Officers and soldiers should not be in the field without them.

One Box of the PULMONALES will be sent by mail to any address for forty cents.

PREPARED BY
E. M. SKINNER, M. D.,
Successor to J. Russell Spalding,
27 Tremont Street,
38—1y Opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass



COAL, LUMBER, &C.

THE firm of AYER & McDONALD having been dissolved, the subscriber respectfully gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he will continue the business, at the same stand, in all its branches, and trusts by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD and LUMBER, to receive that generous share of public patronage which has been accorded to the late firm during the past year.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE—Immediately adjoining the North end of the Depot, Woburn Centre.

JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn, Feb. 13th, 1863.

B. CUTTER & SON,

CORNER OF PLEASANT AND BENNETT STREETS,
WOBURN CENTRE.
BENJ. CUTTER, M.D. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.
Woburn, May 1, 1863—31-1y.

Luxuriant Hair for All.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dressess Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pimples.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.

Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
38—1y 202 Washington Street

WM. PRATT,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.
347 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

PARTICULAR attention given to repairing fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

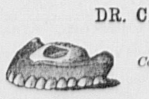
WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the *Journal* office will receive prompt attention.

DR. C. T. LANG



Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

HORACE COLLAMORE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
OFFICE:—4 WADE'S BLOCK,
Woburn Centre.
Jan. 21, 1860. tf

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS
—OF—
ROOM PAPER !
JUST OPENING AT
Woburn Bookstore.

☞ All of which is offered for sale at the very lowest rates.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

and Nashua and Lowell Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 29th, 1863, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroads, 6.00, 7.30 a m, 12.00, 5.30 p m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.30 a.m. 12.00, 5.30 p. m.
Nashua, Tyngsboro', North Chelmsford 6.00, 7.30 a m., 12.00, 5.30 p. m
Groton Junction 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p. m.
Lowell, 6.00, 7.30, 10.00 a m, 12.00, 2.30, 5.30 p m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington, 7.30 10.00 a m. 2.30, 5.30, p. m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a m, 1.30, p m.
Woburn W. S., 7.30, 10.00, a.m., 2.30 5.30.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 7.30, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 7.30.*
Winchester and West Medford, 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a m, 2.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p m.
College Hill 7.00, 10.00 11.30 a.m., 3.00, 5.00 6.30, 7.30, 9.30* p.m.
* Saturdays at 10 p. m.
Mondays at 11.30 p. m., a train leaves for Lowell, Nashua and Way Stations.

The 10.00 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., Trains from Boston stop at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Winchester.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Wilton at 6.15, 11.08 a. m., 3.30 p m.
Milford, 6.20, 11.05, a. m. 3.55 p m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11-13, a m, 4.08 p m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11-21, a m, 4.23 p m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.45, a.m, 5.00, p m
Tingsboro' 7.15, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 pm
North Chelmsford, 7-22, 12.06, a.m. 5.19 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a m, 12.45 p m.
Lowell at 7.30* 9.30, a m, 12.15,* 2.15, 5-30* p m.
North Billerica 7.40 9-39 a m. 2.22, 5.41, p m.
Billerica and Tewksbury 7.48, 9 46 a m, 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.55 9-55 a m, 2.39, 5.55, p m.
South Wilmington 10.00 a m, 2.43 pm.
North Woburn 10.03 a m, 2.45 p m.
Woburn Watering Station at 8.10, 10-08 a m, 2.53, 6.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 7-00, 8.30, 10-10 a m, 1.15, 2.54, 4.30, 6.30, p m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05 8.15, 8.37, 10-15 a m, 1.20, 3.00, 4.35, 6-35, 8.20, p m.
West Medford at 6.15, 7 15, 8.25, 8.45 10-22 am, 1.30, 3.07 4 45, 6.45, 8.25 p m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 8.49 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 4.47, 6.47, 8 28 p. m.
*Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.

The 9.30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave Passengers from Stations above Winchester.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston, at 7.00, 11.30, a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30,* p. m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, a m. 1.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8-15 p m.
*Saturdays at 10 p. m.

Stoneham Branch.

The Trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoneham, at 7-00, and 11-30 A M, 3-00, 5-00, and 7-30* P M.

Leave Stoneham for Boston, at 6 55, and 8-25 A M, 1-10, 4-25, and 6-25 P M.
* Saturdays at 10-00 P. M.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendant,
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

CONVERSE & CO.,

WOBURN & BOSTON R. R. EXPRESS.

OFFICES:—5 Congress Square, Boston; Railroad Depot, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c, promptly executed. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes, drafts, bills, &c. april 1—y

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA !

Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,

The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!

Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are Better Than Pills !
Are Better Than Pills !
Are Better Than Pills !
Are Better Than Pills !

Lyon's Periodical Drops are

The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation
The Only Fluid Preparation

ever brought before the public, and as a diuretic and specific for irregularities, challenges the world to produce an equal; they are, in the most obstinate cases,

Reliable, And Sure To Do Good !
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good !
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good !
Reliable, And Sure To Do Good !

And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,
And Cannot Do Harm,

If The Directions Are Adhered To !
If The Directions Are Adhered To !
If The Directions Are Adhered To !
If The Directions Are Adhered To !

Safe At All Times !
Safe At All Times !
Safe At All Times !
Safe At All Times !

except when expressly forbidden in the directions which are wrapped around each bottle, and have the written signature of DR. JNO. LYON, upon them.

None Others Are Genuine !
None Othere Are Genuine !
None Others Are Genuine !
None Othere Are Genuine !

Beware Of Counterfeits !
Beware Of Counterfeits !
Beware Of Counterfeits !
Beware Of Counterfeits !

They cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach.

Use No Other !
Use No Other !
Use No Other !
Use No Other !

For my Drops stand before the world as the *ne plus ultra* of all remedies, for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, Leucoreah, Prolapsus, and the mild, but positive correction of all irregularities.

Do Not Be Imposed Upon !
Do Not Be Imposed Upon !
Do Not Be Imposed Upon !
Do Not Be Imposed Upon !

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops, and who recommend their own nostrums, thus appropriating to themselves the constant demand for my Periodical Drops, as a medium for selling something which is worthless and inefficient. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose One Dollar to the nearest General Wholesale Agent, who will return you a bottle by return Express.

You will thus save yourself trouble and obtain relief from the greatest FEMALE REGULATOR of the Nineteenth Century.

Over 25,000 Bottles of this medicine have been sold within the last six months, and every Lady that has used them, but for the nature of the cure would furnish us with her sworn certificate of their efficacy. It takes but One Dollar to make the experiment, and I appeal to those of your sect who are suffering—will you waste away when a single Dollar will give you instant relief.

Prepared solely by DR. JNO. L. LYON, Practicing Physician.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
New Haven, Conn.
General Agents for United States and Canadas.
☞ For Sale at Wholesale by—
D. S. BARNES & Co., New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
50—1y.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Wheat GOLDEN-SHEAF WHISKEY. Wheat
RYE, RYE,
CORN. CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

is, without doubt, the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the GENERAL SELLING AGENCY FOR A LARGE DISTILLERY IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the Best Selected Grains, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of Bourbon Whiskey, at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "Golden Sheaf Whiskey," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for its sale,

91 Washington St., Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
36-6mos. GEN'L AGENT.

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring assortment of Cloths, which he is ready to make into garments suitable for the approaching season.

His Stock is

Large and Varied,

and his facilities for filling all orders with dispatch, unsurpassed. He respectfully invites the attention of the public to his Stock of Goods.

G. R. GAGE.
Woburn, March, 1863.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

JUST OPENING at the WOBURN BOOK STORE, a large lot of Toys and Fancy Goods consisting in part as follows—

Dolls and Doll Heads in variety, Fruit, Bead, and Willow Baskets, Cushions, Wax Angels, Beads, Drums, Whips, Whistles Rattles, Domino Masks, Paper Soldier Zouaves, Fire Engines, Toy Brushes, Jumping Mice and Jacks, Wagons, Rings, Harmonicans, "Noses," &c., &c.

Alabaster Inkstands, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Pearl and Ivory Paper Knives, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards and Checker Men, Puff Boxes, Watch Stands, Bracelets, Necklaces, Portemonnaies, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

ROOM PAPER ! !

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Oak and Oak Striped, Satin, Pearl, and Ground Papers,

ENTRY PAPER & BORDERING
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Curtains and Curtain Paper.

PRICE—From 6 Cts. to $1.50 per Roll

THIS is the largest and choicest lot of Papers ever offered in this town containing 10 different styles.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examin samples at the

WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is the authorized agent of the above Company for the sale of their machines in Woburn, and is ready to supply Machines at short notice. All those who purchase of him will receive free instruction, and all machines sold by him will be warranted for any use in which a sewing machine is required. No machine equals Singer's in the use of linen thread or any other material used for sewing. This machine is equally as good for manufacturing purposes as for family use, which is an advantage enjoyed by no other. They will be sold on favorable terms.

STEPHEN HINES.
Woburn, April 18th, 1863—tf.

GARDINER'S
Rheumatic & Neuralgia Compound.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., 20 South Market st. Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; HENRY A. FULLER, 18 South Market st, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel, Boston; GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st, Boston, Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw, CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. BRYER, Matthews Building, Commercial st, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty st., New York; for sale in Woburn by B. W. CONANT, and E. TRULL; in North Woburn, by A. & E. E. THOMPSON; in Wilmington, by S. B. NICHOLS; Winchester, JOSIAH HOVEY, and the dealers throughout the country.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby st., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by
Sept. 8—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

FRANK B. DODGE,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
ALSO, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c.
☞ *Melodeons For Sale and to Let.*
WADE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN
Good Stock & Mutual Companies;

Also, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., obtained for Widows, Children, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, through the agency of HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston,

By SPARROW HORTON, Agt.,
AT THE
WOBURN POST-OFFICE.

MRS. M. E. FIELD,
MILLINER,

Keeps constantly on hand

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CAPS, BRAIDS, LACES, SILKS, WORSTEDS, &c.

MOURNING GOOS furnished at short notice.

☞ BONNETS Bleached, Pressed and Trimmed to order.

Bank Block, Main Street, Woburn.

JOSIAH HOVEY,

DEALER IN
Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
School Books, Stationery,
Fancy Goods, &c.
LYCEUM HALL,.............WINCHESTER.

Great care will be used in the selection of pure and fresh Medicines and Chemicals, and none other will be kept. June 7.

H. HARRIMAN,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER.

Corner of Ockley Court and Main Street, (opposite Central House), Woburn Mass.

Harnesses of every description made from the best stock, and by experienced workmen, at low prices.

Repairing neatly done.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

W. A. HASLAM,
PRACTICAL HATTER

Invites the attention of the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity to his stock of HATS and CAPS of his own manufacture, and hopes, by good attention to business, to give perfect satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

Single hats made at short notice. Those persons who find it difficult to get a hat to fit the head can have one made by leaving their measures, that will be as easy to wear as an old one.

OLD HATS renovated in good style, from 25 to 50 cents each. ytf

JOHN G. OLE,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Paper Hanging, White-washing and Coloring done in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling. Sashes and Blinds of every description furnished. PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality, constantly on hand

☞ SHOP, first building south of the Branch Railroad Depot, Main street.

Woburn, Feb. 14.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to promptly on reasonable terms. ytf

WYMAN'S

AMBROTYPE, MELAINOTYPE, AND
Daguerreotype Rooms,
KELLEY'S BLOCK, ... WOBURN.

PARTICULAR attention given to copying pictures.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT
PORTABLE COPYING PRESS!

Two sizes,......$1.00 and $1.25.
FOR SALE AT THE WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut
The Great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
I sthe best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Afford immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists, Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

IF people understood the importance of purgation with RADWAY'S PILLS, in contradistinction of purging with other pills or powders, salts, oils, Seidlitz waters, they would need less physicing, save themselves from much suffering, and greatly improve their health.

RADWAY'S PILLS
ARE PERFECT PURGATIVES.

They are *aperient*, tonic, laxative, stimulant, counter-irritant, sudorific, alterative. They are entirely Vegetable, and the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Blue Pill, in the Arcana of Medicine. As evacuants, they are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton and Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

AS ALTERATIVES

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious attacks, Head-ache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, or other reducing fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood and purging from the system all diseased deposits impure humors.

They differ from all purgative pills. Their action is not local, or confined to a portion of the bowels. Drastic Purgative Pills augment what is called the peristaltic movement of the bowels by irritating the coats of the intestines.

A large dose of the Drastic Pills will, by irritating the mucous membrane, produce a violent expulsion of the contents of the bowels, but in so doing other secretions are suspended. In such cases, the stools will be found to be light-colored and watery, and attended with cramps, griping pains, nausea, sickness. By this increased and unnatural action of the bowels, the secretions of the kidneys, bladder, urethra, pils, tenesmus, general prostration, costiveness, and indigestion.

In active and inflammatory disease, the irritation produced by the Drastic Purgative Pills will not only increase the disease, but induce ulceration; therefore, great caution is required in attacks of inflammation of the bowels, bilious cholic, rheumatism, gout, &c., in the kind of pills to take. If RADWAY'S PILLS are taken, a cure will follow.

There are a class of chronic diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Enlargement of the Liver Spleen Enlargement, diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, in which Colchicum Goiac are prescribed freely. In these diseases, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colchicum would inflict.

In Yellow, Typhoid, and Bilious Fevers, in Erysipelas, Small Pox, purgation is highly essential; but to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. In these cases, a mild soothing and gently stimulating laxative, that will purge and heal, soothe and strengthen, like RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, is required. The cause of so many deaths in these diseases is owing to the want of a purgative like RADWAY'S PILLS, that will purge, without depleting or interfering with the functious or other secretions. Not one in a hundred of Yellow and other fever cases would prove fatal if RADWAY'S PILLS were adopted in their treatment.

Some advocates of Drastic Purgation erroneously holding that griping, nausea, sickness, tenesmus, during the operation of their pills, is a favorable sign: if their pills, expelled with the faeces the diseased humors left circulating in the system, there would be but little pain or griping. It is the absence of the bile and other humors, which their imperfect pills, fail to purge out of the system, that occasions the pain. By examining the stools evacuated after severe griping, they will be found thin and watery.

AVOID SALINE PURGATIVES!

Many persons are in the habit of taking Salts, Seliditz Water, Magnesia, &c., to regulate their bowels. This is erroneous. They succeed in obtaining an evacuation of the watery part only, leaving the corrupt humors, and that is all; but at the expense of the liver, pancreas, kydneys, &c., not one atom of bile or other impurities is eliminated from the blood or serous fluid. If your are dyspeptic, or troubled with heartburn, sour eructions, head-ache, indigestion, these difficulties still remain to torture and vex you. You do not advance one step towards a cure; and the continued use of these evacuants are apt to accumulate and form concretions in the stomach. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS, once or twice a week, will keep all the secretions in a healthy condition, and cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, &c.

If a gentle movement of the bowels is required, take from one to three; if a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six.

PRICE 25 CTS. per box, containing Thirty Pills.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
RADWAY & Co.
1y 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *RHEUMATISM* permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also *WORMS*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *SALT RHEUM*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *COMMON COLDS* and *INFLUENZA* will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone

FEVER and AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other Medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent.—Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Disease of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description; Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Cholic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,
10—1y. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES, &C.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL,
HARPER'S,
LADIES' AMERICAN,
BALLOU'S,
BANK NOTE REPORTERS,
RAILROAD GUIDES, &c., &c.

have been received and for sale at the WOBURN BOOKSTORE.

October Magazines

For sale at the Woburn Bookstore,

FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Painful Menstruation
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Suppression of their Courses;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Irregularities;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Profuse Discharges;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Ulcerated Uterus;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Chlorosis, or Green sickness;
FEMALES WHO SUFFER
From Leucorrhœa, or Whites;

FEMALES WHO SUFFER FROM ALL THOSE COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO THE SEX, whether resulting from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the "Critical Age," or "Turn of Life," will find a REMEDY in the

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

PREPARED AT THE
NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT.

It is no new or secret Compound, but has been used for upwards of twenty years by a large proportion of the most liberal and respectable of the Reformed Practice of Medicine.

It will cure, in a very large proportion of the cases, such Diseases as the following symptoms would indicate, and immediate relief will be procured in all.

Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness,
Uneasiness, Depression of Spirits,
Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain
in the Back, Alternate Chills
and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body,
Headache, Languor,
Aching along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound,
Pale Countenance,
Derangement of the Stomach & Bowels,
Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c.

Dr. W. C. GEORGE, 3 Fremont Place, Boston, says:

"I have used the FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL in my practice for many years; and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their Treatment," says:

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs."

Dr. E. SMITH, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:

"No female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial."

Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.
5 Bottles for Two Dollars.
(Sent to any address free of extra expense.)

Prepared and sold at the well known establishment,
THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT,
Geo. H. Swett, M. D.—Proprietor.
106 *HANOVER STREET,*
BOSTON MASS.

48—6m.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT!

THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst cases may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

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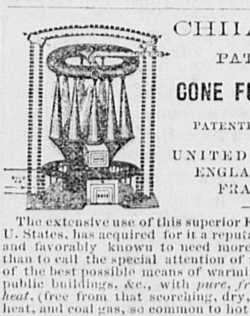

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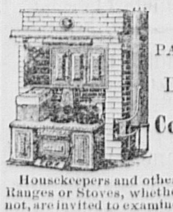

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SOUTH READING, Mass., April 26, 1847.

In addition to the above, the following testimonials have been kindly given to the proprietor.

SOUTH READING, May, 1847.

MR. RALPH E. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Tincture. Being afflicted with Bronchitis, I could not speak a loud word for many weeks. I commenced taking Tincture, but with very little confidence in its merits, when, to the surprise of myself and friends, I obtained immediate relief. It has effected a whole cure; for since that time there has not been the slightest return of the disease. Having tested its merits, I well know how to appreciate them. I am aware that many medicines are brought before the public, that prove on trial to be deception. I am satisfied that the Tincture can stand the trial; that it has done and *can* do wonderful cures. I cheerfully recommend it.

HENRY C. HART.

I would cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the above statement made by my brother, and add that the Tincture is a safe and sure remedy for sudden colds.

MARY B. HART.

From the REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Pastor of the Orthodox Cong. Church, and the REV. D. W. PHILLIPS, Pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading.

I have made use of the "Compound Vegetable Tincture," prepared by R. E. Woodward, of this place, as a remedy for the weakness and irritation of the throat and lungs, occasioned by public speaking, or by taking cold, and have found it very efficacious. It is a medicine long known in this vicinity, and so far as I know, very favorably, for many other complaints; but my own experience of it has been limited to my above statement. I would not willingly do without it.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

South Reading, June 14, 1855.

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South Reading, June 12, 1855.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invarially affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

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Will not only Cure, but Prevent Diseases,

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Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a tonic

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ARE UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

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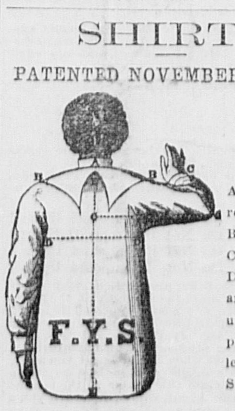

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Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disapper by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

⁂ Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B —Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Companies.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
Improved Gutta Percha

CEMENT ROOFING,

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to New and Old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use: it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by *GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.*

No heat is required in applying it.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shrinking of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Tin and other Metal Roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

Leaky Tin and other Metal Roofs can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a perfectly water-tight roof for many years.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stoves, Ranges, Safes, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturers' use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, and will not crack in Cold or run in Warm weather.

These materials are adapted to all climates, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a Lucrative and Permanent business.

Our Terms are Cash.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
Wholesale Warehouse 78 William street
Cor. of Liberty st. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application.
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LAWSON'S

NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC Curative and Nerve Tonic!

Warranted to Cure

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, Lame Back, Spinal Diseases, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Pleurisy, Cramp, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Chilblains, Chafed Feet, Burns and Sprains.

READ how forcibly a few of the vast multitude who have been cured by the use of the Curative speak in its favor, with the liberty of reference in each case, either by written application or personal interview.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat.

Testimony of Wm. G. Cambridge Esq., Editor of "The Vermonter," Vergennes, November 28, 1862.

In our own experience, in the instance of a severe attack of SORE THROAT, in one night the swelling was so rapid, and became so painful, that we feared either croup or diphtheria would be the result. Our attention was directed to a certificate given by a gentleman who had found speedy relief by the use of "LAWSON'S NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE" in a similar case. We procured a bottle, and commenced using it as a gargle. In ten hours the swelling was reduced, the pain was relieved, and we were soon cured. We would advise all troubled with those fatal diseases, diphtheria and croup, to use LAWSON'S "CURATIVE."

DRACUT, November 19, 1860.

HON. PETER LAWSON: I was completely cured of DIPTHERIA or SORE THROAT in December, 1858. I had been troubled with it very often, and when it did affect me it was very severe, entirely prostrating me, and confining me to bed. I had tried many remedies, which did no good whatever, until I tried your "NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC CURATIVE AND NERVE TONIC." By gargling my throat often with it, and applying it warm outside, as you directed, its application entirely cured me in two nights and one day. I am truly glad to add, that I have never had the slightest trouble with it since. I am truly and gratefully yours,

WILLIAM M[illegible]CUTCHEON.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Sciatica

BRIGHTON, May 12, 1859.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ.: On the night of the 16th of October last I was attacked with RHEUMATISM, extending along the spine and between the shoulders. It was so severe that I could not move from my bed. Three days after this, I was attacked with GOUT, and seventeen days after, with NEURALGIA in my side, which confined me to the house for more than three months. When I met you, on the 9th day of April, in the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, it was with difficulty and much pain that I could walk. You told me of your "Rheumatic Curative," and was kind enough to send me a bottle of it on the 11th day of April. I made use of your "Curative" that night, and it gave me great relief. From that time to the present day I have used it every night, and now find I am cured. I would not be without it. You have certainly discovered a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Truly and gratefully yours,
E. AUGUSTUS STORY, Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

WILMINGTON DEPOT May 16, 1859.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains, arising from NEURALGIA on the SCIATIC nerve. The consequent loss of sleep, and debility, rendered her recovery almost hopeless. After exhausting all other remedies, on the recommendation of J. Short, your "NEURALGIC CURATIVE" was applied during one of the severest attacks of the disease, and to our astonishment, it afforded immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We earnestly recommend your invaluable remedy to all afflicted with NEURALGIC and SCIATIC diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to be without it. We are gratefully yours,

L. STRATTON.

BILLERICA, MASS., March 14, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: For a long time I had been a sufferer from NEURALGIA in the face and teeth, and could get no relief. Though I had but little faith in ANY remedy, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, I tried a bottle of the "Neuralgic Curative." It gave immediate relief—has entirely removed the trouble, and effected a permanent cure. Yours truly.

T. FOSTER FARMER.

WALTHAM, October 17, 1860.

PETER LAWSON, ESQ. Dear Sir: Having suffered for a number of years from NEURALGIA, and after having tried nearly every remedy unsuccessfully, more than a year ago I tried a bottle of your "Neuralgic Curative," and I was relieved almost instantly. Several of my friends have used it in obstinate cases, and deem it, as I do, indispensable in every family. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. C. WARREN.

Chilblains,

LOWELL, Dec. 15, 1862.

HON. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir: In relation to the efficacy of your "Nervous Curative," I can say that is the best remedy I ever used for CHILBLAINS. One bottle entirely cured me. For the last three years I have sold a great many bottles for the same complaint, and I never knew it to fail in relieving, and entirely curing them. I can say with confidence that it is the best preparation in the market for CHILBLAINS.

Very respectfully, &c. C. R. KIMBALL.

☞ Prepared by PETER LAWSON, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

General Agents—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Tremont st.; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Marshall st.; Weeks & Potter, Washington st.

The CURATIVE is for sale in Woburn, by B. W. CONANT; in Reading, by DR. DOLE & SON; in South Reading, by J. D. MANSFIELD; in Stoneham, by E. T. WHITTIER; in Winchester, by JOSIAH HOVEY. 29--1y

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SKIN DISEASES CURED

RAPIDLY AND RADICALLY BY

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP!

CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

(A GUARANTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Secondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions, that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern science.

DR. RADWAY

Has Discovered a Cleansing Syrup,

Called *RADWAY'S RENOVATING SOLVENT*—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

TWO BOTTLES

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharges from the Ear, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia.

THREE BOTTLES.

Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, King's Evil, Noses, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, Primary Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs, or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr. Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

CHILDREN.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT given in doses of half a teaspoonful three times per day will cure sores of the gums, cankers in the mouth, sore heads, ears and eyes either from worms, teething or any other cause. If troubled with cough, restlessness at night, half a teaspoonful of the Resolvent will insure a cure. Price one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Principal office 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by druggists in every town in the United States and Canadas.

6 RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane